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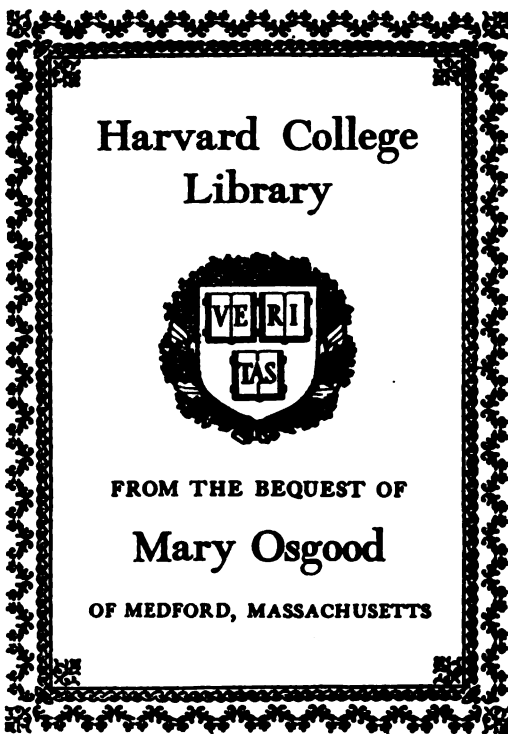
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INITIA AMHARICA
An Introduction to spoken Amharic

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INITIA AMHARICA,

An Introduction to spoken Amharic

BY

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PT.
PART I
GRAMMAR

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at the University Press

1908

3242. XX

A

Mary Asgood Ginn
(1)

ἔμοι δὲ παρὰ πάντα τὸν λόγον ὑποκέεται ὅτι τὰ λεγόμενα
ὑπ' ἐκάστων ἀκοῖς γράφω.

HEROD. II. 123.

7065
12

To
a Friend

PREFACE.

THE words and phrases in this work have been taken down from the mouth of natives¹. As many as possible of the phrases are such as have been said spontaneously, i.e. are not the products of cross-examination. The Abyssinian, like other members of partially civilised peoples, or uneducated individuals of highly civilised races, does not always speak naturally when questioned by a stranger. If he has had no education of any kind he experiences the same difficulty in answering enquiries concerning the language he unreflectingly uses as would, in similar circumstances, an uncultured European. Those, on the other hand, who have any smattering of learning tend to supply one with 'fine language'², which may or may not be idiomatic, instead of the ordinary conversational expressions current among themselves. In any case it is of course incompatible with the position of the white man that natives should address him in the style in which they address one another. I have, therefore, paid more attention to what I have heard natives say to each other than to

¹ While the language of all sorts and conditions of men, from wherever they come, has been noted, it is hardly necessary to say that care has been taken to avoid as informants individuals speaking Tigrīñña, Aggūñña, Gallīñña, Arabic, etc., and knowing Amharic only as an acquired tongue.

² cp. the so-called نحوي and عربي عالي.

what they have said to me, and have not excluded words or modes of expression on account of their so-called vulgarity¹: the object in view being to give some description not so much of what, in the opinion of learned Europeans and natives, Abyssinians ought to say as of what in point of fact they do say.

In dealing with a spoken language I have not hesitated to use colloquial English.

Those who wish to pursue their acquaintance with Amharic beyond this 'Introduction' I would refer to the writings of Guidi, my indebtedness to which I desire to acknowledge most gratefully. In his magnificent 'Vocabolario', a work indispensable to serious students of the language, there is a brief bibliography of Amharic and kindred subjects.

In the few cases where I have differed from Guidi in regard to the meaning of words² it has been with diffidence, and only after repeated verification. Differences as regards form are of more frequent occurrence, as I have concerned myself with the spoken rather than the written word.

The publication of this series has been rendered possible by the financial assistance of the Egyptian Government, as advised by Lord Cromer, and by the liberal attitude of the Syndics of the Pitt Press.

¹ Quot homines, tot sententiae: e.g. Mondon-Vidailhet, Gram. p. 201 አገገገ, 'Cette façon de parler passe aujourd'hui pour vulgaire': yet I heard this useful word employed repeatedly by Dejjazmach Gassasa, a man of great courtesy and refinement.

² In cases like አዚያ or አዝያ = there, Guidi's 'quello là' (Vocab. p. 487) may be the original meaning: I give the one I find in use.

Preface.

I wish to express my cordial thanks, for valuable information supplied and for assistance rendered in many ways, to Maj.-Gen. Sir F. Reginald Wingate, K.C.B. etc., Sirdar and Governor-General, Lt.-Col. E. B. Wilkinson, Maj. W. S. R. May, Capt. R. C. R. Owen, C.M.G., A. L. Butler, Esq. and J. Grieve, Esq., of the Sudan Government: to Lt.-Col. Lord Edward Cecil, D.S.O. and Capt. the Hon. C. James, of the Egyptian Government: to Capt. R. B. Black, Capt. C. Garvice, D.S.O. and El Mulazim Awwal Mustafa Effendi Izzeddin, of the Egyptian Army: to H. Farnall, Esq., C.B. etc., of the Caisse de la Dette, to F. B. Wynch, Esq., of the National Bank of Egypt, to W. B. Heard, Esq., late H.M. Vice-Consul at Addis Abeba, to Dr E. A. Wallis Budge, of the British Museum, and to Prof. F. C. Burkitt, Dr M. R. James, George Wherry, Esq., M.A. etc., R. T. Wright, Esq., M.A., A. R. Waller, Esq., M.A. and J. Clay, Esq., M.A., of Cambridge: እገግጂህ ላፈ ጩታ ላጅ ለወልደ ግሯ ሮግባለ ሰው ዘወትር ብዙ የረዳኝ ስራ ዉርሼ እግዚአብሔር ይስጥልኝ እላለኑ ።

Notices of errors and suggestions for improvements will be thankfully received, and should be addressed to me

**c/o The Sudan Agent,
War Office,
Cairo.**

C. H. ARMBRUSTER.

KHARTOUM,
January, 1908.

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¹ In alphabetical order, as most convenient for beginners.

ABBREVIATIONS.

abbr. abbreviated, abbreviation.	Eur. European.
acc. accusative.	f. feminine.
act. active.	fin. final.
adj. adjective, (-val, -vally).	Fr. French.
adv. adverb, (-bial, -bially).	G. Gojjám.
Am. Amharic.	Gall. Gallíñña.
an. animate.	gen. general(ly).
approx. approximate(ly).	Ger. German.
Ar. Arabic.	Gr. Greek.
art. article.	i. intransitive.
aux. auxiliary.	i.e. that is.
card. cardinal.	imp. imperative.
caus. causative.	imperf. imperfect.
comp. compound.	impers. impersonal(ly).
compos. composition.	inan. inanimate.
conj. conjunction, (-tive).	ind. indicative.
conjug. conjugation.	indecl. indeclinable.
conn. connected.	indef. indefinite.
constr. constructed, (-tion).	inf. infinitive.
cont. contingent (mood).	inter. interrogative.
cp. compare.	interj. interjection.
dat. dative.	iron. ironical(ly).
dem. demonstrative.	It. Italian.
dist. distributive.	juss. jussive.
e.g. for instance.	lit. literal(ly).
emph. emphasis, (-atic).	m. masculine.
encl. enclitic.	mil. military.
Eng. English.	neg. negative.
esp. especial(ly).	nom. nominative.
Eth. Ethiopic.	num. numeral.
	obj. object.

onom. onomatopoeic.	r. reflexive.
ord. ordinal.	rad. radical.
p. page, passive.	s. substantive.
part. participle.	s.v. under the word (in vocabularies).
perf. perfect.	sg. singular.
pers. person (-al, -ally).	simp. simple.
pl. plural.	subj. subject.
plup. pluperfect.	subst. substantive (-val, -vally).
pol. polite, the form for addressing superiors.	suff. suffix(ed).
poss. possessive.	Š. Šŕua (Shoa).
pref. prefix(ed).	t. transitive.
pron. pronoun (-nominal).	T. Tigríñña.
prop. properly.	v. verb.
prov. proverb.	vet. veterinary.
prp. preposition.	vocab. vocabularies.
q.v. which see (in vocabularies).	1st, 2nd, 3rd : the respective persons.

√ root or stem.

— long.

~ *very* short.

~ sometimes long, sometimes short.

' stress accent ; words marked with two accents usually have the first when final, the second before another word (§ 8).

† not in general use.

* theoretical form.

= amounts to, is equal to, the same as.

§ refers to the paragraphs of the Grammar (Part I.).

USE OF BRACKETS AND HYPHENS.

In English

(a) Inclusive :

dirt, s. (-ty, adj.) = dirt, s. and dirty, adj. (for which Amharic uses the same word).

He (it) is = he is ; also : it is.

(b) Explanatory :

Disposition (character) = disposition in the sense of character.

In Amharic

{d(i)f = {dif and {df.

t{q(jš)šā = t{qjššā and t{qšā.

[f]ṭṭ[u]Cṭ = fṭṭuḨCṭ, also ṭṭuḨCṭ, fṭṭCṭ and ṭṭCṭ.

səbábbəṛə (-yá-, -är-) = səbábbəṛə ; also səyábbəṛə, səbábbäṛə and səyábbäṛə, (see § 7d).

In English the masculine is intended unless the feminine is specified, and 'you' and similar words are singular unless marked plural.

In the phrases the Eng. verbs in the 2nd pers. are sg. ; pol, pl, after the translation of a phrase = the same phrase with the *subject* in the pol. or pl.

Try it : — pol. = try (pol.) it.

pl. = try (pl.) it.

Give him something to eat : — pl. = give (pl.) him etc.

ABBREVIATIONS OF WORKS REFERRED TO.

- Afevork, Gram. *Grammatica della lingua amarica*, di G. J. Afevork, Roma, 1905.
- Cust, *Lng. Afr.* *A Sketch of the Modern Languages of Africa*, by R. N. Cust, London, 1883.
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CORRIGENDA.

Page	line	for	read
3	6, 7	ሐ = ረ = ገ, ጐ = ረ	ሐ = ረ, ጐ = ረ = ገ
9	28	ጂ ጂ, ጂ,	ጂ or ጒ ጂ, ጂ,
15	11	alsáttann	alsátann
17	27	yaídáll	yáidáll
18	11	bijčlič	bijčlič
18	20	dijliqlqq	dijliqlqq
22	8	nággasa	nággasa
31	11	álh	álh
31	12	h ^w ónh	h ^w onh
34	12	ጒጐጐ,	ጒጐጐ,
35	15	sáhai	sáhai
37	9	yávarál	yávarál
44	11	zatáná	zatáná
57	18-20	-á-	-á-
59	11	wó	-wó
60	23-25	-á-	-á-
60	26	to him (him, pol.)	(to him, him, pol.)
62	19	ainagráč(č)áum	ainagráč(č)áum
68	16, 17	this is (that's)	that is
81	15	fra	tíra
83	26	jmatállau ^h	jmatállau ^h
90	13	ka-lá-kka-la	ka-lá-kka-la
91	22	-ya	-ya
91	23	lasállasa	lasállasa
95	22	yiláqm	yiláq(í)m
96	16	láqqama	láqqama

Page	line	for	read
103	11	"the conjunction - <i>ṣ</i> "	"a conjunction such as - <i>ṣ</i> "
112	24	-gāč(č)yuhāl	-gāč(č)yuhāl
120	25	ātt(ī)lāqmu	ātt(ī)lāqmu
123	10	हृदयः	हृदयः
127	10	āddā-	-āddā-
134	17	satīccāllāu ^h	satīccāllāu ^h
135	7, 27	āln	āln
138	24	čč	-čč
140	19	īt	fīt
149	10	majammāryā	majammāryā
172	25	māttānāl	māttānnāl
176	14	sow	sew
190	27	bī	bī-
208, 9	5	māttōāl, mātt ^{wo}	mātt(ī)tōāl, mātt(ī)t ^{wo}
209	21	(mā- § 8)	(mā- ; § 8)
221	13, 14	(śā-, -āññ § 6)	(śā- ; -āññ § 6)
238	22	yimmāttāl	yimmāttal
242	5 (end)	(-ārā-)	(-ārā-)
243	16	ā-	-ā-
243	19 (end)	tā-	tā-
252	27	(-āsā-)	(-āsā-)
255	8	(-āsā-)	(-āsā-)
263	6	ññ	-ññ
297	28	nāsr ^{wo} t	nāsr ^{wo} t (§ 8)
378	24	tā-	tā-

ADDENDA.

Page	line		add
14	14	"but የለም = yállämjn?, is he (it) absent?"
63	2	"sg. 3rd f.;"	"and after sg. 2nd f. (§ 43b) ending in resultants in § 7b; e.g. ክፈይው , kǫfajū, pay (f.) him; divide (f.) it; ስጥኝ , sǫčjǫñ, give (f.) me;"
132	12	ቶኝል ...	Š. ቶኝል q ^w ōmōāl
"	19	ቶጥ ...	Š. ቶጥ q ^w ōm ^w o
"	20	ጢሺ ...	Š. ጢሺ t ^ʾ čš ^ʷ e
"	20	ቶጊ ...	Š. ቶጊ q ^w ōmm ^ʷ e
157	1	§ 54e
172	25	"The simp. perf. is sometimes used to express an immediate future: e.g. እንገደሀ , ሂድኝ = ṅgd ^ʷ eh hādna, well, we are going."
209	5	ጠፋ ...	(ጠፋ)
323	10	juss. ያስደህ , imp. አስደህ	"Š. also Isenberg's ያስደህ , አስደህ (Gram. p. 128), and in similar verbs forms corresponding with his አስግል (p. 118)."

AMHARIC GRAMMAR.

INTRODUCTION.

Field of the Language.

Amharic (አማርኛ or አግርኛ amār(ǎña) is the language most widely spoken and written in Abyssinia at the present day¹. It is indigenous not only in Amhára, the district from which the name is taken, but over the greater part of Central Abyssinia. The ascendancy of the Shoan race, whose mother-tongue it is, has established it as the official language of the Ethiopian Empire. As a language of commerce it is heard beyond the limits of Abyssinia proper in the Italian colony of Eritrea, the French Somali Coast protectorate, and the eastern provinces of the Sudan. § 1a

Dialects.

Two principal dialects of Amharic are distinguished, that of Gojjam (G.) and that of Shoa (Š.). The differences between them are, generally speaking, of a minor character, and barely warrant the use of the term 'dialect' in this connection. Forms marked G. are also in use in the country north and west of Gojjam and those marked Š. also to the south and east of Shoa. § 1b

¹ For other Abyssinian languages see Cust, *Lng. Afr.* pp. 87—140.

Place in the Semitic Family.

§ 2 The Ethiopian branch of the Semitic family is divided into two groups, northern and southern. The former is represented by the ancient Ethiopic (ግዛ ምግሥት) with its modern descendants Tigrê or Khása (الخاصية) and Tigrîña (ትግርኛ); while Amharic is the chief modern representative of the latter.

A considerable literature has been preserved in Ethiopic, which is still in use as the ecclesiastical language of Abyssinia; but of its sister language of the southern group, of which Amharic is a development, we have no written record.

Thus Amharic stands in the relationship of a niece¹ to Ethiopic, which would appear, moreover, to have exerted, either directly or indirectly, a marked influence on the younger language.

But if Amharic has in great measure assimilated the vocabulary and appropriated the grammatical forms of Ethiopic, it has done so with such independence² as to indicate extensive imitation rather than primitive affinity³.

In its present state it is lacking in some most

¹ not a daughter: Praetorius, Am. Spr. p. 4, '... was schon Rödiger und Dillmann erkannt haben, dass die heutige amharische Sprache nicht die Tochter des Äthiopischen ist, sondern dass das Altamharische zum Äthiopischen nur in einem geschwisterlichen Verhältniss stand.'

² Guidi, Vocab. p. ix.

³ Munzinger, Vocab. p. iv.

characteristic Semitic features, and those which it displays give one the impression of having been superimposed on an alien (possibly Hamitic) basis. As in Ethiopic, the strong and weak Semitic aspirates are confused, though the Ethiopic characters corresponding with each are retained: $\text{ሀ} = \text{ሐ} = \text{ሀ}$, $\text{ሐ} = \text{ሐ} = \text{ሀ}$, $\text{ሐ} = \text{ሐ}$, but $\text{ሀ} \text{ሐ} \text{ሐ}$ are to-day all pronounced alike and interchanged in writing, or even omitted; similarly between $\text{አ} = \text{ሐ} = \text{አ}$ and $\text{ዐ} = \text{ሐ} = \text{ዐ}$ the distinction, both in writing and in speech, has been lost. Many, too, of the consonantal modifications described in § 7 are not found in Ethiopic and are foreign to the spirit of Semitic enunciation. Again, in regard to the construction of the sentence, while Semitic languages co-ordinate phrases, Amharic subordinates them and, like Latin or German, readily encloses a whole period between subject and verb.

The exact place, then, of Amharic in a general classification of languages is open to discussion. Meanwhile, for practical purposes such as the arrangement of dictionaries and the exhibition of its accidence, it is treated as a Semitic language, a system from which I have seen no reason to depart.

PHONOLOGY.

Phonetic Alphabet.

§ 3 In order to designate the pronunciation of Amharic as far as possible without ambiguity I employ the following phonetic alphabet. The principle held in view is that one letter should never represent more than one sound, and one sound should not be represented by more than one letter¹. In regard to the consonants this is a feasible system; but the fluctuating character of some of the short vowels precludes a strict adherence to it, which would involve the use of an impracticably large number of letters to represent variations of no essential importance. The indications, then, by means of examples taken from European languages of the value of the sounds which occur are, especially in the case of the vowels, only approximately exact.

With the exception of the ‘explosive²’ sounds represented by p, q, t, č, s, and the guttural χ (frequently pronounced k by Abyssinians themselves) the pronunciation of Amharic presents little difficulty to an Englishman.

¹ Lepsius, *St. Alph.* pp. 31, 32, 38.

² See end of this §.

Vowels.

All vowels are pronounced short unless marked

— = long, ~ = long or short, ˇ = *very* short.

a	a in It. fatto.
ā	a in father.
ä	e in bet, but more open.
ǣ	e in send, but more open.
ə	a in formula, e in Fr. le.
ē	e in herd (or er when r has no consonantal value).
e	e in bet, but less open.
ē	e in send, but less open.
i	i in It. minuto.
ī	i in machine.
î	i in quick, but pronounced with the lips more closed.
ĩ	ĩ lengthened.
ü	u in Fr. absolutement.
ω	a in was.
o	o in It. caro, but more open (not o aperto).
ō	o in It. padrone, but more open (not o aperto).
u	u in full.
ū	u in It. luna.

ä ə and ω represent the same vowel in Amharic (gǧiz § 4). The above examples show, approximately, the commonest pronunciations of this variable vowel¹. When ä ə ω are given as alternatives they represent a gradation of sounds from e in 'bet' through approx. u in 'but', eu in Fr. neuf, e in Fr. le, ö in Ger. Götter to a in 'was' (§ 7d).

¹ Guidi, Gram. § 4b, 'suono non ben determinato'; see Lepsius, St. Alph. p. 48, and cp. our varying pronunciations of e in 'offering', i in 'girl', u in 'occurrence.'

Diphthongs.

Diphthongs are merely their component vowels pronounced in rapid succession without any intervening hiatus. They are marked \frown . The following approximations are fairly close:

$\hat{a}i$	i in bite.
$\hat{a}i$	ai in Ger. Waise.
$\hat{a}u$	au in Ger. Haus.
$\hat{o}u$	o in no.
$\hat{o}i$	oy in boy.

Consonants.

x	ch in Ger. noch.
h	h in he.
q	an explosive guttural pronounced a little further back than k^1 ; the centre of the tongue is raised towards the palate.
k	k in kin.
g	g in go.
ṇ	ng in singing.
ṭ	tt in hottest, but pronounced with an explosion.
ṣ	sibilant ṭ, similar to ts in pots, but pronounced with an explosion.
č	ch in church, but pronounced with an explosion.
č	ch in cheese.
š	sh in she.
ž	j in Fr. je.

¹ but not as far back as Syrian ܩ.

j	j in jam, but the tongue comes nearer the teeth.
y	y in you.
ñ	ñ in Spanish señor.
t	dental t, as in Fr. tu.
d	dental d, as in Fr. de.
s	s in so.
z	z in prize.
l	l in let.
r	r in red.
n	n in no.
p	p in pot.
p	p pronounced with an explosion.
b	b in be.
f	bilabial f, (the teeth not touching the lips).
ɸ	bilabial v, b in Spanish arriba.
f	labio-dental, f in fan.
v	labio-dental, v in van.
w	w in went, but the lips are more open: u in It. uomo.

^h, ^y, ^w, are ^h, ^y, ^w, pronounced very slightly, ^y and ^w almost merged into the adjacent vowel (§ 7*d*), and ^h final tending to disappear. ^y and ^w may be regarded as the consonantal forms of ⁱ and ^u respectively; after a vowel they often pass into those vowels and form diphthongs (cp. ^y in layer, ^w in lower): ^a + ^{ya} = ^{âja}, ^a + ^{wa} = ^{âua}; similarly ⁱ and ^u when doubled (§ 6) become ^{yy}, ^{ww} (^{uw}).

^q, ^p, ^t, ^s, ^ç are pronounced with emphasis, and appear to be separated from a following vowel by a slight explosion of breath. They are quite distinct from ^k, ^p, ^t, ^s, ^ç.

The Amharic Characters.

§ 4a Amharic employs the Ethiopic syllabary, with additional signs representing sounds not occurring in Eth. The characters are read from left to right. There are seven forms of each character, each representing the consonant followed by (and including) a different vowel. These seven classes are known by their Eth. names (of which the Am. pronunciation is given).

I.	ገዕዝ	gǧiz, original,	representing the con-				
			sonant followed by	Ḃ	(ä, ω)		
II.	ክብ	kāiy, second,	"	"	"	ũ	
III.	ሣልስ	sālīs, third,	"	"	"	ī	
IV.	ራብዕ	rāyī, fourth,	"	"	"	ã	
V.	አምስ	hāmīs, fifth,	"	"	"	ye	
VI.	ሳድስ	sādīs, sixth,	"	"	"	j or no vowel	
VII.	ሳብዕ	sāyī, seventh,	"	"	"	wō	

There is also a series of characters representing the consonant followed by w and a vowel; this w is often pronounced ō before ã.

gǧiz	kāiy	sālīs	rāyī	hāmīs	sādīs	sāyī
ሀ hā	ሁ hū	ረ hī	ሃ hā	ሄ hē	ሀ hī, h	ሀ h ^w ō
ለ la	ሉ lū	ሊ lī	ላ lā	ላ lē	ለ li, l	ለ l ^w ō
ሐ hā	ሑ hū	ሐ hī	ሐ hā	ሐ hē	ሐ hi, h	ሐ h ^w ō
መ ma	ሙ mū	ሚ mī	ማ mā	ሚ mē	ሙ mi, m	ሙ m ^w ō
ሠ sa	ሡ sū	ሢ sī	ሣ sā	ሢ sē	ሠ si, s	ሠ s ^w ō
ረ ra	ሩ rū	ሪ rī	ራ rā	ሪ rē	ረ ri, r	ረ r ^w ō
ሰ sa	ሱ sū	ሰ sī	ሰ sā	ሰ sē	ሰ si, s	ሰ s ^w ō

<u>gǝjz</u>	<u>kájɣ</u>	<u>sáɭis</u>	<u>ráyɣ</u>	<u>hámmis</u>	<u>sádɣis</u>	<u>sáyɣ</u>
ǃ sǝ, sǎ	ǃ sū	ǃ sǐ	ǃ sǎ	ǃ sʷǝ	ǃ sǝ, s	ǃ sʷǝ
ǃ qǝ	ǃ qū	ǃ qǐ	ǃ qǎ	ǃ qʷǝ	ǃ qǝ, q	ǃ qʷǝ
ǃ bǝ	ǃ bū	ǃ bǐ	ǃ bǎ	ǃ bʷǝ	ǃ bǝ, b	ǃ bʷǝ
ǃ tǝ	ǃ tū	ǃ tǐ	ǃ tǎ	ǃ tʷǝ	ǃ tǝ, t	ǃ tʷǝ
ǃ čǎ	ǃ čū	ǃ čǐ	ǃ čǎ	ǃ čʷǝ	ǃ čǝ, č	ǃ čʷǝ
ǃ hǎ	ǃ hū	ǃ hǐ	ǃ hǎ	ǃ hʷǝ	ǃ hǝ, h	ǃ hʷǝ
ǃ nǝ	ǃ nū	ǃ nǐ	ǃ nǎ	ǃ nʷǝ	ǃ nǝ, n	ǃ nʷǝ
ǃ ǎǎ	ǃ ǎū	ǃ ǎǐ	ǃ ǎǎ	ǃ ǎʷǝ	ǃ ǎǝ, ǎ	ǃ ǎʷǝ
ǃ ǎ	ǃ ū	ǃ ǐ	ǃ ǎ	ǃ ʷǝ	ǃ ǝ, ǐ	ǃ ʷǝ
ǃ kǝ	ǃ kū	ǃ kǐ	ǃ kǎ	ǃ kʷǝ	ǃ kǝ, k	ǃ kʷǝ
ǃ xǝ	ǃ xū	ǃ xǐ	ǃ xǎ	ǃ xʷǝ	ǃ xǝ, x	ǃ xʷǝ
ǃ wǝ, wǝ	ǃ wū	ǃ wǐ	ǃ wǎ	ǃ wʷǝ	ǃ wǝ, wǝ, u	ǃ wʷǝ
ǃ ǎ	ǃ ū	ǃ ǐ	ǃ ǎ	ǃ ʷǝ	ǃ ǝ, ǐ	ǃ ʷǝ
ǃ zǝ	ǃ zū	ǃ zǐ	ǃ zǎ	ǃ zʷǝ	ǃ zǝ, z	ǃ zʷǝ
ǃ ǎǎ, ǎǎ	ǃ žū	ǃ žǐ	ǃ žǎ	ǃ žʷǝ	ǃ žǝ, ž	ǃ žʷǝ
ǃ yǎ	ǃ yū	ǃ yǐ	ǃ yǎ	ǃ yʷǝ	ǃ yǝ, i, ǝ	ǃ yʷǝ
ǃ dǝ	ǃ dū	ǃ dǐ	ǃ dǎ	ǃ dʷǝ	ǃ dǝ, d	ǃ dʷǝ
ǃ jǎ	ǃ jū	ǃ jǐ	ǃ jǎ	ǃ jʷǝ	ǃ jǝ, j	ǃ jʷǝ
ǃ gǝ	ǃ gū	ǃ gǐ	ǃ gǎ	ǃ gʷǝ	ǃ gǝ, g	ǃ gʷǝ
ǃ tǝ	ǃ tū	ǃ tǐ	ǃ tǎ	ǃ tʷǝ	ǃ tǝ, t	ǃ tʷǝ
ǃ čǎ	ǃ čū	ǃ čǐ	ǃ čǎ	ǃ čʷǝ	ǃ čǝ, č	ǃ čʷǝ
ǃ pǝ	ǃ pū	ǃ pǐ	ǃ pǎ	ǃ pʷǝ	ǃ pǝ, p	ǃ pʷǝ
ǃ sǝ	ǃ sū	ǃ sǐ	ǃ sǎ	ǃ sʷǝ	ǃ sǝ, s	ǃ sʷǝ
ǃ sǝ	ǃ sū	ǃ sǐ	ǃ sǎ	ǃ sʷǝ	ǃ sǝ, s	ǃ sʷǝ
ǃ fǝ	ǃ fū	ǃ fǐ	ǃ fǎ	ǃ fʷǝ	ǃ fǝ, f	ǃ fʷǝ
ǃ pǝ	ǃ pū	ǃ pǐ	ǃ pǎ	ǃ pʷǝ	ǃ pǝ, p	ǃ pʷǝ

¹ also ǃ žǎ, žǎ, ǃ žū, ǃ žǎ, ǃ žʷǝ, ǃ žǝ, ž, ǃ žʷǝ.
 ǃ = ǃ + ǃ.

<u>gǝǝz</u>	<u>sáǝjs</u>	<u>ráyǝ</u>	<u>hámǝjs</u>	<u>sádǝjs</u>	<u>ráyǝ</u>
		ሀ lwā, lōā ሐ ¹ mwā, mōā ረ rwā, rōā ሰ swā, sōā ሺ šwā, šōā			ፖ ² ryi
ቂ qwω	ቀ qwī	ቃ qwā, qōā ባ bwā, bōā ብ twā, tōā ቦ čwā, čōā	ቃ qwē	ቀ qwǝ, qwū	
ኀ hwa, hwω	አ hwī	ሀ hwā, hōā ኀ nwā, nōā	ኃ hwē	አ hwǝ, hwū	
ከ kwω	ከ kwī	ከ kwā, kōā ኸ χwā, χōā ዘ zwā, zōā ደ dwā, dōā	ከ kwē	ከ kwǝ, kwū	
ገ gwω	ገ gwī	ገ gwā, gōā ጠ ṭwā, ṭōā ጡ čwā, čōā ጸ šwā, šōā ፑ ³ fwā, fōā	ገ gwē	ገ gwǝ, gwū	

¹ also ቀ, ኀ.

² used for rwā, rōā, by those who reject ረ; native opinion on the point is divided.

³ also ፑ.

Value of Characters.

In the traditional Ethiopic pronunciation the § 4b vowels of all the classes except *gǧiz* and *sádīs* are considered long; but in spoken Amharic they are all constantly shortened (§ 7d).

The vowel of *gǧiz* differs from that of *ráyī* not so much in quantity (*ráyī* often being short) as in quality, in which it varies (§ 3) in different words. But in *ሀ ሐ ገ አ ዐ*¹ it is of the same quality² as *ráyī*. The above are its commonest values after the various consonants; but *ላ* *lä*, *ሠ*, and *ኘ* *čä*, *čw* also occur. For this and other variations in pronunciation see § 7d.

Some characters which represented different sounds in Eth. are now pronounced the same and are interchangeable in writing:

ሀ = *ሐ* = *ገ* *ha*

ሠ = *ሰ* *sä*

አ = *ዐ* *a*

ጸ = *ቀ* *sä*

ሷ is also written *ሐዋ*, *ኧ* = *ኸዋ* etc., and *ኘ* = *ረደ* or *ሪደ*.

አ and *ዐ* (§ 2) contain no consonant, but are vowels and as such may be blended with an adjacent vowel (§ 7a)³.

¹ *gǧiz* in these 5 letters as in the rest is theoretically short, and is usually pronounced so unless the accent (§ 8) falls on it when it is often pronounced long.

² *hā*, *hā* occur as pronunciations of *h* *h*.

³ *ያላ* (for *የ*- + *አላ* § 7a) sometimes sounds *yäällä*, i.e. the crasis is not always complete; but no hiatus occurs between *ä* and *á* in any way comparable with *ä*.

Punctuation.

- § 4c , marks the end of a word.
 ; corresponds to a semicolon.
 " " " full stop.
 * marks the end of a paragraph.

Doubling of Consonants.

- § 5 In English we pronounce doubled consonants as if they were single, only one f being heard in offer, stiffer, etc. In Amharic doubled consonants are pronounced double: ff as -ff f- in 'off fur' (pronounced without any hiatus between the words) or ff in Italian goffo; tt as -t t- in 'hot tea', etc.

The Amharic characters represent not only single but also double consonants with a following vowel:

Λ = la or lla.

Thus since ፐ = t, ti, tt or tti
 ፑ = n, ni, nn or nni
 ፒ = š, ši, šš or šši,

ፐፑፒ tñniš, small, might be transliterated in 64 different ways.

There are no means of indicating by Amharic characters whether a consonant is doubled or not, or whether the consonant of a character in column VI of the syllabary (sádīs) is followed by a vowel or not: and in both cases both alternatives are equally common:

አመመ á-mma-ma, it ached.

አመፑ ፋ-ma-m, pain.

ቀልፑፑ qí-l-ti-m, marrow.

ንንገገC nì-gí-ggí-r, pronunciation.

ፑፑC m-dí-r, ground.

ክፍት *kj-f-t*, open.

ይክፈት *yǝ-k-fa-t*, let him open.

ለክ *lj-kk*, measurement.

እንልክላችኋለን *j-nnj-lj-kj-llä-ččj-hwá-llä-n*, we send to you (pl.).

This defect of Amharic orthography has involved the designation by the same characters of words with different pronunciations and meanings:

አለ (a) *ála*, he said,

(b) *állä*, he is present;

አልገባም (a) *algáṽām*¹, I will not enter,

(b) *algábbām*², he has not entered;

ይመታል (a) *yimátāl*, he will strike,

(b) *yimmáttāl*, he will be struck.

A knowledge of the accident, especially that of the verb (§ 21, § 7c), enables one to tell to a certain extent when a consonant is single and when double, and of what significance the doubling may be; but in a great many cases the exact form of a word cannot be gathered from its representation in Amharic characters, but must be learned by experience.

Doubling of Final Consonants.

The remarks in § 5 refer to the general question § 6 as to whether any component consonant of an isolated word is single or double. But when words are augmented by suffixes or combined with other words in

¹ I have not heard the pronunciation given by Isenberg, Gram. p. 153, note: **አልመገባም** *alēmat'am*, I do not come.

² For *y* and *bb* see § 7d.

a sentence a further question arises¹, that of the variation of a final consonant between being single or double or either.

Certain final letters are doubled before a vowel at the beginning of a suffix or of a following word before which there is no pause or break in the sense, but otherwise remain single:—

-**ል** -l, see -**ከ**, -**ወይ**, **አይደለም** below; cp. § 32*a*.

-**ም** -m, suff. attached to indef. pron. (§ 16) and to neg. verb (§ 37), also conj. = and, even, also, (§ 48*b*):

ምንም : **ከዚህ** : **አልነበር** = mǝnjim kǝzzih alnǝbbar,
there wasn't anything here,

ምንም : **አልነበር** = mǝnjimm alnǝbbar, there wasn't
anything;

-m is also occasionally doubled before **ቢ** and **የ**, especially when y becomes ^y (§ 7*d*):

ምንም : **ቢሆን** : mǝnjimm² bǝh^won, whatever may be
the case, on any account,

ምንም : **የለ** = mǝnjimm yǎllä (-mm^yäl-), there isn't
anything,

ሁሉም : **ያዘ** = hǝllumm yáza, he seized everything;

-**ች** -č, (i) in the pl. ending -**ወ** **ች** (§ 10*b*):

ፈረሶች : **መጡ** = fǝras^woč mǎttu, (the) horses have
come,

ፈረሶች : **ፍጻሜ** = fǝras^wóčču, the horses,

ፈረሶች : **አመጡ** = fǝras^wóčč amǎttu, they have
brought some horses;

¹ Guidi, Redupl., discusses the first but not the second of these questions.

² also -jm.

(ii) the f. suff. -*č* -*č* (§ 24):

inč = *nábbaräč*, she was,

hainč = *alnábbaräččim*, she was not,

hč, inč, h = *irsöä nábbaräčč älä*, he said it was she;

-*č* -*n*, the pers. suff. (§ 12c) us, to us:

h-č = *älun*, they told us,

h-č = *alälunnim*, they did not tell us,

h-č = *yflunnäl*, they will tell us,

h-č = *sättan*, he gave us,

h-č, *h* = *alsättann älä*, he refused to give us;

-*č* -*n*, (i) the pers. suff. (§ 12c) me, to me:

h-č = *sättän*, he gave me,

h-č = *alsättännim*, he did not give me,

h-č, *h* = *alsättänn älä*, he refused to give me;

(ii) standing for -*č* -*ni* (§ 7b) of the part. (§ 31, § 36, § 42):

h-č, *lämmän*, a beggar,

h-č, *lämmännöč*, beggars,

h-č, *inč* = *lämmän nábbar*, he was a beggar,

h-č, *h* = *lämmänn ällä*, there is a beggar;

(iii) in some parts of verbs with last rad. *č*:

h-č = *ägjñ*, find,

h-č = *ägjñäü*, find him,

h-č, *h-č* = *ägjñ äläñ*, he told me to find;

(iv) in certain words:

h-č, *kúffjñ*, small-pox,

h-č, *h-č* = *kúffjññ äjdállam*, it is not small-pox;

-ጥ -t in certain words:

መጥ : mätat, something to drink,

መጥ : አለ = mätatt ällä?, is there something to drink?

-ይ -j, (i) standing for -ሊ -li (§ 7b) of the part. (§ 31, § 36, § 42), is single or doubled when nothing follows or before a consonant, doubled before a vowel:

ቀይ : qäjj or qayy (§ 3), red (part. of ቀለ qállä),

ቀይ : ነው = qäjj (qayy) nau, it is red,

ቀዩ : qäyyu (§ 11) the red one,

ቀይ : አይደለም = qayy äjdälläm, it is not red ;

(ii) in parts of verbs with last rad. የ is usually single when nothing follows or before a consonant, doubled before a vowel:

ይቂይ = yiqwäjj, let him wait,

ይቂይ : ነበር = yiqwäjj näbbär, he was waiting,

ይቂየኝ = yiqwäyyän, let him wait for me,

አትቂይ : አሉኝ = attiqwäyy äluñ, they told me not to wait.

The inter. suff. -ክ -ä and -ወይ or -ዐይ (säyij + ይ) -wäjj (-wäjj, -wjj) double certain consonants when they are attached to them:

-ለ -l, of the aux. -አለ -äl (§ 32):

ይበቃለ = yijäqäl, it is enough,

ይበቃለ = yijäqällä?, ይበቃለወይ = yijäqällwäjj?,

ይበቃለይ = yijäqällwjj?, is it enough?

-ም -m (as above):

አይደለህም = äjdällähim, you are not (§ 40),

አይደለህም = äjdällähimmwjj?, are you not?

-č in certain words:

ḡṡč, dǫnnič, potato,

ḡṡčč = dǫnniččá?, potato?

The w of -wáj ($\widehat{-wáj}$, -wǫ) is doubled after a vowel:

ṡṡṡṡ = máttawwǫ?, has he come?

-n in certain words is single when nothing or a consonant follows, single or doubled before a vowel:

ṡṡ mǎn?, who? (§ 15),

ṡṡ, ṡṡṡṡ = mǎn yǎuqǎl?, who knows?

ṡṡ, ḡṡṡ = mǎn (-nn) álah?, who told you?

ṡṡṡṡ mǫndǫn?, what? (§ 15),

ṡṡṡṡ, ṡṡ = mǫndǫn máttǎ?, what came?

ṡṡṡṡ, ḡṡṡ = mǫndǫnn amáttǎ?, what did he bring?

-n in ṡṡṡ yǫhǎn (acc.; § 8; § 13a) is single or double in any position:

ṡṡṡ, ḡṡṡ, ḡṡṡṡ = yǫhǎn (-nn) fáras ántǎ (§ 7d),
bring this horse,

ṡṡṡ, ḡṡṡṡ = yǫhǎn (-nn) ántǎ, bring this.

In analogy with the above variations the ll of ḡṡṡṡṡ ṡǫdǎllǎm (-dǎ- § 7d; § 40) becomes l when the -ṡ is dropped, unless a vowel follows, and -č -ññ in parts of verbs with last rad. č is pronounced single:

ḡṡ, ḡṡṡṡṡ = dǎgg ṡǫdǎllǎm, and

ḡṡṡ, ḡṡṡṡ = dǎggimm ṡǫdǎl, he is not good;

ṡṡṡṡ, ḡṡṡṡṡ, yǎḡdǎll ḡndǎḡ^won, if he is not;

biggǎñ for biggǎññ ṡṡṡ, if he is found.

The doubled final -A -ll

-ታ -qq

-ክ -kk

-ተ -tt

-ቲ -čč

of adv. and interj. of more than one syllable constr. with አለ ልጌ (s.v. ህባለ) usually become single before a consonant:

ብለታለታ : አለ : bilččličč ልጌ, it lightened,

ብለታለታ : ያለ = bilččlič yīlāl, it is lightening,

ብለታለታ : ሌለ : ነው = bilččlič līl nāw, there is going to be lightning.

-qq, -kk are sometimes retained before y :

ስታታ : ያለ = sīqīqq yīlāl, it grates,

ሽከሽከ : ያለ = šaksškk yīlāl, it makes a slight rattling sound ;

and sometimes before any consonant:

ደብለታለታ : አለ = diylīqlīqq ልጌ, it was in great confusion,

ደብለታለታ : ያለ = diylīqlīqq (§ 8) yīlāl, it is in great confusion,

ደብለታለታ : ሌለ : diylīqlīqqī (§ 7d) sīl, when it is in great confusion.

When such words are not constr. with አለ their final consonant may be single, and remain so before a vowel:

ደብለታለታ diylīqlīq, in great confusion,

ደብለታለታ : አይደለም = diylīqlīq ajdállām, it is not in great confusion.

Monosyllabic adv. and interj. and those ending in consonants other than the above usually keep a doubled final consonant always doubled:

$\text{H}\text{ə} : \text{h}\text{ə} = \text{zə}^{\text{u}}\text{w}$ (§ 3) ála , he entered unexpectedly,

$\text{H}\text{ə} : \text{h}\text{ə} = \text{zə}^{\text{u}}\text{w}$ (§ 7d) yil , if he enters unexpectedly;

$\text{ɣ}\text{ɛ}\text{ɛ} : \text{h}\text{ə} = \text{g}^{\text{w}}\text{ófaff} \text{ála}$, he was very stout,

$\text{ɣ}\text{ɛ}\text{ɛ} : \text{ɣ}\text{ɛ}\text{ɛ} : \text{h}\text{ə} = \text{g}^{\text{w}}\text{ófaff} \text{yämmɿ} \text{səu}$, a very stout man.

Crasis or Contraction of Adjacent Vowels. § 7a

When the formation of words, grammatical inflexion, or the application of other prefixes or suffixes involves the meeting of certain vowels, the following contractions and modifications occur:

$\text{g}\text{í}\text{z} + \text{g}\text{í}\text{z} = \text{rá}\text{y}\text{ɿ}$, e.g. $\text{ɣ}\text{ə} \text{yállä}$, which exists,

$\text{ə}(\text{ä}) + \text{ä} (\S 4b) = \text{ä}$ for $\text{ɣ}\text{-yä-} + \text{h}\text{ə} \text{állä}$;

$\text{g}\text{í}\text{z} + \text{rá}\text{y}\text{ɿ} = \text{rá}\text{y}\text{ɿ}$, e.g. $\text{h}\text{ə} \text{bámat}$, by the year,

$\text{ə}(\text{ä}) + \text{ä} = \text{ä}$ for $\text{h}\text{-bä-} + \text{ɣ}\text{ə} \text{ámät}$;

$\text{g}\text{í}\text{z} + \text{sád}\text{ɿ} = \text{g}\text{í}\text{z}$, e.g. $\text{ɣ}\text{ə} \text{yársú}$, of him, his,

$\text{ə}(\text{ä}) + \text{ɿ} = \text{ə}(\text{ä})$ for $\text{ɣ}\text{-yä-} + \text{h}\text{ə} \text{írsú}$;

$\text{rá}\text{y}\text{ɿ} + \text{g}\text{í}\text{z} = \text{rá}\text{y}\text{ɿ}$, e.g. $\text{ɣ}\text{ə} \text{yimátäl}$, he is coming,

$\text{ä} + \text{ä} = \text{ä}$ ing, for $\text{ɣ}\text{ə} \text{yimátä} + \text{h}\text{ə} \text{-äl}$ (§ 32);

$\text{rá}\text{y}\text{ɿ} + \text{rá}\text{y}\text{ɿ} = \text{rá}\text{y}\text{ɿ}$, e.g. $\text{ɣ}\text{ə} \text{g}^{\text{v}}\text{étäccau}$, their master,

$\text{ä} + \text{ä} = \text{ä}$ ter, for $\text{ɣ}\text{ə} \text{g}^{\text{v}}\text{étä} + \text{á}\text{ɣ}\text{-äccau}$ (§ 12b);

- $sádīs + gǝǝz = ráyī$, e.g. ላንታሽ $(\S 7d)$?, shall I
 $ǝ + ǣ = ǣ$ bring?, for ለ- $lǝ-$ + አንታሽ $ántǣ$;
 $sádīs + sádīs = sádīs$, e.g. ስሐድ $sǝhád$, when I go,
 $ǝ + ǝ = ǝ$ for ስ- $sǝ-$ + አሐድ $ǝhád$;
 $sádīs + ʃ = sálīs + ʃ^1$ e.g. ሲያመጣ $siyámátǣ$ ($sǝm-$,
 $ǝ + yǣ = i(ǝ \S 7d) + yǣ$ $syám-$), when he brings, for
 $ስ- sǝ-$ + ያመጣ $yámátǣ$;
 $sádīs + ʂ = sálīs$, e.g. ሲመጣ $sǝmátǣ$ ($sǝm-$), when
 $ǝ + yǝ = ɿ(ǝ \S 7d)$ he comes, for ስ- $sǝ-$ + ይመጣ
 $yǝmátǣ$.

ʃ may arise from $sálīs$:

- $sálīs + gǝǝz = sádīs + ʃ$, e.g. ትለቅምሃላሽ $tǝlǝqmyállǣš$,
 $ɿ + a =$ (the con- you (f.) are picking, for
 sonant) + $yǣ$ ትለቅሚ $tǝlǝqmi$ + አለሽ $állǣš$
 $(\S 32a)$.

ʃ may arise from $hámīs$:

- $hámīs + gǝǝz = sádīs + ʃ^2$, e.g. ለቅምሃለሁ $lǝqǝmmýállǝu^h$
 $ʃē + ǣ =$ (the con- $(\S 7d)$, I have picked, for
 sonant) + $yǣ$ ለቅሚ $lǝqǝmmʃe$ + አለሁ ለ-
 $lǝu^h$ $(\S 32a)$;
 $hámīs + ráyī = sádīs + ʃ^2$, e.g. በርያቸው $bǝryǣččǝu$, their
 $ʃē + ǣ =$ (the con- bull, for በረ $bǝrʃe$ + ልቸው
 sonant) + $yǣ$ - $ǣččǝu$.

¹ This is a point of orthography rather than of phonology; the common pronunciation is $syám-$.

² If the consonant in $sádīs$ is one of the resultants in § 7b it may become $ráyī$, absorbing $ʃ$: e.g. አይቸየለሁ $ǣǝččýállǝu^h$ or አይቻለሁ $ǣǝččállǝu^h$, I have seen, for አይቼ $ǣǝččʃe$ + አለሁ ለ $állǝu^h$.

w may arise from **kájy** or **sáyj**:

kájy + **ráyj** = **sádjs** + **Ƴ**, e.g. **ńm.řw.** (= **ńm.Ƴřw.** § 4b)

ũ + **ã** = (the con- **sattwáččau**, they gave them,
sonant) + **wã** for **ńm. sáttu** + **-á řw. -áččau**;

sáyj + **gǫz** = **sádjs** + **Ƴ**, e.g. **łřřł** (= **łřřł** § 4b)

ˆw + **ã** = (the con- **lăqmôal**, he has picked,
sonant) + **wã** (**ôã**) for **łřřł** **lăqmˆw** + **-łł -al**
(§ 32a).

Modification of Consonant by following Vowel. § 7b

When, in the same circumstances, especially in the formation of parts of the verb (§ 43), **l**, **s**, **t**, **n**, **z**, **d**, **ř**, **š** are followed by **i**, **y** or **e** in the same word, they are thus modified:

ł. li , łł ly	become ř	j (yy § 6).
ł. lye	„ ř	ye or ř yä.
ˆł. si , ˆłł sy	„ ř	š.
ˆł. sye	„ ř	šye or ř šä.
ł. ti , łł ty	„ ř	č.
ł. tve	„ ř	čye or ř čä.
ł. ni , łł ny	„ ř	ñ (ññ § 6).
ł. nve	„ ř	ñe or ř ñä.
ł. zi , łł zy	„ ř	ž.
ł. zve	„ ř	žye or ř žä.
ł. di , łł dy	„ ř	j.
ł. dve	„ ř	jye or ř jä.
ł. ti , ł. ř si , łł ty , „ řł , łł sy }	„ ř	č.
ł. tve , ł. ř ye	„ ř	čye or ř čä.

throughout the accidence; e.g. the pers. suff. -je, my (§ 12b), does not cause it, and pref. like ā- s(i)-, when (§ 45), are not susceptible of it.

Assimilation of Consonant by following Consonant.

The assimilation of adjacent consonants is comparatively infrequent; the following occur in the verb:

A l in the neg. pref. **hA-** al- (§ 37, § 38), is assimilated by, and in writing disappears before, the following letters, which with the exception of y are then doubled (§ 5) in pronunciation, (a- often being lengthened):

r, e.g. **hLŋ** ārrāssām, he did not forget, for ***hALŋ** alrāssām;

t, in the pref. **ṭ-** tṭ- of the sg. 3rd f., 2nd m., f., and pl. 2nd (§ 26, § 27):

e.g. **hṬCŋ** āttṭrsā, do not forget, for ***hAṬCŋ** al-tṭrsā;

n, in the pref. **hṆ-** ṇn(i)- of the pl. 1st (§ 26, § 27):

e.g. **hṆLŋ** ānn(i)rāsām, we shall not forget, for ***hAṆLŋ** al(i)nn(i)rāsām;

y (§ 7b), in the pref. **ḡ-** yṭ- of the sg. 3rd m., pl. 3rd (§ 26, § 27), **hAḡ-** alyṭ- becoming **hḡ-** aṭ-:

e.g. **hḡLŋ** āṭrāsām, he will not forget, for ***hAḡLŋ** alyṭrāsām.

ተ t, of the reflexive or passive pref. ተ- ta- (§ 22a, § 41a) is assimilated by any following consonant, which is doubled (§ 5)¹ in pronunciation, ተ disappearing in writing:

e.g. ይለቀግል yilláqqamāl, it will be picked, for
 *ይተለቀግል yitláqqamāl,
 ይቂረግል yiqqawórratāl, it will be cut, for
 *ይተቂረግል yitqawórratāl.

§ 7d *Variations and Anomalies of Pronunciation.*

The pronunciation of Amharic varies not only in the mouth of individuals of different districts, but also, as in English², in that of the same individual on different occasions, according as he speaks slowly or fast, carefully or carelessly, to a superior or to a companion.

A native, too, that has any knowledge of reading, is inclined on occasion to pronounce words as they are written, there being many gradations of the extent to which this is done.

¹ But if this assimilating consonant is itself followed by another consonant it is usually pronounced single:

ይንቀጥጥል yinqatáqqatāl, he is trembling, from
 ተንቀጥጥል tanqatáqqata;

or either single or double:

ይርገገግል yir(r)gavággavāl, it is waving, from
 ተርገገገግል targavággaya.

² Cp. our use of 'sha'n't', 'don't', 'won't', etc.; such words might well prove unintelligible at first hearing to a foreigner knowing 'shall not', etc.

An exhaustive treatment of the subject of variation in pronunciation would be beyond the scope of this work; but the following instances will give some indication of its nature and the extent of its prevalence.

Vowels.

Those marked ~ are commonly pronounced short unless accented (§ 8):

e.g. **መጣ** : **ማጥፋ**, he came, usually **ማጥፋ** :

ይህ ፡ የመጣ ፡ ነው = **yíhe yāmatፋፋ nāu**, this is he who came.

But they often remain short even when accented, unless the accent is received from an enclitic; and **ā** generally remains short in **āu**, **āi**.

gīz, **ā**, **ā**, **ω** (§ 3): for value after consonants and with no consonant preceding see § 4; often **ā** before **h**, **l**, **r**, **t**, **č**, **č**, **š**, **ž**, **j**, **ñ**, especially when they are final or followed by **i** or **j**, and before any single consonant followed by **i**:

ሰጠ **sáፋፋ**, he gave,

ሰጠኝ **sáፋፋñ** or **sáፋፋñ**, he gave me,

part. **ሰጥ** **sāč** or **sāč** (§ 7b), giver;

ሰፋ **sáffā**, (a) he sewed, (b) it was broad;

part. **ሰፋ** (a) **sáfi** or **sáfi**, tailor,

(b) **sáffi**, broad;

ā followed by **u** gen. forms **āu**:

የለም **yállām**, there is none,

የለውም **yállāum**, he has none;

usually ω after w :

ወንድ $w\omega nd$, male,

ወምበር $w\acute{o}mb\bar{a}r$ (-är), chair,

ቂየ $q\bar{w}\acute{o}yy\bar{a}$, he waited.

ኣጎይ, \bar{u} : final u is generally weak, sometimes very short:

በርቱ $b\bar{y}rt\bar{u}$, strong;

and the u of **-ሁ** - hu (or **-ኩ** - ku , see *u* below) in the verb when it (the vowel u) is final approaches \bar{u} :

ሰግሁ $s\acute{a}mm\bar{a}hu$, I heard, approaches $s\acute{a}mm\bar{a}h\bar{u}$,
and is also written **ሰግኑ** $s\acute{a}mm\bar{a}hw\bar{u}$, $s\acute{a}mm\bar{a}hw$.

The u of **-ሁ** hu is often displaced, i.e. precedes instead of following h :

- (i) in the sg. 1st ending **-ሁ** of the simp. perf. (§ 25), especially in verbs retaining the vowel of the last rad. (§ 42*a*, *b*, § 32) or with last rad. a guttural:

ለፃባላሙ for $l\acute{a}qq\bar{a}mhu$ **ለቀጥሁ**, I picked,

ሰገሁ^h for $s\acute{a}mm\bar{a}hu$ **ሰግሁ**, I heard,

ሰጠሁ^h for $s\acute{a}tt\bar{a}hu$ **ሰጠሁ**, I gave,

ሰለሁ^h, **ሰለጠሁ**^h, for $\acute{a}ll\bar{a}hu$ **አለሁ**, I am present,

አለቀጥሁ $\acute{a}l\bar{a}qm\bar{a}ll\bar{a}u$ ^h, I am picking,

አደገሁ $\acute{a}ddaguh$, I was brought up.

This ending is also written **-ኑ** $hw\bar{u}$, which becomes $-uh$; and by a similar displacement **ኑ** $hw\bar{a}$ becomes $uh\bar{a}$:

ባህላልኑ for $b\bar{a}hw\bar{a}l\bar{a}$ **በኋላ**, after.

(ii) in the pron. suff. (§ 12 b, c) and 2nd pl. ending (§ 25) -ḁṯṯ- -áč(č)yuh, for -áč(č)ihu (see *o* below):

አገረ-ṯṯ- agaráč(č)yuh, your (pl.) country,

ለተግṯṯ- laqqamáč(č)yuh, you (pl.) picked.

But before a suff. other than the aux. -አል -āl (§ 32, § 12c) this displacement does not occur:

ለተግṯṯ-አል laqmamáč(č)yuhāl for laqmamáč(č)ihwāl, you (pl.) have picked,

but ለተግṯṯ-ት laqqamáč(č)ihut¹, you (pl.) picked it,

ሰግሁ-ህ sámmahuh, I heard you,

ሰጠሁ-ት sáttahut, I gave him,

የለሁ-ም yállahum, I am not present,

ያደገሁበት yáddaghubbat, in which I was brought up.

A similar displacement occurs in

ፊሆ for árwe አርፔ, beast,

ሲገልጠ for lígwám ለገጥ, bridle,

and cp. ሳገግግ (má^woq) መገገግ for máq^wo (m^yéq^wo)

ግሪብ, oribi,

ገረገሶ for tákk^wosa ጥሩሰ, scorch,

ህጽህ for ስጽህ አኩል, half.

sális, ፤: often i, especially when not accented:

ሰጠሰ sīmáta or simáta, when he comes;

sometimes when accented:

ሰጥ hijd, go.

¹ occasionally -áč(č)ühut.

For *sáljis* before -*ǵ* -*yǎ* see § 7a: it is pronounced as *sádjis* + *yǎ*:

መለጅ *malákkýǎ*, measure.

rávj, *ǎ*: occasionally *ä* in the ending -*ǵ* -*ya* when unaccented (§ 8):

መሳሪያ *massárya* or -*ryä*, tool,

but **መሳሪያ : ነው** = *massaryá nau*, it is a tool.

hámj, *ǝ*: the *ǝ* is most noticeable when *ǝ* is accented, and in **ረ** *rǝ*;

ē in **ሌላ** *léla*, other;

ǎ, *ǎ* in **ሐደ** *hädä* (**hǎ**-, -*da*, less commonly **hǝ**-) he went.

sádjis, *j*:

often *ü* after *w*, and sometimes, if accented, *ü*:

ውስጥ *wüst*, interior,

ውበ *wüy*, beautiful,

ውበት *wüyät* (**wü**-), beauty;

ü in

ክፉ *kǫfu*, *küfu* or *kúfu*, bad,

ክፍት *kǫft* (*kúft*), open, **ክክ** *kǫkk* (*kükk*), coarse-grained;

a in

እንስሳ (*j*)*nsása*, domestic animal,

ጥር *tǫrr* (*tǫrr*), January,

እረግ *ǫrag*!, nonsense!

ä, *e*, in

ይህ *yǫhe* (*yáhe*), this.

*sádj*s, *j* tends to disappear in rapid speech, even though accented by a slower speaker:

የመጣውን ፣ እታ ፣ ፍታው = *yāmattáun íqā fítau* becomes *yāmattáun qaftáu*, undo the baggage that has come ;

ይሻዩ ፣ እታ ፣ *yäsáju íqa* becomes *yäsáuqa*, the tea-things.

Unaccented *j* is dropped when the word is easily pronounced without it, as often becomes the case when a suff. is added :

ኑብር *náyir*, leopard,

ኑብሩ *náyiru*, or *náyru*, the (his) leopard ;

ቢመስል *bimásil*, if it seems,

ቢመስለው *bimás(í)läu*, if it seems to him.

Initial *j* disappears after a preceding vowel :

እስከዚህ *iskázzih*, as far as this,

መጡ ፣ እስከዚህ = *máttu skázzih*, they came as far as this.

In words beginning with *in-*, *jü-*, *im-* the *j* is often omitted, the *n*, *ñ* or *m* forming a syllable by itself¹ :

እንኳን *ñkwān*, indeed,

እምቢ ፣ አለ *ímbi ála* or *mbi ála*, he refused ;

but after a consonant the *j* is heard :

ልጅ ፣ እምቢ ፣ አለ = *lij ímbi ála*, the child refused.

*sádj*s without a vowel, on the other hand, is often slightly vocalised in a word ending in two consonants or in one doubled (§ 6) consonant

¹ as in Bantu *mtu* (ፒ), etc.

when it is followed by one beginning with a consonant, especially an enclitic (§ 8):

ስምንት s'mmīnt, eight,

ስምንት ፡ ብር ፡ s'mmīntī yīrr, eight dollars;

ወድ wūdd, expensive,

ወድ ፡ ነው ፡ wūddī nāw, it is expensive;

ዝም ፡ በል ፡ zimm bāl, and zimmī yāl, be quiet.

ī, y is often prefixed to initial r, and sometimes to n(i), which then lose a following i:

እርዳ irādda for ረዳ rādda, he helped,

imp. ርዳ rīda or እርዳ īrda, help;

ነክ nākka, he touched,

imp. ንክ nīka or እንክ īnka (ńka), touch.

sáyī, wō: the w is most noticeable when wō is accented, and in ሮ r^wō;

q, ä in አይደለም aйдállām (-dä-), he is not, no, (§ 40).

Consonants.

(In discussing a letter under this heading gīiz is used as the simplest and original form without reference to its inherent vowel.)

u, h, ፡: final h after a vowel is weak, and after a diphthong tends to disappear (see káy above):

áyyāu^h አየሁ, I saw.

Initial h is often lost:

ágār አገር for hágar ሀገር, country;

ĩlm ḥAṣ for hĩlm ḥAṣ, dream,
 áttama ḥṯ for háttama ṯṯ, he sealed.

h is displaced in

maḥátam for máhtam ṯṯṯṯ, seal,
 bhári for báhri ḠḠḠ, character.

h after a consonant interchanges with k,

in the ending -ṯ -hu (§ 25), also written -ḥ:

lāqqamku Ḑṯṯṯḥ for lāqqamhu Ḑṯṯṯ, I picked,

and with k, ḫ,

in the ending -ṯ -h (§ 25, § 12 b, c):

āḫ, āk, for āḥ ḥAṣ, you said,

h^wonḫ, h^wonk, h^wonk, for h^wonh ṯṯṯ, you have
 become,

rāsḫin, rāskīn, for rāshīn ḠḠṯṯ, your head (acc.).

This -h or -k is sometimes assimilated to or assimilates an adjacent guttural, which is then doubled (§ 6), g becoming kk:

āuwωqq for āuwωqh ḥṯṯṯ, you knew, you have
 understood,

adārrakkau for adārragḥau ḫḠḠṯṯ, you did it,

fāllakk for fāllagh ḠḠṯṯ, you wanted.

ṁ: m sounds n in

ántā for ámtā ḥṯṯ, bring.

Ḡ: see sādīs above.

ḥ: s sounds z in

māzf for māsf ṁḥḥ, anvil.

ቀ: q in Š. is pronounced like hamza¹ in Arabic:
(cp. the Cairene pronunciation of ق):

ṣarā-ā for ṣarāqā ሙረታ, moon,

ṣṣye for qṣye ቅቤ, butter.

በ: when doubled always bb; beginning a sentence
usually, and after m always, b; otherwise b or y:

ይበላል yibbāla, it is said,

በቅሎ ነበር ። bəql^{wo} nəbbär, it was a mule,

occasionally, ሃጃቅሎ nəbbär,

ወምበር wómbär, chair,

ተበለ tabāla or taṃāla, it was said,

ይህ በቅሎ ፡ yḥe bəql^{wo} (ሃጃ-), this mule.

ንበ varies between nb, mb, ny:

አንበሳ anbāssa, ambāssa and anyāssa, lion.

በ is often f in

ከብት kaft or kaṃt, property,

ገበስ gaṃs (-ys, -bs), barley.

ቸ: č occasionally sounds almost yy in G.:

ሪፔትግግ for ሪፔትግጋ ሴቶች, women.

ነ: see sādīs above;

final n is often weak after ye, wo, u, and is
dropped in

ቃጃጃግግ for ቃጃጃግግ ነገር, part of September,

አወ, ልወ, for አወን አወ, yes,

(ጎ)ንተግ ለንቶ for (ጎ)ንተግን ለንቶ, what's-his-name
(§ 16).

¹ Vollers and Burkitt, Gram. § 2 B. 1, "a simple suspension or catching of the breath.....in Fr. the h in 'la honte' is a true hamza."

n before gutturals often (but not always) becomes ñ :

dŋgət or dñgət 𐌲𐌵𐌹𐌳, perhaps,

𐌲𐌵𐌹𐌳 čjñq, difficult.

n before b may become m : see 𐌺 above.

ŋ : ñ affects preceding a, see gŋŋz above ;

final ñ sometimes becomes j :

nāj for nāñ 𐌵𐌶, I am (§ 13b),

ámāj for ámán 𐌵𐌶𐌵, loyal.

h : k interchanges with h, χ, see 𐌺 above :

𐌶𐌺A yahl, about, nearly, is a cont. (§ 26) of

𐌵𐌵𐌵 ákkaḷa (q.v.), to amount.

G. has ha- for ka- h-, in, from,

házzih for kázzih 𐌵𐌵𐌺, here,

hámđir for kámđir 𐌵𐌶𐌵, on the ground.

ñ : χ interchanges with h, k, see 𐌺 above ;

pronounced h in

𐌵𐌶 čʷóha, he shouted.

𐌺 : for w and u see § 3.

𐌺- wj. wŭ (see sádjs above), ʷu, becomes u after a,

ä, ä, ẽ, j and forms diphthongs with them, ju becoming yu :

𐌺-𐌵 wjta and wŭta, come out,

𐌵-𐌵 áuta, take out.

𐌺 : z is sometimes s before h (χ, k, see 𐌺) :

yāsh for yāzh 𐌶𐌵𐌺, you took,

yāsχ for yāzχ 𐌶𐌵𐌶, = 𐌶𐌵𐌺

yāsk for yāzk 𐌶𐌵𐌶, = 𐌶𐌵𐌺

sometimes assimilated to following š :

yāšš for yāzš ያሽሽ, you (f.) took.

ṽ: see ṽ; ž arising from zi, z^{ve} (§ 7b) does not interchange with j.

ʔ: for y and j see § 3.

ʔ yi following ə, ä, ω, ǣ becomes j and forms diphthongs with them:

ʔu-ṽ yḡhun, let him be,

hʔu-ṽ áḡhun, let him not be ;

initial ʔ- yi- may do this with the final vowel of the preceding word:

ʔḡṽ : ʔḡṽ = dāhnǎjdäru !, good-night ! (pol.).

In the mouth of many individuals yy between vowels tends to become j and j to become ʔ or disappear altogether:

ʔhṽṽṽ = yastáyyāl, yastáḡāl, he lets (something) be seen,

ʔḡ háṽǣ, háǣ (Š.), twenty,

hʔṽṽṽ = áḡǣfḡm, aṽǣfḡm, aǣl-, he will not pass.

Similarly initial y becomes ʔ:

hṽṽṽ : ʔḡ = kḡfumm yǎllä, -mmṽǎll-, there isn't any bad.

ḡ: d before other consonants often becomes r:

qárm^{wo} for qádm^{wo} ቀḡṽṽ, formerly,

liḡárnǎñ for liḡád nǎñ ለḡṽṽ : ṽṽ = I am going,

háṽku for hádku ለḡṽṽ I went,

wóssǣrku for wóssǣdku ወḡṽṽṽ, I removed,

hḡṽṽṽ ḡdrigǣu becomes árgǣu, do it.

ǰ: initial j interchanges with ž in Š:

ǰḡḡ- jǰgra or ḡḡḡ- žǰgra, guinea-fowl;

when this variation occurs in a verb it continues throughout its derivatives:

ǰḡḡ- jǰmmara (ḡ- žǰ-), begin,

+ǰḡḡ- tajǰmmara (+ḡ- tažǰ-), be begun,

ḡḡḡ- majǰmmārya (ḡḡ- mažǰ-), beginning;

sometimes when final: ḡḡ liž, for ḡḡ lijj, child.

j arising from di, dʿe (§ 7b) does not interchange with ž.

ḡ: sometimes almost yy before t:

afwáyytḡal for afwáçtḡal አፕጥተል, he has whistled.

ḡ, ḡ: ḡ is ṭ out of G.:

ḡḡ ṭáḡ, and ḡḡ ṣáḡ (G. and ‘learned’¹), write,

ḡḡḡ ṭáḡai, and ḡḡḡ ṣáḡai (G. and ‘learned’),
sun.

ḡ: f or v in

ḡḡḡ nafs or nays, soul.

Accent.

By accent is meant stress accent, and by the § 8 accent of a word the principal stress that falls on it: thus the accent of ‘cab-proprietor’ is on the ‘a’ or the syllable of which ‘a’ is the vowel.

(The sentence accent, by which an emphatic word in a sentence receives more stress than other words,

¹ i.e. used elsewhere by those with some knowledge of Ethiopic; in G. it is a genuine survival.

and intonations indicating a question, surprise, a menace, etc., are similar to those of English.)

Accent must be carefully distinguished from quantity (§ 7*d*):

ደግረኝ = yǧčān, let him put the saddle on.

Quantity may influence accent:

በዛብኝ bāzzabbijñ, it is too much for me, also bazzábbijñ.

For the influence of accent on quantity see § 7*d* and enclitics below.

The stress accent in Amharic is in general much less marked than in English. Amharic speech, like French, runs with an almost even distribution of stress on each syllable. This is one of the reasons why to the beginner, who finds it difficult to distinguish the separate words in a phrase, a native appears to speak much faster than he actually does: and why, even to a practised ear, it is a matter of difficulty in many cases to detect where the principal accent of a particular word lies¹.

Secondary Accent.

Before and after a doubled consonant (§ 5, § 6), or two consecutive consonants, though the principal accent may lie elsewhere, there is often a marked secondary accent, (as on the *i* in 'cab-proprietor'), which is sometimes almost equal to the principal accent:

¹ Guidi, Gram. § 6*b*, 'in generale l'accento non è sempre stabile e chiaro.'

አበለብኝ = ábbalabbjñ, he lied to me, sounds to all
intents and purposes ábbalábbjñ,

ይልክልኝ : yilḡkǝllihāl, he will send to you, yilḡ-
kǝllihāl,

ተመለሱ = tǝmmállasalláččyuh, you (pl.) will
return, tǝmmállasálláččyuh,

አገብቷል = áǧǧytōāl, he has taken in, áǧǧytōāl,

ይሆናል = yǧh^wónāl, he will be, yǧh^wónāl,

ያበራል = yāyārāl, he is lighting, yāyārāl,

ጠለየ = tǝllǝjǝ, he prayed, tǝllǝjǝ.

In some words, such as

ተቀመጥ = taqǝmat, sit down,

it is barely perceptible that the stress on the accented
syllable is greater than that on either of the others.

The adequate pronunciation of doubled conso-
nants and unaccented vowels is necessary to ensure
syllables not marked with the accent receiving their
due share of it.

Accentuation of the Verb.

The accent of the simplest form of the verb (§ 21)
falls on the syllable preceding the doubled radical:

ገባ gǝbbā, he entered,

ለቀመ láqqama¹, he picked,

መነረ manázzara¹, he changed,

¹ I cannot endorse Afevork's statement, Gram. § 17,
'sulla media radicale, **ደገፈ** degghéfe,' 'sulla penultima
radicale, **ገሰገሰ** ghesegghése,' though there is often a
perceptible secondary accent on these syllables.

ዘገየ zagáyyä, he was late.

For the accentuation of the derived forms and the conjugations, see §§ 21–45.

The accent of the greater part of the conjugation of the verb is fixed, and as the verb usually comes at the end of the clause (§ 73*b*) its accent is less likely than that of other words to be disturbed by that of an enclitic.

Accentuation of Diphthongs.

An accented diphthong usually has the accent on the first vowel, but it may fall on the second:

ላይ láí, above,

ሰው : ነው ። ሰፊ ነፍስ, it is a man ;

ቁሳውስት q^ʿesáúst, priests,

ቁሳውስት : አሉ ። q^ʿesáúst álu, the priests said so.

Final i and u.

The accent hardly ever rests on final *i* or *u*: but

ይህ : ልጅ : yihé lij, or yŕhe lij, this child: (also written ይኸ).

Variation of Accent.

Enclitics. An enclitic is a word which is so closely connected both in sense and pronunciation with the preceding word as virtually to form part of it, throwing back, in many cases, its accent upon it, i.e. causing the preceding word, which may or may not preserve its original accent, to be accented on its last syllable. Many monosyllabic words in Amharic are of this nature.

E.g.

ነው ስጋ፣ he (it) is, ናት ስጋ፣ she is, etc. (§ 13b) ;

substantives like

ብር ከገ፣ dollar,

ቀን ልግ፣ day,

ልጅ ልጅ፣ child,

ቤት ቤት፣ house ;

imperatives like

ና ስጋ፣ come,

ዙር ከገ፣ go round,

በል ልግ (bäl), say ;

and the second part of composite prepositions (§ 47b)

በ... ላይ ላይ... ላይ፣ upon.

ግለጽ ግለጽ፣ pleasant ;

ግለጽ ፣ ነው ። ግለጽ (፩) ስጋ¹፣ it is pleasant ;

ውጽ ልጅ ፣ when ?

ውጽ ፣ ነው ። ልጅ ስጋ ፣ when is it ?

ትንሽ ትንሽ፣ small,

ትንሽ ፣ ናት ። ትንሽ ስጋ፣ she (it) is small ;

ለክተኛ ልክተኛ፣ messenger,

ለክተኛ ፣ ነህ ። ልክተኛ ስጋ ፣ are you a messenger ?

አምስት ልም፣ fifty,

አምስት ፣ ብር ። ልም ስጋ፣ fifty dollars ;

እኩል ስጋ፣ (፩) ስጋ፣ half,

እኩል ፣ ቀን ። ስጋ፣ noon ;

¹ Cp. κρείττον ἐστιν.

አንተ ántə, you,

አንተ, ልጅ = antá (§ 7*d*) lij!, you there! (calling a boy);

እቃ íqa, goods,

እቃ, ቤት : iǧá yʾēt, store;

ገንዘብ, ዶዘህ, ግዛው = gǎnzay yǐzäh gǐzau, take some money and buy it,

ገንዘብ, ዶዘህ, ና = gǎnzay yǐzäh na, bring some money;

ችኩሉ, ችኩሉ, በሉ = čǝkkul čǝkkúl yäl, make great haste.

The accent from an enclitic does not rest on final *i* or *u* (see above), e.g. the article -ው -u (§ 11), but on the preceding syllable, or the first vowel of a diphthong formed by the article:

መገገዱ mángǎdu, the road,

በመገገዱ, ላይ : bamǎngǎdu lai, on the road;

ገበታው gǎyǎtau, the table,

ተገበታው, ዙር = tagǎyǎtau zur, go round the table.

Certain suffixes bring the accent to the vowel immediately preceding them :

e.g. the emphatic suff. -ው -u :

ይህ yǐhe, this,

ይህው yǐhǎu, this very one;

ከዚህ kǎzzih, here,

ከዚህ kǎzzihu, just here;

but ተዚያው tázzyaú and tazzyáú, just there.

An enclitic does not throw back its accent across a pause, or on to a word with which it is not immediately connected by the sense:

አቃ፣ ቤት ገባል ሃየት, store,

ለዚህ፣ አቃ፣ ቤት፣ የለውም ። läzzih ḡqa ሃየት yálləum,
there is no receptacle for these things;

የሌባ፣ ነው ። yäl'ēyá nəu, he is a thief,

የሌባ፣ ፈጥ፣ ነው ። yäl'ēya dāmm'o nəu, he is a
thief, too.

The position of the accent may determine the sense, by showing what words are closely connected:

የየቷ፣ ሴት፣ ልጅ ። yäyetwá-s'et lij?, the child of
which woman?

yäyétwa s'et-lij, of which daughter?

In some cases an enclitic may or may not throw back its accent, however closely connected with the preceding word¹:

አሥር፣ ብር፣ assír yǝrr, and ássir yǝrr, ten dollars;

ብዙ፣ ነው ። bǝzú nəu, and bǝzu nəu, it is a lot;

ምንጅር፣ ነው ። mǝndǝr nəu?, and mǝndǝr nəu?, what
is it?

When accented initial *j* disappears (§ 7*d*) its accent falls on a preceding vowel; if no vowel precedes, a following *n*, *ñ*, *m* takes the accent:

አየች፣ አንደው ። áyyäčč ḡndaü, she just looked;

¹ Both accentuations are common and apparently they do not differ in meaning: all inquiries on the point meet with the reply ሁሉ፣ አንድ፣ ነው፣ አንዳንዶች፣ ነው ።

አየ፣ አንደው ። ayyá ndāu, he just looked ;

አንኳን፣ አልመጣም ። ákwān, almagtām, no, he hasn't come.

The enclitic particle አንኚ (i)njí, oh, but..., indeed, retains its accent :

አምጣው ። ántāu (§ 7*d*), bring him,

አምጣው፣ አንኚ ። ántāunjí!, oh, but bring him !

The inter. suff. -አ and -ወይ (§ 6) do not throw back their accent :

አልቋል ። álqōāl, it is finished,

አልቋላ ። álqōállá?, is it finished ?

አይደለም ። ajdállām, he is not,

አይደለምዬ ። ajdállämmwǝ, is he not ?

Other suffixed particles sometimes affect the accent of the word to which they are attached and sometimes do not :

e.g. -ግ -mmā, as for,

ይህ yǝhe, this,

ይህግ yǝhāmma, as for this ;

ፈረሱ fārasu, the horse,

ፈረሱግ fārasumma, as for the horse.

Other variations of Accent.

Apart from the disturbance that may be caused by an enclitic, the accentuation of a word varies in many cases according to its position : according, that is, as it stands (*a*) alone or before a pause, or (*b*) before any other word with which it is connected by the

sense; and many words exhibit further variations of accent in each of these positions¹. The position (a) is called in this section 'final', and the position (b) 'connected'.

Note. Isolated words in the course of this work marked with two accents usually take the first, sometimes² the second, when final, the second when connected. But words with accented suffixes such as -*h* -*ǎ*, -*ǧ* -*wǧǧ* (-*wǧǧ*, -*wǧ*), marked with their own original accent as well, are pronounced with both accents.

Taking any letters *ʔ*, *ʌ*, *ʒ*, *h*, with which to compose forms as types (without regard to differences in vowels or consonants immaterial in accentuation), the following variations are exhibited by certain forms according to their position:

ʔʌ *gǧǎ*:

fin. *gǧfa*:

hʌ *sǧra*, work;

conn. *gǧfa* or *gǧǎ*: in rapid speech the word loses its accent altogether:

hʌ . **ʔʌʔʌʔ** = *sǧra* (*sǧǎ*, *sǧra*) *ʔazzǎbbǧǧ*, the work is too much for me.

¹ Afevork, Gram. § 15, 'Intorno all'accento..... l'Amarico non ne ha ancora, con regole e norme fisse, stabilito le leggi.' '...avviene che tante e tante parole si sentano pronunziate ora in un modo, ora in un altro...'

² Words of this type are to be heard accented on the last when final in questions: e.g., s.v. **ʔʌ**.

***74.4 gaḡarā:**

fin. gáfára, also gáfara:

ᑭᓂᓐ **náᑭᓐ**, open, also **náᑭᓐ**,

nm̥ zátana, ninety, also zátana,

ᐱᑦᑦᑦ ᑎᑭᑦᑦᑦ, stranger, also ᑎᑭᑦᑦᑦ,

𐑏𐑦𐑩𐑦 *báṣita*, disease ;

conn. gáfara, also gáfará:

၂၈၁, ၂၈၇: náṭaḷa čámma, slipper, also náṭaḷá
čámma,

**ᑭᓂᑦ, ᑭᓂᑦ ᓇᓂᓂᓂᓂ ᓂᓂᓂᓂᓂ, ninety died, also
zataná m^wótu,**

እንገዳ ፡ መጣ ። ስጎልዳ ማትቲ፣ a stranger has come,
also ስጎልዳ ማትቲ,

በሽታ ፣ ነክው። bāšīta nákkau, the disease attacked
him, also bāšīta nákkau.

***74.6 gaṣṣarā :**

fin. gaffára, occasionally gáffara :

ᐃᐱᐅ ᑖᐱᐱᐱᐱ, darkness,

දූෂ දaṃṃāna, cloud, occasionally dāṃṃāna,

ᐸᐱᓂ fyllága, track;

conn. gáffara, also gaffarǎ :

ᐃᐱᐱᐱ ᐸᐱᐱᐱ ᑎᐱᐱᐱ, it was dark, also
ᐸᐱᐱᐱ ᑎᐱᐱᐱ,

දመና : බිඳ : බිඳ = dāmmaṇa bīzu nāu, it is very
cloudy, also dammanā bīzu nāu,

ᑭᐱᓂᓪ ᑭᐱᓂᓪ = fíllaga yálläm, there is no track.

*ገረጽ ገፈፋር :

(prp. + substantive)

fin. ገፈፋር, also ገፈፋር :

የበገ : yäyäg, of a sheep,

but የላም, ነው, የበገ = yälám nāu yäyäg?, is it a cow's
or a sheep's?

conn. ገፈፋር :

የበገ, ሥጋ : yäyäg sǝga, mutton.

*ገረጽ ገፈፋር :

fin. ገፈፋር :

የት, ነው, ወጽበር = yēt nāu wómbar?, where is
the chair?

ወለድ wəlləd, interest,

አንደኛን ፤ በወለድ = ndámīn? bāuəlləd?, on what
terms? at interest?

ከከ, ነው, ለዝብ = kúkkǝ nāu lǝzziy?, is it fine or
coarse?

ከፍኝ kúffǝn, small-pox;

conn. ገፈፋር and ገፈፋር :

ወጽበር, ተሰበረ = wómbar təsǝbbərə, the chair is
broken,

በወለድ, ተበደረ = bāuəlləd təyǝddərə, he bor-
rowed at interest,

ለዝብ, ደቂት, ለገፈፋር dʷóqʷet, fine flour, also
lǝzziy dʷóqʷet,

ከፍኝ, የወገው, ነው = kuffǝn yāwəggāu nāu, he
is pitted with small-pox.

conn. gəfrǎ, also gǎfrǎ :

ḡḡḡ : ḡḡ = dāhnǎ gǎbba, he arrived safely,

ḡḡḡ : ḡḡ : ḡḡḡ = dāhnǎ wəṭ yisǎrāl, he cooks well.

*ḡḡḡ gǎfǎrǎ :

fin. gǎfǎra, sometimes gǎfara :

ḡḡḡ mǎlǎda, early, sometimes mǎlǎda,

ḡḡḡ gʷotǎra, barn, sometimes gʷotǎra ;

conn. gǎfara, sometimes gǎfǎrǎ :

ḡḡḡ : ḡḡḡ = mǎlǎda hǎdu, they went early,

ḡḡḡ : ḡḡḡ = mǎlǎdǎ mǎṭṭu, they came early,

ḡḡḡ : ḡḡḡ = gʷotǎra taqǎṭṭala, the barn was burnt.

*ḡḡḡ gǐfǐr :

fin. gǐfǐr :

ḡḡḡ ṭǐnjǐn, mosquito ;

conn. gǐfǐr, also gǐfǐr :

ḡḡḡ : ḡḡḡ = ṭǐnjǐn yǎllǎm?, are there no mosquitoes?, also ṭǐnjǐn yǎllǎm?

*ḡḡḡ gǎfǎrǎk :

fin. gǎfǎrǎk, occasionally gǎfǎrǎk :

ḡḡḡ ṭǎqǎṭ, uphill, occasionally ṭǎqǎṭ ;

conn. gǎfǎrǎk :

ḡḡḡ : ḡḡḡ = ṭǎqǎṭ sǐhǎdu, when they go uphill.

*ḡḡḡ gǎffǎrǎk :

fin. gǎffǎrǎk :

ḡḡḡ ṭǎnsǎṭ, chain,

ቀልቀለት qwūlqwūlat, downhill ;

conn. **ገፈፈራ** gəffarak, also **ገፈፈራ** :

ሰንሰለት : **ጠፋ** = sənṣalät täffa, the chain was lost,

ቀልቀለት : **ሒደ** = qwūlqwūlat hädä, he went downhill,

ቀልቀለት : **ሲወርድ** : qwūlqwūlat siwórd, when he goes downhill.

***ገፈፈክ** gəfarāk :

fin. usually **ገፈፈራ**, sometimes **ገፈፈራ** or **ገፈፈራ** ;

ጠሰላላ maṣaläl, ladder, sometimes **ጠሰላላ** or **ጠሰላላ**,

ደረታም dəratām, broad-chested, sometimes **ደረታም**,

ወሽታም wüşätām, false, sometimes **ወሽታም** or **ወሽታም**,

በክራይ baqiraj, for hire, also **ባቅገራ** ;

conn. **ገፈፈራ** :

በጠሰላላ : **ወጣ** = baṣaläl wötta, he mounted by a ladder,

ደረታም : **ፈረሰ** : dəratām fāras, a broad-chested horse,

ወሽታም : **አይደለም** = wüşätām ajdállām, he is not false,

በክራይ : **አሉ** = baqirai állu, they are to be had for hire.

***ገፈፈክ** gəfarāk :

fin. **ገፈፈራ**, sometimes **ገፈፈራ** :

ደጋጋም dwajätām, sickly, sometimes **ደጋጋም** ;

conn. gafārāk :

ደ.ደ.ተ.ፍ.፡ አደ.ደ.ለፍ ። dwajātām ajdállām, he is not sickly.

*ገፍርክ gafīrk :

fin. gáfīrk :

አጥገት ātjint, bone,

ንገሥት nigjst, queen ;

conn. gáfīrk and gafīrk :

አጥገት . ተሰበረ ። ātjint taşábbara, the bone is broken, also ātjint taşábbara,

ንገሥት . ትባላለች ። nigjst tjbālálläč, she is called a queen.

Words in -ገፍ -gʸēf, -ገፍ -gʷōf :

fin. 'gʸef, 'gʷof :

ዶቂት dʷóqʸet, flour,

በጥገ : ደደረጋል ፤ በዶቂት ። bamjñ yiddárragāl ? badʷóqʸet ?, what is it made with ? flour ?

ችሉት člʷot, government office,

የት : ከነዚህ ፤ ተችሉት ። yēt náččau ? taččlʷot ?, where are they ? in the office ?

conn. 'gʸēf, 'gʷōf, also -gʸēf, -gʷōf :

ዶቂት : ሰጠው ። dʷóqʸet sáttāu, he gave him some flour, also dʷoqʸét sáttāu,

ችሉት : ሔዱ ። člʷot hádu, they have gone to the office, also člʷót hádu.

-ገፍ -gāf, -ገፍ -gʸēf, -ገፍ -gʷōf receive the accent when a suffix is attached to them :

ሰካር sákkār, drunkard,

ሰካሮች ṣakkār^wōč, drunkards,

ሰካሮቹ ṣakkār^wōčču, the drunkards;

መሬት māṛ^wēt, ground,

መሬቱ māṛ^wētu, the ground;

and there is a perceptible secondary accent on the penultimate in words like

መንገዱ māṅgaḍu, the road,

ፋኑሱ fānusu, the lantern,

ሴቲቱ s^wétitu (-jtu), the woman,

ትልቁ tǝlliqu, the large one.

The adj. ending -ኛ -ññā has the accent on the syllable preceding it:

fin. and conn. አማርኛ amārjññā, Amharic,

ፆርከኛ mǝrk^wónñā, prisoner;

but when -ው is added the accent varies:

ዩትኛው fin. yétjññāu, conn. yétjññāu.

The general tendency in these variations is for the accent to come forward before a suffix or another word: but in some cases nothing but an enclitic brings it forward:—

መለከት mālaḳat, bugle,

መለከቶች mālaḳat^wōč, bugles,

መለከት : ነፋ ። mālaḳat náffa, he sounded a bugle,

መለከቶቹን : ነፋ ። mālaḳat^wōččun náffu, they sounded the bugles,

መለከት : ነው ። mālaḳát nāu, it is a bugle.

ACCIDENCE.

THE NOUN.

The Substantive.

§ 9

Substantives are of two genders, masculine and feminine, have two numbers, singular and plural, and in addition to the nominative an accusative case.

Gender.

§ 9a

There is no special form of the substantive for either gender.

Number.

§ 9b

The pl. is formed by adding -^wōṭ -^wōč (-^wōčč before a vowel § 6) to the last consonant of the sg.

ቤት bʸét, house, pl. ቤቶች bʸét^wōč.

ጌታ gʸétā, master, pl. ጌቶች gʸét^wōč.

ለግዥ lāmmāñ (§ 8) beggar, pl. ለግዥች lāmmāñ^wōč (§ 6).

In some cases (see vocab.) -ṣ -yā disappears :

ባርያ báryā, slave, pl. ባርች bár^wōč ;

and i is sometimes retained :

ሰፈ sáfí, tailor, pl. ሰፈች sáf^wōč

and (not G.) ሰፈዎች sáfí^wōč.

Besides the pl. in -^wōṭ some irregular plurals (Ethiopic forms) occur :

በቅሉ báql^wo, mule, pl. በቅሉች báql^wōč,

also አባቱልት abáqwilt (ay-, -qwü-, -ቅ- -qj-),

and አባቱልቶች abáqwilt^wōč (ay-, -qwü-, -ቅ- -qj-).

The irregular pls. more commonly in use are given in the vocab.; all nouns with irregular pl. also have the regular pl. in -ወች.

§ 9c *Case.*

The accusative is formed by adding -ን -n to the nominative (of which final *sádjs* receives *j*):

nom. ቤት	bʾét,	acc. ቤትን	bʾétjn.
„ ጌታ	gʾétā,	„ ጌታን	gʾétān.
„ ለግኝ	lāmmāñ,	„ ለግኝን	lāmmāññjn (§ 6).
„ ቤቶች	bʾétʾóč,	„ ቤቶችን	bʾétʾóčñjn (§ 6).

-ን comes after the art. (§ 11) and pers. suff. (§ 12b), but before other suff.:

ቤትን	bʾétun,	the house,
ጌታን	sʾétjtun,	the woman,
ቤቴን	bʾétʾen,	my house,
ቤቷን	bʾétwān,	her house,
ቤታችንን	bʾétáčñjn,	our house.
ቤቴንም	bʾétunjm,	and his (the) house.

The Ethiopic Accusative.

§ 9d The Ethiopic accusative in -ፈ survives in some cases, in which the form but not necessarily the meaning is acc.¹: the effect in Amharic is generally to give an objective sense to a following noun:

¹ 'Status constructus.' Praetorius, Gram. Æth. § 125, 'Quoad formam status constructi nihil refert num nomen in eo positum nominativi sensum habeat an genitivi an accusativi.'

ገገሥ nīgūs, king,

ገገሡ : ገገሥት : nīgūsā nāgast, king of kings, emperor;

ባለ bāl, master,

ባለቤት bālayēt, master of the house.

But in some phrases the form in **-ā** has the objective sense (§ 67c) :

ገገር nāgar, word,

ገገረ : ሰሪ : nāgarā sāri, (maker of words), slanderer.

THE ADJECTIVE.

The adjective does not differ in accidence from § 10 the substantive:

sg. nom. **ደግ** dagg (dä-), good, **ክፉ** kifū (kú-, kú-), bad,

acc. **ደገገ** dāggjīn, **ክፉን** kifun,

pl. nom. **ደገች** dāggwōč (-čč § 6), **ክፍች** kifwōč (-čč § 6),

acc. **ደገችን** dāggwōččjīn. **ክፍችን** kifwōččjīn.

For irregular (Eth.) pls. see vocabulary; all adj. with these form the regular pl. as well.

There is no special form of the adj. for either gender.

THE ARTICLE.

The definite article 'the' is expressed by the § 11 suffixes:

sg. m. -u, written **-ው** after a vowel¹,

f. **-ት** -itu (-jtu), written **-ቱ** after a vowel,

pl. m. & f. -u.

¹ i.e. after any class of letter but **sādīs** (§ 4a).

Š. has sg. f. -ዋ -wā.

All the above form the acc. in -ን -n.

ቤት bʾēt, house, ቤቱ bʾétu, the house, acc. ቤቱን bʾétun.

ጌታ gʾéta, master, ጌታው gʾétau, the master, acc. ጌታውን gʾétaun.

ሴት sʾēt, woman, ሴቷት sʾétitu (-itu), the woman, acc. ሴቷትን sʾétitun (-itun).

ቤቶች bʾétʷóč, houses, ቤቶች bʾétʷóčču, the houses, acc. ቤቶችን bʾétʷóččun.

ፈረስ fāraṣ, horse, mare (§ 9a),

Š. ፈረሷ fāraṣwā, the mare, acc. ፈረሷን fāraṣwān.

The article may be attached to a noun sub. or adj. or to the rel. + verb (§ 14).

When it is attached to a verb ending in a consonant, the form -ው is used, connected by the vowel a (gǝjiz § 4a; cp. the mode of connecting the pron. suff. -ው § 12c). The f. ending -ች -č (-čč § 6) takes -ው without the connecting a, and in G. -ነት -itu (-itu).

After a verb ending in -u the art. takes the form -ት -t or -ቱ -tu.

E.g. የሞተ yāmʷóta, who died,

የሞተው ሰው yāmʷotáu (§ 8) saṇ, the man who died.

የግጦር ደገ yāmmiwórd, that (rel.) descends,

የግጦር ደገው ዝናብ yāmmiwórdau zṇāy, the rain that descends.

የሞተች yāmʷotäč, who (f.) died,

የጥተችውን ሴት, yām^wotáččyun (§ 6) sʾēt, the woman (acc.) who died, G. -፳፻፳ -ččitun (-jīt-).

የተገደሉት ሰዎች, yätagáddalut sāu^wōč, the men who were killed,

የተገደሉቱን ላየ = yätagáddalutun áyyä, he saw those who were killed,

የመጡት ናቸው = yāmáttutu náččau, they are those who came.

There is no form for the indef. art. in Amharic.

THE PRONOUN.

The Personal Pronoun.

The personal pronouns are of two kinds, disjunctive (the emphasizing and distinguishing forms), which stand alone, and conjunctive, which cannot stand alone, but are suffixes attached to nouns, verbs, etc.

Disjunctive Personal Pronouns.

The disjunctive personal pronouns are :

§12a

- | | |
|---------|-------------------------------------|
| sg. 1st | እኔ ገነዳ (፩), I. |
| 2nd m. | አንተ ánta (-tä) ¹ , you. |
| 2nd f. | አንቺ ánči ² , you. |
| 3rd m. | እርሱ ገሥህ (፩) ³ , he, it. |
| 3rd f. | እርሷ ገሥሳ (፩) ⁴ , she, it. |

¹ or አንተ ant, (see vocab.)

² አንች anč, " "

³ or እሱ ገሥህ, (see vocab.), which is generally used of inanimate objects.

⁴ or እሷ ገሥሳ.

- pl. 1st እኛ ጎሽፊ (§ 8), we.
 2nd እላንት ገላንት (§ 8)¹, you.
 3rd እርሳቸው ገረፈኛ(ኛ)ዎ², they.

The polite form of address is

sg. 2nd እርሶ ገረፈኛዎ³ (§ 8), you, which is constr. with the verb in the pl. 3rd; pl. እላንት.

The polite form of reference is እርሳቸው, he, they (e.g. the Rās, the Rāses), with verb in pl. 3rd.

All the above form the acc. in -ን -n (§ 9c), may take the article (§ 11), and simple and composite prepositions (§ 47) may be constr. with them:

e.g. እኔን፣ ወታኝ ። ጎሽፊን ማጥፋት, he (it) struck me, myself.

የኔን፣ እምጣ ። ጎሽፊን ማጥፋት (§ 7d), bring one of (some of) mine (የ + እ = የ § 7a).

የኔውን፣ እምጣ ። ጎሽፊን ማጥፋት, bring mine.

ታንት፣ ጋር፡ ተንት ገራ, with you (ት + እ = ት § 7a).

እርሱ፣ ነው ። ለገሩ ገራ, it's for him (ለ + እ = ለ § 7a).

በኛ፣ ታች፡ ለገሩ ገራ, beneath us (as distinguished from others).

¹ or እላንት ገላንት (-tä), እናንት (ገ)ሰላንት (-ት -tä, -tä), s.v. እኔ.

² or እርሳቸው ገረፈኛ(ኛ)ዎ, which is generally used of inanimate objects,

or እነርሱ (ገ)ሰላንት (-ሰላ-), እነሱ (ገ)ሰላንት (-ሰላ-), s.v. እኔ.

³ or እርሶ፣ [እርሶ] ገረፈኛ, እሶ ገረፈኛዎ, እሶ፣ [እሶ] ገረፈኛ; in Š. also used as pol. form of reference.

አላንትን, አላረላገ። = illántin alfálligim, you (pl.) I don't want.

የናንተይቱ, ናት = yännantáitu (§ 8) nāt, she is yours (pl.).

እርሳቸውን, እየኩ = irsáccāun áyyāu^h, them I have seen.

Personal Pronouns conjunctive with Nouns. § 12b

The personal pronouns conjunctive with nouns, other pronouns (§§ 16—19), and some adverbs, rendering the possessive or genitive, are the following suffixes:

sg. 1st	-ኔ, after a vowel ¹ -የ -yě (-jě, ኔ) ² , my.	
2nd m.	-ህ -h ³ ,	your.
2nd f.	-ሽ -š,	your.
2nd pol.	-አዎ -ä ^w o ⁴ , after a vowel -ዎ - ^w o,	your.
3rd m.	-ሁ, after a vowel -ው -u,	his, its.
3rd f.	-ዋ -wä (-öä),	her, its.
pl. 1st	-አችን -áč(č)in,	our.
2nd	-አችሁ -áč(č)ihu (-áč(č)yuh § 7d),	your.
sg. 3rd pol. and pl. 3rd	-አቸው -áč(č)āu,	their (his, pol.)

These all form the acc. in -ን -n.

¹ i.e. after any class of letter but sādīs (§ 4a).

² or -የ -yä (-jā).

³ or -ሽ -χ (-h), -ክ -k (§ 7d).

⁴ or -ዎ -wo (-^wo); Š. also sg. 3rd pol.

When **-u** or **-ñ** are attached to **sádjs** (§ 4a) it has **j**, unless they have a further suff.

These suff. are attached as follows:

(a) to a consonant: **ቤት** **bʾēt**, house.

ቤተ	bʾétʿe ,	my	house.
ቤተህ	bʾétj̄h ,	your (m.)	„
ቤተሽ	bʾétj̄š ,	your (f.)	„
ቤተዎ	bʾétaj̄^wo ,	your (pol.)	„
ቤቱ	bʾétu ,	his (its)	„
ቤቷ	bʾétwa ,	her (its)	„
ቤታችን	bʾétáč(č)j̄n ,	our	„
ቤታችሁ	bʾétáč(č)j̄hu (-č(č)yuh),	your (pl.)	„
ቤታቸው	bʾétáč(č)j̄^u ,	their (his, pol.)	„

acc.

ቤተን	bʾétʿen ,
ቤተህን	bʾétj̄h̄n (-thj̄n),
ቤተሽን	bʾétj̄š̄n (-tš̄j̄n),
ቤተዎን	bʾétaj̄^won ,
ቤቱን	bʾétun ,
ቤቷን	bʾétwān ,
ቤታችንን	bʾétáč(č)j̄n̄j̄n ,
ቤታችሁን	bʾétáč(č)j̄hun (§ 7d),
ቤታቸውን	bʾétáč(č)j̄^un .

(β) to -ǎ: 𐌲𐌰𐌹𐌸 gʷétǎ, master.

𐌲𐌰𐌹	gʷétǎ ¹ _{je} (-ǎ ¹ _{je}),	my	master.
𐌲𐌰𐌺	gʷétǎh,	your (m.)	„
𐌲𐌰𐌽	gʷétǎš,	your (f.)	„
𐌲𐌰𐌿	gʷétǎ ¹ _{wo} ,	your (pol.)	„
𐌲𐌰𐌳	gʷétǎu,	his (its)	„
𐌲𐌰𐌴	gʷétǎua ¹ ,	her (its)	„
𐌲𐌰𐌺𐌰	gʷétǎč(č)in (a + ā = ā § 7a),	our	„
𐌲𐌰𐌺𐌺	gʷétǎč(č)ihu (-č(č)yuh),	your (pl.)	„
𐌲𐌰𐌺𐌳	gʷétǎč(č)au,	their (his, pol.)	„

(γ) to ʷo: 𐌲𐌰𐌳 bǎqlʷo, mule.

𐌲𐌰𐌹	bǎqlʷó ¹ _{je} (-lʷó ¹ _{je}) ² ,	my	mule.
𐌲𐌰𐌺	bǎqlʷoh,	your (m.)	„
𐌲𐌰𐌽	bǎqlʷoš,	your (f.)	„
𐌲𐌰𐌿	bǎqlʷó ¹ _{wo} (-lʷó ¹) ² ,	your (pol.)	„
𐌲𐌰𐌳	bǎqlʷou,	his (its)	„
𐌲𐌰𐌴	bǎqlʷoua ² ,	her (its)	„
𐌲𐌰𐌺𐌰	bǎqlʷóč(č)in,	our	„
𐌲𐌰𐌺𐌺	bǎqlʷóč(č)ihu (-č(č)yuh),	your (pl.)	„
𐌲𐌰𐌺𐌳	bǎqlʷóč(č)au,	their (his, pol.)	„

¹ fin. (§ 8), but conn. gʷéta¹_{je}: 𐌲𐌰𐌹 𐌰𐌹𐌸 gʷéta¹_{je} máttā, my master has come. Similarly, conn. gʷéta¹_{wo}, gʷéta¹_{ua}.

² fin. (§ 8); conn. bǎqlʷó¹_{je}, bǎqlʷó, bǎqlʷoua.

The genders and numbers given above refer to the possessor, not to the object qualified:

e.g. ምስትህ mǝstijh, your wife,

ባልኸ bálijš, your husband,

በታሉኝ baql^wóčč^e, my mules.

With adv.:

በታችኛችን bataččác(č)in, beneath us (as distinguished from e.g. above us).

§ 12c *Personal Pronouns conjunctive with Verbs.*

The personal pronouns conjunctive with verbs¹, rendering the dative and accusative, are the following suffixes, also used as infixes:

			connecting vowel
sg. 1st	-ኝ -ñ (-ññ § 6),	to me, me.	ä (ä)
2nd m.	-ህ -h ² ,	to you, you.	i and ä (ä)
2nd f.	-ኸ -š,	to you, you.	i
2nd pol.	-ሞ -w ^o ³ ,	to you, you.	ä and none
3rd m.	-ው -u,	to him, him, (to) it, it).	ä
„	-ት -t after o, u,	„ „ „	none
3rd f.	-አት -āt,	to her, her, (to) it, it).	none
pl. 1st	-ን -n (-nn § 6) ⁴ ,	to us, us.	ä (ä)
2nd	-አችሁ -āč(č)ihu (-āč(č)yuh § 7d),	to you, you.	none
sg. 3rd pol. & pl. 3rd }	-አቸው -āč(č)āu,	to them, them; to him (him, pol.) }	none

¹ also with ቢ-, ለ-, when joined to a verb (§ 47a); also with አነሆ q.v. ² or -ኸ -χ, -k, (§ 7d).

³ or -ሞት -wot; Š. also sg. 3rd pol. ⁴ or -ን -nna.

These suff. are attached to all parts of the verb (§ 34) except the infin. and part. which, as nouns, take the suff. given in § 12b.

The connecting vowel joins them to a verb ending in a consonant.

They are inserted between the verb and the aux. **አለ** (§ 32) or another suff., such as the neg. suff. **-ኖ** (§ 37).

E.g.:

(a) after a consonant :

ይገር *yǝngar* (-är), let him tell.

ይገርኝ *yǝngarañ* (-ärä-), let him tell me.

ይገርህ *yǝngariḥ* (-är-), „ „ you (m.)

ይገርሽ *yǝngariś* (-är-), „ „ you (f.)

ይገርዎ *yǝngara^wo* (-är-)¹, „ „ you (pol.)

ይገርው *yǝngara^wu* (-är-), „ „ him.

ይገረት *yǝngarät* (-är-), „ „ her.

ይገረን *yǝngaran* (-ärä-)², „ „ us.

ይገረችሁ *yǝngarác(č)ihu* (-är-),
-áč(č)yuh), } „ „ you (pl.)

ይገረችው *yǝngarác(č)au*, „ „ them (him, pol.)

ይገረል *yǝnagräl*, he tells.

ይገረኛል *yǝnagraññäl* (-äñ-), he tells me.

ይገረሃል *yǝnagrahāl* (-äh-)³, „ „ you (m.)

¹ or **ይገርዎት** : [-ርት] *yǝngar^wot* (-är-).

² or **ይገረነ** *yǝngaranna* (-är-).

³ or **-ኻል** -xäl.

ይነገርሻል	yinägrjśāl,	he tells you (f.)
ይነገረዎል	yinägrā ^w oāl ¹ ,	„ „ you (pol.)
ይነገረዋል	yinägrāuāl,	„ „ him.
ይነገረታል	yinägrātāl,	„ „ her.
ይነገረናል	yinägrānnāl,	„ „ us.
ይነገረችኋል	yinägráč(č)jhwāl } (-č(č)yuhāl) }	„ „ you (pl.)
ይነገረችዋል	yinägráč(č)ḡuāl,	„ „ them (him, pol.)

አይነገርም ሳይነገርም, he will (does) not tell.

አይነገረኝም ሳይነገረኝም (-rā-), he will not tell me.

አይነገርህም	ājāngr(ĭ)hjm ² ,	„ „ you (m.)
አይነገርሽም	ājāngrjśjm,	„ „ you (f.)
አይነገረዎም	ājāngrā ^w om ³ ,	„ „ you (pol.)
አይነገረውም	ājāngrāum,	„ „ him.
አይነገረትም	ājāngrātjm,	„ „ her.
አይነገረንም	ājāngrānnjm (-rā-) ⁴ ,	„ „ us.
አይነገረችሁም	ājāngráč(č)jhum,	„ „ you (pl.)
አይነገረችውም	ājāngráč(č)ḡum,	„ „ them (him, pol.)

¹ or -ረዎታል -rā^wotāl, -ርዎታል : [-ርታል] -r^wotāl.

² or -ኸም -xjm.

³ or -ገርዎትም : [ገርትም] -gr^wotjm.

⁴ or -ነም -nnam.

(β) after the ending -ች -č (-čč § 6) of the simp. perf. sg. 3rd f.; the connecting vowel, if there is one, is always *i* (ἰ y):

ሰጠች *sáttäč*, she gave.

ሰጠችኝ	<i>sáttäččijñ</i> ,	she gave me.
ሰጠችህ	<i>sáttäččih</i> ,	” ” you (m.)
ሰጠችሽ	<i>sáttäččis</i> ,	” ” you (f.)
ሰጠችዎ	<i>sáttäččij^wo¹</i> ,	” ” you (pol.)
ሰጠችው	<i>sáttäččyu</i> ,	” ” him.
ሰጠችት	<i>sáttäččät</i> ,	” ” her.
ሰጠችን	<i>sáttäččijn²</i> ,	” ” us.
ሰጠችችሁ	<i>sáttäččäč(č)yuh</i> (§ 7d),	” ” you (pl.)
ሰጠችችው	<i>sáttäččäč(č)ä^wu</i> ,	” ” them (him, pol.)

(γ) after -ጸ (*gǝǝz*):

ነገረ *nággara*, he told.

ነገረኝ	<i>nággarañ</i> (-än),	he told me.
ነገረህ	<i>nággaraḥ</i> ,	” ” you (m.)
ነገረሽ	<i>nággaraš</i> ,	” ” you (f.)
ነገረዎ	<i>nággara^wo³</i> ,	” ” you (pol.)
ነገረው	<i>nággara^wu</i> ,	” ” him.
ነገረት	<i>nággaraṭ</i> ,	” ” her.
ነገረን	<i>nággaraṇ</i> (-än) ⁴ ,	” ” us.
ነገረችሁ	<i>nággarač(č)yuh</i> (§ 7d),	” ” you (pl.)
ነገረችው	<i>nággarač(č)ä^wu</i> ,	” ” them (him, pol.)

¹ or **ሰጠችዎት** *sáttäččij^wot*.

² or **ሰጠችን** *sáttäččijnna*.

³ or **ነገረዎት** *nággara^wot*.

⁴ or **ነገረን** *nággaraṇna* (-änna).

አልገረጽ alnággarām, he did not tell.

አልገረኝ alnággarāññim (-rā-), he did not tell me.

አልገረህ alnággarāhijim¹, " " you (m.)

አልገረሽ alnággarāšijim, " " you (f.)

አልገረዎ alnággarā^wom², " " you (pol.)

አልገረው alnággarāum, " " him.

አልገረት alnággarātijim, " " her.

አልገረን alnággarānnim (-rā-)³, " " us.

አልገረችሁ alnággaráč(č)ihum, " " you (pl.)

አልገረቸው alnággaráč(č)āum, " " them (him, pol.)

(፩) after -ū (kájy) :

ነገሩ nággaru, they told.

ነገሩኝ nággaruñ, they told me.

ነገሩህ nággaruh, " " you (m.)

ነገሩሽ nággaruš, " " you (f.)

ነገሩዎ nággaru^wo⁴, " " you (pol.)

ነገሩት nággarut, " " him.

ነገሩት nággarwāt, " " her.

ነገሩን nággarun⁵, " " us.

ነገሩችሁ nággarwáč(č)yuh, " " you (pl.)

ነገሩቸው nággarwáč(č)āu, " " them (him, pol.)

¹ or -ኝ **ኝ** -χijim.

² or -ረዎት **ረ** -ra^wotijim.

³ or -ነ **ነ** -nnam.

⁴ or **ነገሩዎት** nággaru^wot.

⁵ or **ነገሩን** nággarunna.

(ε) after -ἵ (sális):

ብትነገሪ bittinágri, if you (f.) tell.

ብትነገሪኝ bittinágriñ (-iñ), if you (f.) tell me.

ብትነገሪው bittinágryu, „ „ him.

ብትነገርያት bittinágryāt, „ „ her.

ብትነገሪን bittinágryn (-in)¹, „ „ us.

ብትነገርያቸው bittinágryāč(č)au, „ „ them.

(ζ) after -ᾱ (rávī):

ሰግ sámmā, he heard.

ሰግኝ sámmāñ, he heard me.

ሰግህ sámmāh, „ „ you (m.)

ሰግሽ sámmāš, „ „ you (f.)

ሰግዎ sámma^wo², „ „ you (pol.)

ሰግው sámmau, „ „ him (it).

ሰግት sámmāt, „ „ her.

ሰግን sámmān³, „ „ us.

ሰግችህ sámmāč(č)yuh, „ „ you (pl.)

ሰግቸው sámmāč(č)au, „ „ them (him, pol.)

¹ or ብትነገሪን bittinágrynna (-in-).

² or ሰግዎት sámma^wot.

³ or ሰግን sámmānna.

(η) after -ṽē (hāmjs):

ሰጥችያለሁ ሳጥጅሮሃላለሁ^h or ሰጥቻለሁ ሳጥጅሮላለሁ^h,

[= ሰጥቼ : አለሁ : § 32a], I have given.

ሰጥቼሃለሁ ሳጥጅሮክላለሁ^{h1}, I have given to you (m.)

ሰጥቼሻለሁ ሳጥጅሮክላለሁ^h, „ „ you (f.)

ሰጥቼዎአለሁ ሳጥጅሮኖዕላለሁ^{h2}, „ „ you (pol.)

ሰጥቼዋለሁ ሳጥጅሮኖላለሁ^h, „ „ him.

ሰጥችያታለሁ ሳጥጅሮሃታለሁ^{h3}, „ „ her.

ሰጥችያችኋለሁ ሳጥጅሮሃሮ(ሮ)ሃሁ-
ሐላለሁ^{h4} (§ 7d), } „ „ you (pl.)

ሰጥችያቸዋለሁ ሳጥጅሮሃሮ(ሮ)ላሁላለሁ^{h5}, } „ „ them (him, pol.)

(θ) after -wō (sáyj):

ነገሩል : [ነገሩአል] ሰገሮላል, he has told.

ነገሮኛል ሰገሮ^woññāl, he has told me.

ነገሮሃል ሰገሮ^wohāl⁶, „ „ you (m.)

ነገሮሻል ሰገሮ^woñāl, „ „ you (f.)

ነገሮዎአል ሰገሮ^wo^wōāl⁷, „ „ you (pol.)

ነገሮታል ሰገሮ^wotāl, „ „ him.

ነገሩታል ሰገሮ^wōātāl, „ „ her.

ነገሮናል ሰገሮ^wonnāl, „ „ us.

ነገሩችኋል ሰገሮ^wōāč(č)yuhāl, „ „ you (pl.)

ነገሩቸዋል ሰገሮ^wōāč(č)āuāl, „ „ them (him, pol.)

¹ or ሰጥቼሻለሁ ሳጥጅሮክላለሁ^h.

² or ሰጥቼዎታለሁ ሳጥጅሮኖዕላለሁ^h.

³ or ሰጥችታለሁ ሳጥጅሮሃታለሁ^h.

⁴ or ሰጥችችኋለሁ ሳጥጅሮሃሮ(ሮ)ሃሐላለሁ^h.

⁵ or ሰጥችቸዋለሁ ሳጥጅሮሃሮ(ሮ)ላሐላለሁ^h.

⁶ or -ሻል -χāl. ⁷ or ነገሮዎታል ሰገሮ^wo^wotāl (-r^wōt-).

The Demonstrative Pronoun.

§ 13a

The demonstrative pronouns are, for near objects :

- sg. nom. m. **ɛʋ** yʃhe (yʃh, yáhe)¹ this, that,
 f. **ɛʋʦ** yʃhič (-čč) or **ɛʦ** yič (yičč)²,
 acc. m. **ɛʋʋ** yʃhän (-nn § 6) or **ɛʋʋʋ** yʃhännän,
 f. **ɛʦʦ** yiččän,
 pl. nom. **ʌʌɳɳ** (i)nnázzíh (-áz-, -ʃh ; § 8)³ or **ʌʌɳ**
 (i)nnéʃh⁴ (§ 8),
 acc. **ʌʌɳɳʋ** (i)nnázzíhɳ (-áz-, -ʃh-), **ʌʌɳʋ**
 (i)nnéʃhɳ.

For distant or absent objects :

- sg. nom. m. **ʃ** yǎ, that, that other,
 f. **ʃʦ** yǎč (-čč),
 acc. m. **ʃʋ** yǎn or **ʃʋʋ** yǎnnän,
 f. **ʃʦʦ** yǎččän.
 pl. nom. **ʌʌɳʃ** (i)nnázzýǎ (-áz- ; § 8)⁵, or **ʌʌʃ**
 (i)nnýǎ (§ 8),
 acc. **ʌʌɳʃʋ** (i)nnázzýǎn (-áz- ; § 8), or **ʌʌʃʋ**
 (i)nnýǎn (§ 8).

¹ § 7d; also written **ɛʋ** ; G. **ʌʌ** ʃhʏe.

² G. **ʌʌʦ** ʃhičč (-ičč), yʃčč, ičč.

³ or **ʌʌɳɳ** ʃllázzíh (-áz-, -ʃh ; § 8).

⁴ or **ʌʌɳ** ʃlléʃh, **ʌʌɳ** (i)nníh (-ʃh ; § 8), **ʌʌɳ** ʃllíh (-ʃh).

⁵ or **ʌʌɳʃ** ʃllázzýǎ (-áz-), **ʌʌʃ** ʃllyǎ.

After prefixes

ይህ becomes -ዚህ -zzih (-zǝ-).

ይህች „ -ዚች -zzǝč (-čč).

ያ „ -ዚያ -zyā¹.

ያች „ ዚያች -zyāč (-čč).

[የ]ውዲህኛው (yā)wədiḥǝnnāu (-dǝḥ-; § 8), the nearer (of two), nearest (of several),

[የ]ውደያኛው (yā)wədyānnāu (-wǝdā- Š.; § 8), the further (of two), furthest (of several);

in these forms -ው is inflected like the article (§ 11).

All the above refer to animate or inanimate objects, and may be used substantivally or adjectivally.

ያ- may be prefixed to its noun.

E.g. ይህ : ይበቃል = yǝhe yǝḥəqāl, this is enough.

ያች : ያሰቱ : ናች = yāččǝ (§ 7a) mǝstə nāt, this is (that's) his wife.

ይህ : ፈረሰ : yǝhe fǝras, this horse, that (near) horse.

ያዛኛ : yāzāf, that (distant) tree.

ያን : ዛኛ : አትቀረጠው = yan zāf attǝqwǝrǝṭəu, don't cut that other tree down (that tree we saw, were speaking about, etc.).

እኔህ : መግፎች : የግን : ናኛው = nn^yeh mǝṭǝf^wōč yāmān nāččəu?, whose are these books?

እነዚህ : ይበልጣሉ : ተነዚያ = nnāzzǝḥ yǝḥaltəllu tǝnnāzzya (§ 7a), these are more than those (others).

¹ but ተያ tāyā (§ 8) or ተነያ tāzzyā (§ 8), from, than, in or on that; there.

ለሰላህ : silázzh (§ 8), because of this, therefore.

የዚች ሴት : yäzz(čč) (§ 7d) sʼet, of this woman.

እስከዚያ : iskázzya (§ 8), as far as that, up to there.

ይህ ይሻል ተዚያ ። yšhe yjšsálál tázzya, this is better than that other.

የወዲህኛው ፈረስ : yäwɔdijhññáu fəras, the nearer (-est) of those horses.

የወደያኛይቱ ናት : yäwɔdyāññáitu nāt, she is the further (-est) of those.

ነው

The demonstrative particle *ነ- nə- (nä-), look!, § 13b see! (not found alone), takes the pers. suff. conjunctive with verbs (§ 12c), and expresses the present tense of the verb 'to be' (§ 40) :

sg. 1st	ነኝ	nāñ (náj § 7d),	I am.
2nd m.	ነህ	nəh (näh),	you are.
2nd f.	ነሽ	näš,	you are.
2nd pol.	ነዎ	nə ^w o,	you are.
3rd m.	ነው	nəu,	he (it) is.
3rd f.	ናት	nāt,	she (it) is.
pl. 1st	ነን	nän,	we are.
2nd	ናችሁ	náč(č)ihu (náč(č)yuh),	you are.
3rd	ናቸው	náč(č)əu,	they are, he (pol.) is.

The monosyllables above are enclitics (§ 8) and cause a preceding word to be accented on the last syllable.

E.g. አኔ ፡ ነኝ ፡ ። jn^é nāñ, it is I.

አንተ ፡ ግን ፡ ነህ ።¹ ántä mán nāh?, who are you?

የኔ ፡ ነው ። yän^é nāu, it's mine.

ራስ ፡ ደገና ፡ ነጥው ። rās dāhná náččāu?, is the Rās well?

§ 14

The Relative Pronoun.

The relative pronoun, which is always prefixed to a verb (§ 34), is, for all numbers, genders, cases and persons:

የ- yä- pref. to simp. perf. (§ 25),	} who, which, what ; see § 62.
የኛ- yämm- or አኛ- ämm- pref. to cont. (§ 26)	

የኛ- is yämmj- and አኛ- is ämmj- before a consonant (which, if t, becomes tt, § 5); አኛ- is mm(j)- after a vowel.

አለ állä (§ 32), he is present, there is, and the neg.

የለኛ (§ 39), አይደለኛ (§ 40) take የ-, making

ያለ yällä (§ 7a), he who is present, that which there is,

የሌለ yäl^éállä, he who (that which) is absent,

ያይደለ yájdäl (§ 7a, -ll § 6), he who (that which) is not.

The neg. pref. አለ- al- (§ 37) comes between the rel. and the verb.

The relative refers to animate and inanimate objects.

The antecedent, if expressed, usually follows the

¹ also written ግንህ ። mánnāh?

verb to which the relative is attached. If no antecedent is expressed the rel. implies one of any number, gender, case or person, according, if it is in the nom., to that of the verb to which it is attached.

The rel. + verb, being tantamount to a noun, may take the -ʼ -n of the acc. (§ 9c) and the article (§ 11)¹.

E.g. የመጣ : yāmátta, he who (that which) came.

የመጣ : ሰው : yāmattá (§ 8) saū, a man who came.

የመጣህ : yāmattāh, you who came.

የምንመጣ : yāmmjinnjmáta, we who are coming.

የሚመጣ : ሰው : yāmmjmátá (§ 7a ; § 8) saū, a man who is coming.

የምትመጡ : yāmmjittmátu, you (pl.) who are coming.

እርሱ : ነው : እሚመጣ : jrsú nāu mmjmáta, it is he who is coming.

እንተ : ነው : እምትመጣ : antá nāu mmjittmáta?, is it you who are coming?

ያለ : ይበቃል : yállā yjyáqāl, what there is is enough.

የግልፈልገው : ፈረስ : yāmmalfálligau (§ 7a) fāras, the horse which I do not want.

¹ Occasionally, especially in G. and Wallo, a pl. in -wōč (§ 9b) of the rel. + verb is heard :

የሔዱች : ናቸው : yāhád^wōč náččau, they are those who went, = የሔዱ : ናቸው : yāhādu náččau.

የሚሔዱች : ናቸው : yāmmihád^wōč náččau, they are those who are going, = የሚሔዱ : ናቸው : yāmmihādu náččau.

የመጣን ፡ አየህ = yāmāttān áyyäh ?, have you seen who (what) came ?

የመጣው ፡ ሰው ፡ yāmāttāu sǎu, the man who came.

የመጣውን ፡ ሰው ፡ አየህው = yāmāttāun sǎu áyyähāu ?, have you seen the man who came ?

ያለን ፡ ስጠኝ = yállān sǧtāñ, give me what there is.

የመጡ ፡ yāmāttu, they who (those which) came.

የመጡት ፡ ፈረሶች ፡ yāmāttut fǣras^wōč, the horses which came.

የመጡቱ ፡ ነገሩ = yāmāttutu náččāu, they are those who (which) came.

የሚመጡትን ፡ አየህ = yāmmimāttutun áyyäh ?, have you seen those who (which) are coming ?

ያለበትን ፡ አላውቅም = yallábbatīn aláúúqīm, I don't know (α) who (what) is in it, (β) the place in which he (it) is.

ያለችበቷቱ ፡ ሴት ፡ yalläččǧbbatitu sǧēt, the woman who is in it.

The Interrogative Pronoun.

§ 15 The interrogative pronouns are,

referring to persons :

sg. nom. **ኻን** mǎn (-nn § 6) ?, who ?,

acc. **ኻንን** mǎnnän ?,

pl. nom. **ኻን** mǎn (-nn § 6) ?, or **እነኻን** (ǧ)nnǧmǎn ?¹
(-nn § 6 ; § 8),

acc. **ኻንን** mǎnnän ?, or **እነኻንን** (ǧ)nnǧmǎnnän ?

¹ or **እለኻን** ǧllǧmǎn ? (-nn § 6 ; § 8)

Referring to inanimate¹ objects:

sg. nom. & acc. **ᄃᄃ** mĭn?, what?,

pl. nom. **ᄃᄃᄃᄃ** mĭn^wōč? (-čč § 6),

acc. **ᄃᄃᄃᄃ** mĭn^wōččĭn?

ᄃᄃ may take the m. art. (§ 11), and the pers. suff. conjunctive with nouns (§ 12b).

sg. nom. & acc. **ᄃᄃᄃᄃ** mĭndĭr?², what?,

pl. nom. **ᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃ** mĭndĭr^wōč?³ (-čč § 6),

acc. **ᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃ** mĭndĭr^wōččĭn?

ᄃᄃᄃᄃ may take the m. art. (§ 11).

A pl. of **ᄃᄃ** and **ᄃᄃ** is also formed by repeating them with the conj. -ᄃ -nnā = and:

pl. nom. **ᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃ** măn(nĭn)nāmăn?⁴ (-nn; § 8), who?,

acc. **ᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃ** măn(nĭn)nāmānnăn?⁴,

pl. nom. & acc. **ᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃ** mĭnĭnnāmĭn?, what?;

these forms when used substantivally may be constr. with a pl. or sg. verb.

¹ also to animals and occasionally to persons:

ᄃᄃ, ᄃᄃ = mĭn saū?, what man?

ᄃᄃ, ᄃᄃᄃ = mĭn h^wonh?, what is the matter with you? (lit. what have you become?).

ᄃᄃᄃᄃ, ᄃᄃᄃᄃ, ᄃᄃᄃᄃ = fārasĭtu mĭndĭn h^wónāč?, what has become of (happened to) the mare?

² or **ᄃᄃᄃᄃ** mĭndĭn? (-nn § 6).

³ or **ᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃ** mĭndĭr^wōč?, **ᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃᄃ** mĭndĭnn^wōč?, (-čč § 6).

⁴ The -nĭn- is dropped in rapid speech.

Referring to animate and inanimate objects:

sg. m. nom. ግናቸው mǎnnāč(č)ǎu?¹, which? (of two or more), acc. ቸውን -ččǎun,

f. nom. ግናቸዬቱ mǎnnāč(č)ǎuᵂoᵂtu?, acc. ቸታን -tun,

pl. nom. ግናቸዎች mǎnnāč(č)ǎuᵂoč?² (-ቸዎች -ččᵂoᵂoč; -čč § 6), acc. ቸን -ččǎn.

sg. m. nom. ዩቱ yētu?³, which? (of two or more), acc. ቸታን -tun,

f. nom. ዩቲ yétwā?⁴, acc. ቲን -twān,

pl. nom. እኔቱ (j)nnᵂétu?⁵, acc. ቸታን -tun.

¹ or ግንላቸው mǎnnillāččǎu?, f. ግንላቸዬቱ mǎnnillāččᵂoᵂtu?, etc.

² or ግናቸዬታ mǎnnāččᵂóčču?, ግንላቸዬታ mǎnnillāččᵂóčču?, acc. ቸታን -ččun,

or ግናቸዎቹ mǎnnᵂóččāččǎu?,

ግንላቸዎቹ mǎnnillᵂóččāččǎu?,

ግናቸዎቹ mǎnnāččāččǎu?,

ግንላቸዎቹ mǎnnillāččāččǎu?,

ግናቸዎቹ mǎnnāččᵂóččāččǎu?,

ግንላቸዎቹ mǎnnillāččᵂóččāččǎu?,

all with acc. ቸውን -ččǎun.

³ also written የቱ etc., G. ሀቱ hātu?

⁴ or የቲቲ yétitwā? (-tīt-). G. ሀቲቱ hātitu?, ሀቲ hātū?

⁵ or እኔቶች (j)nnᵂétᵂoč? (-čč; -ቶች -tᵂóčču), acc. ቶችን -tᵂóččǎn (-ቶች -tᵂóččun);

G. ሀቶች hātᵂoč? (-čč), acc. ቶችን -tᵂóččǎn, or እነሆቱ (j)nnahātu? acc. ቸታን -tun.

የትኛው *yětjññau*?¹ (§ 8), which?, what kind of?, of which **-ው** is inflected like the art. (§ 11)².

ስንት *sint*?, how much?, how many?, is indecl., and usually constr. with a sg. noun or verb, sometimes with the pl.

All the above are used substantively or adjectivally, except **ንንድር**, **ንንናን** and **ንንናን**, which are only used substantively.

E.g. **ንን**, **ነው** = *mān nāu*?³, who is it?

ንን, **አየህ** = *mānnän áyyäh*?, whom did you see?

ለንን, **ሰጠህ** = *lamán sáttäh*?, whom did you give it (them) to?

ንን, **ሰው**, **ነው**, **አግደርገው** = *mān sāu nāu mmyā-dārgau*?, what man is it that will do it? (who is the man that ...?).

እነንን, **ናቸው** = *nnamán náččau*?, who are they?

ንን, **ናችሁ** = *mān náččyuh*?, who are you (pl.)?

ንን, **አሉ** = *mānn állu*?, who are present?

ንንናንን, **መጣ** = *mānnjinnāmān* (§ 8) *máttä*? (or *መጡ* *máttu*), who have come?

ንንናንን, **አየህ** = *mānnjinnāmānnän áyyäh*?, what persons did you see?

ንን, **አለ** = *mjin állä*?, what is there?

ንን, **አለ** = *mjin ála*?, what did he say?

¹ also written **የትኛው**

G. **ሀትኛው** *hăttjññau*? (§ 8).

² it may be dropped in the pl. **የትኞች** *yětjññöč* (-öč)?, acc. **-ኞችን** *-ññöččjn*.

³ also written **ንነው**.

ፆን : ገዢ : ላፆጣው = min gize lantau? (§ 7d), what time shall I bring it?

ይህ : ለኔ : ፆኔ : ነው = yshe lané miné nau?, what use is this to me?

ፆን : ገዢ : ላፆጣ = minun lanta?, what shall I bring?

ፆንድር : ነው = mindir (§ 8) nau?, what is it?

ፆንድን : ነበር = mindin nagbbär?, what was it?

ፆንድን : አየህ = mindin áyyäh?, what have you seen?

ፆንድርችን : አየህ = mindir^{wó}čin áyyäh?, what objects did you see?

ገበያ : ለሐያለት : ፆንናፆን : ልገዛ = gáyajja ihädállau^h : mininnámīn līgza?, I am going to market: what things shall I buy?

የግናኛው : ፈረሰ : ነው = yāmānnāččau (§ 47a) fāras (§ 8) nau?, which man's horse is it?

ግንላኛው : ፈረሰ : mānnillāččau fāras?, which horse?

ግናኛይቱ : በቅሉ : ናት = mānnāčč^{wó}itu yəql^{wó} (§ 8) nāt?, which (she-) mule is it?

ይቱ : ነበር = yētu nagbbär?, which was it?

የቱ : ሰው : ነበር = yētu sāu nagbbär?, which man was it?

የየቷ : ሴት : ልጅ : ነው = yäyēt^{wá} (§ 8) s^wet lij nau?, which woman's child is it?

ቤቱ : ዩትኛው : ነው = b^yētu yetññāu (§ 8) nau?, which is his house?

የትኛው : ፈረሰ : yetññāu (§ 8) fāras?, which horse?, what kind of horse?

ስንት : አለ = sint ällä?, how much is there?

ስንት : አሉ = sint ällu?, how many are there?

ስንት : ገንዘብ : ነበር = sint gänzay nagbbär?, how much money was there?

ስንት ፡ ፈረስ ፡ መጣ ። *sint fāras mātṭa* ?, or

ስንት ፡ ፈረሶች ፡ መጡ ። *sint fāras^{wōč} māṭṭu* ?, how many horses have come ?

ፖንኛ *mijññā* ?, prop. what kind of ?, is generally used as an intensive adv., how ! ፖን may also be used in this way (§ 77 ; s.v. አስለ) :

e.g. ፖንኛ ፡ ጥኝ ፡ ነው ። *mijññā m^{wōññ}፤ nāu* !, how foolish he is !

ፖን ፡ ትልቅ ፡ ነው ። *mijññā nāu* !, how big it is !

The Indefinite Pronoun.

The indefinite pronouns are,

§ 16

referring to animate objects :

sg. nom. ግንዎ *mánnijm* (-mm § 6), some(-body), any (-body),

acc. ግንዎ *mánnänijm* (-mm),

pl. nom. እነግንዎ *(i)nnāmánnijm* (-mm),

acc. እነግንዎ *(i)nnāmánnänijm* (-mm).

Referring to persons :

sg. nom. እንተን *(i)ntan* (-än)¹, what's-his-name,

acc. እንተን *(i)ntänin*²,

pl. nom. እንተኖች *(i)ntan^{wōč}* (-tä- ; -čč § 6)³,

acc. እንተኖች *(i)ntan^{wōčč}*in (-tä-) ;

these forms may take the art. (§ 11).

¹ or እንቶ *(i)nt^{wō}*, እንቶን *(i)nt^{wōñ}*.

² or እንቶን *(i)nt^{wōñ}*.

³ or እንተን *(i)nnántan* (-än), with art. -ኑ -nu, acc. እንተንን *(i)nnántänin*, with art. -ኑን -nun ; this pl. is also used of inanimate objects.

sg. nom. አገሌ ገገላጌ¹, so-and-so,

acc. አገሌን ገገላጌ¹en,

pl. nom. አገሌ (ገ)nnagāጌ²,

acc. አገሌን (ገ)nnagāጌ²en.

Referring to inanimate objects:

sg. nom. & acc. ግንግ ጠንጠን (-mm § 6), anything,

„ „ ግንግን ጠንጠጠን, anything at all.

sg. nom. & acc. አንትን (ገ)ntñ, what's-its-name,

pl. nom. አንትኖች (ገ)ntñ^wōč (-ōč § 6)³,

acc. አንትኖችን (ገ)ntñ^wōččñ;

these forms may take the art. (§ 11).

Referring to animate or inanimate objects:

sg. nom. ግናኛው ግ ጠንጠጥ(ጅ)ጸጸጠጠ (-mm § 6)⁴, some
(-body), any(-body), one of the,

acc. ግናኛውን ግ ጠንጠጥ(ጅ)ጸጸጠጠ (-mm),

pl. nom. ግናኞች ግ ጠንጠጥ(ጅ)ጸጸጠጠ (-mm),

acc. ግናኞችን ግ ጠንጠጥ(ጅ)ጸጸጠጠ (-mm).

The pl. of this form is constr. with a sg. or pl. noun.

¹ G. የከሌ yākāጌ, acc. -ን -n; የ- (q.v.) is dropped after a prp.

² G. አከሌ (ገ)nnākāጌ, acc. -ን -n.

³ or nom. & acc. አንትን (ገ)ntñ.

⁴ or ግንገኛው ግ ጠንጠጥ(ጅ)ጸጸጠጠ (-mm), etc.

sg. nom. & acc. **አንዳች** ándáč (-čč § 6; § 8)¹, some (-body); any (-body); one of the.

sg. nom. **አንዳቸው** andáč(č)ǧu², some (-body); any (-body); one of the,

acc. **አንዳቸውን** andáč(č)ǧun.

sg. nom. & acc. **አንዳንድ** ándánd (§ 8), some, a few, several,

pl. nom. **አንዳንዶች** andánd^woč (-čč § 6),

acc. **አንዳንዶችን** andand^wóččjn.

sg. nom. **አያሌ** ayyál^{ve}³, several; much, a good deal, a great many; what a lot!, how many!

acc. **አያሌን** ayyál^{ven},

pl. nom. **አያሌች** ayyál^woč (-čč § 6),

acc. **አያሌችን** ayyál^wóččjn.

አያሌ is constr. with a sg. or pl. noun.

sg. nom. & acc. **ሌላ** lélā, other, another, different,

pl. nom. **ሌላች** lél^woč (-čč § 6),

acc. **ሌላችን** lél^wóččjn;

with the art. (§ 11), **ሌላው** lélau, the other.

¹ or **አንዳችም** andáččjm (-mm § 6).

² or **አንድላቸው** andjlláč(č)ǧu, acc. **-ቸውን** -č(č)ǧun, **አንዳቸውም** andáč(č)ǧum (-mm), acc. **-ቸውንም** -č(č)ǧunnjm (-mm), **አንድላቸውም** andjlláč(č)ǧum (-mm), acc. **-ቸውንም** -č(č)ǧunnjm (-mm).

³ or **አያሌ** áyyál (§ 8).

ሁሉ- hull-, all, every,

with the pers. suff. (§ 12*b*), in addition to which
it may take -ኖ -m (-mm § 6);

with -u it may be constr. with pl. noun;
it generally follows a noun it qualifies.

Of the above,

እንተን, **እንሌ**, **ኖንኖ**, **ኖንኖን**, **እንተን** are used sub-
stantivally,

እያሌ is used adjectivally,

and the rest are used in either way.

እንጻኝ, **እንጻኝው** and the forms in -ኖ are generally
(**ኖንኖ**, **ኖንኖን** always) followed by a neg. verb
(§ 37), which drops its own final -ኖ, if the pron.
has one.

E.g.

ለኖንኖ : ስጥ = lamännímm (§ 8) sìt, give it to some-
body.

ኖንኖ : የለ = mánnímm yállä (-mm^yállä § 7*d*), there
isn't anybody.

ኖንኖ : ረረስ : አይሒድ = mánnímm fāras āihid, no
horse is to go, (lit. any horse let-it-not-go).

ኖንኖ : አላየህ = mánnänímm aláyyäh?, didn't you
see anybody?

ኖንኖ : አላየሁ = mñímm aláyyäuh, I didn't see any-
thing.

ኖንኖን : አልነበር = mñímmñ alnābbär, it (there)
wasn't anything at all.

እንተን : አኖግ = ítñ ánta, fetch a what's-its-name,
(e.g. something for the name of which one does
not know the Amharic).

ፈላ፡ ፈረሰ፡ አላየኝ ። léla fāras aṣāyyāñ, show me another horse.

ሌላውን፡ ፈረሰ፡ አምጣ ። lélaun fāras ánta (§ 7d), bring the other horse.

ሁሉ፡ ከህሊ፡ all of it.

ሁሉም፡ ከህሊ፡ everything.

የህ፡ ሁሉ፡ ነው ። yſhe hūllu nāu, this is all.

ተሁሉም፡ አገር፡ ነው ። taḥūllumm agār nāu, it is everywhere, (in every part of the country).

ሁሉን፡ አልፈልገም ። hūllun alfálligim, I don't want it all.

ሁሉንም፡ አልፈልገ ። hūllunimm alfállig, I don't want any of it.

ሁሉን፡ ስጠው ። hūllun sſtāu, give him all of it.

ሁሉንም፡ ስጠው ። hūllunim sſtāu, give him everything.

ገንዘቡ፡ ሁሉ ። gánzayū hūllu, all the money.

ሳጥኖችን፡ ሁሉ፡ አምጣ ። sāṭṭin^wóččün hūllu ánta (§ 7d), bring all the boxes.

ሁላችን፡ አለን ። hulláččün állān, we are all here.

ሒዱ፡ ሁላችሁ ። hſdu hulláččyuh, go away, all of you.

ወታደር፡ ሁሉ፡ ሒዱ ። wottáddär hūllu hádä, or

ወታደር፡ ሁሉ፡ ሒዱ ። wottáddär hūllu hádu, or

ወታደሮች፡ ሁሉ፡ ሒዱ ። wottáddar^wóč hūllu hádu, or

ወታደሮች፡ ሁላቸው፡ ሒዱ ። wottáddar^wóč hulláččāu hádu, all the soldiers have gone.

The Reflexive Pronoun.

For the reflexive pronoun the words

§ 17

ረስ rās, lit. head,

ነፍስ nafs (nä-, -vs), lit. soul,

ባለቤት bālab^ᵛét (-ḳᵛ-), lit. householder,

ሰውነት sáunnat (-ät), lit. person,

and the phrase

በገዛ, እጅ : bagazzájj (§ 8), lit. with what the hand
has in its power (s.v. ገዛ)

are used with the pers. suff. (§ 12b) to express 'self',
when it is not expressed with sufficient clearness or
emphasis by the reflexive form of the verb (§ 21).

The above refer only to persons, and are used sub-
stantivally or adjectivally:

e.g.

ረስኝ : ገደለ = rāsun gáddala, he killed himself.

የሆነንስ : እርሰዎ : ረሰዎ : ይረዳጉታል = yihánnäniss jr-
sá^wo rása^wo yifálligutāl, but you (pol.) will want
this yourself.

ይህ : ለራሳችን : ነው = yīhe larāsāččün (§ 8) naū, this
is for us ourselves.

ነፍሴን : እላጣለሁ = nāvs^{en} ilāččállau^h, I shave my-
self, (or ሰውነቴን : እላ- sáunnät^{en} ilā-).

ረስ : ባለቤታቸው : አልነበሩም = rās yālay^ᵛetāččau al-
nābbarum, the Rās himself wasn't there.

በገዛ, እጄ : እመጣለሁ = bagazzájj^e imatállau^h, I will
come myself.

በገዛ፣ እጃቸው፣ አደረጉት = bagazzajjāččau adárragut,
they did it themselves.

በገዛ፣ እኛ- is perhaps an emphatic personal rather than a true reflexive pronoun.

The Distributive Pronoun.

§ 18 The distributive pronouns are:

አንዳንድ ándánd (§ 8), indecl., each, one by one, (cp. § 83a),

እየ-...-u, iyyä¹...-u (written -ው after a vowel), indecl., each; -u is dropped after numerals, or may be replaced by pers. suff. (§ 12b).

The above refer to animate or inanimate objects; they are used adjectivally²; they may take the pers. suff. of the 1st and 2nd pl. (§ 12b, -u disappearing), in which case አንዳንድ may be used substantively. They do not always logically refer to the noun with which they are constructed.

E.g. ለሁሉ፣ አንዳንድ፣ ብር፣ ስጣቸው = lahúllu andándī (§ 7d)
yǝrr sǝtáččau, give them all a dollar each.

አንዳንድ፣ ወታደር፣ አምስት፣ አካፍል = landánd (§ 7a) wottáddär ámsa tíyyǝt akkáfǝl, distribute fifty cartridges to each soldier.

አንዳንዳችንን፣ ጠየቁን = andandáččǝnjǝn tǝyyäqunna,
they questioned each of us.

አንዳንዳችሁ፣ ሒዱ = andandáččyuh hídu, go one at a time.

¹ also written አ.የ-

² i.e. in constr.: logically they may be substantival.

አርስ, በርሳችሁ, አተግሉ = *irs yärsäččyuh attatälu*,
don't quarrel with each other.

ሳጥናች, አርስ, በርሳቸው, ይጋጧሉ = *sätin^wöčč irsa^q
bärsäččau yiggaččallu*, the boxes knock against
each other.

እነዚህ, በነዚህ, ተጋብተዋል = *nnäzzih yannäzzih ta-
gäytauäl*, these and those are connected with
each other by marriage.

THE NUMERAL.

The Cardinal Numeral.

§ 20a The cardinal numerals are:

Cypher

፩	አንድ and ¹ ,	1.
፪	ሁለት <i>hulätt</i> (-ätt),	2.
፫	ሶስት <i>s^wöst</i> ,	3.
፬	አራት <i>ärätt</i> (§ 8),	4.
፭	አምስት <i>ämmist</i> ,	5.
፮	ስድስት <i>siddist</i> ,	6.
፯	ሰባት <i>säbät</i> (-äy-; § 8),	7.
፰	ስምንት <i>simmint</i> ,	8.
፱	ዘጠኝ <i>zəṭəñ</i> (-ätä-),	9.
፲	አሥር <i>ässir</i> ,	10.
፲፩	አሥራ ፡ አንድ <i>asrähänd</i> ² ,	11.
፲፪	አሥራ ፡ ሁለት <i>asrähulätt</i> (-ätt),	12.
፳	ሀያ <i>həyā</i> (<i>həyā</i>) ³ ,	20.

¹ f አንዲት *ändit*.

² or አሥራንድ *asränd*.

³ ሹ. ሀያ *háya*, *háä*, ሃ *hä*.

ḡḡ	ህያ : ሐንድ ha ^y ahánd ¹ ,	21.
፳	ሠላሳ sa ^l ásä,	30.
፻	አርባ árba (-ry-),	40.
፶	አምሳ ámsä,	50.
፷	ስልሳ s ^l lsä ² ,	60.
፸	ስፋ ሳፋ፳ (-äy-),	70.
፹	ስማንያ samānyä,	80.
፺	ዘጠኝ za ^t ánä (zä-; § 8),	90.
፻	መቶ mät ^w ō,	100.
፳፻	ሁለት : መቶ húlatt mät ^w ō,	200.
፶፻	፹ህ ših ³ ,	1000.
፳፻	አልፍ jlf,	10,000.
፲፻	አሥር : አልፍ ássir jlf,	100,000.
፲፻፻	መቶ : አልፍ mät ^w ō jlf,	1,000,000.

ተ- ta- may be used to join numbers above 99:

መቶ : ታንድ⁴ mät^wō tand or መቶ : አንድ⁵ mät^wō
and, 101.

መቶ : ተስልሳ mät^wō ta^slsä or መቶ : ስልሳ mät^wō s^llsä,
160.

The cardinals are used substantivally or adjectivally.

With animate objects they take the sg. or pl. from 2 to 99, usually the sg. above 99; with inanimate

¹ or ህያ : ሐንድ ha^yahánd, (-^yánd).

² or, occasionally, the T. forms ስድሳ s^ldsä, ስሳ s^lssä.

³ or ሺ šj. ⁴ or ተሐንድ ta^hánd. ⁵ or ሐንድ hand.

All ordinals commonly take the art. (§ 11), and ረተኛ and ጸጅመሪያ also the pref. የ- yä-:

e.g. የረተኛው, ሰው = yäfitännäü (§ 8) säü, the first man.

የጸጅመሪያው, ነበር = yämajjammäryäü näbbär, he (it) was the first.

Another ordinal form is in -ያ -(í)yyä¹:

ሁለትያ hulaṭṭíyyä (-lä-), 2nd, etc.

The Fraction.

Fractions are expressed by the ordinals, usually § 20c by the form in -ያ:

e.g. ሁለት, ሶስትያ²: hulaṭṭ s'östíyyä, 1/2.

1/3 is አኩል ገጽ (ük-), usually adj., or

አኩሉ ገጽ ገጽ ገጽ (ük-), s.

1/4 is ፋብ rub (ruy), or አራትኛ aräṭṭíññä.

Fractions are joined to whole numbers by ተ-:

e.g. አንድ, ተኩል and ቴገጽ, 1 1/2.

THE VERB.

Primitive Form of Verb (Root).

The primitive verb in its simplest form, which is § 21 the third person singular of the past³, consists in three radicals or root-letters⁴:

¹ or säljis + ያ (§ 7a), ሁለትያ, etc.

² or -ትያ.

³ called simple perfect (§ 24).

⁴ using 'letter' in the Am. sense of a consonant, single or double (§ 5), with its following vowel (§ 4a).

ለተጠጥሩ ለገገገ-ጠጥ¹, to pick², gather.

ፈለገ ፈገገ-ገገ, to seek, want.

The consonant of the 2nd³ radical is doubled (§ 5). In some verbs (type A § 34) it remains single in certain parts of their conjugation; in others (type B § 35) it is doubled throughout⁴.

Some verbs, e.g. ጠጠጠ, follow both types, but with a different meaning in each case; others, e.g. ተተጠጠ, follow either type without change of meaning.

The trilateral is the commonest root-form, but there are also quadrilateral verbs⁵:

ጠጠጠጠ ጠጠ-ጠጠ-ጠጠ-ጠጠ, to change,

ከከከከ ከገ-ከገ-ከከ-ከከ, to hinder,

with 3rd rad. doubled: and numerous biliteral verbs,

¹ corresponding in form but not in force with Ar. **جَلَّ**. A perf. corresponding with **جَلَّ** does not occur in Amharic, unless in such biliterals as **ጠጠ** **zʷōra** (for ***ጠጠጠ** **zāwara**) to revolve, which has caus. **ጠጠጠ** **zāwwara** (**zāuwwara**), to cause to revolve. See Guidi, Coniug. pp. 246—251.

² lit. 'he picked'; this root-form being, so to speak, the 'name' of the verb is conveniently represented by our infinitive, which is the Eng. 'name' of a verb.

³ rarely the 3rd: **ጠጠጠ** **zaggäyyä**, to be late.

⁴ There is nothing, on the face of it, to show which type a verb follows in its conjugation; type B is commonly transitive (Guidi, Coniug. p. 247); type A may be either transitive or intransitive.

⁵ A few verbs have more than four radicals,

e.g. **አውደለደለ** **audaläddala**, to be idle.

most of which are trilateral roots which have lost a rad.:

- ጣፈ ጥፋ-ፋ, to write, (cp. Eth. ጸሐፈ),
 መጣ ጠፋ-ፋ, to come, (cp. Eth. መጽሐ),
 ሰጣ ሰፋ-ፋ, to hear, (cp. Eth. ሰጽዐ).

Derived Forms of Verb.

From the primitive form others are derived¹, of § 22a which the commonest are:

(a) Passive or Reflexive, formed by prefixing ተ- *ta*-²:

- ተለቀቀ ጥለቅቅጣጣ, to be picked,
 አጠበ ለጥቅቅ (-ጥቅ), to wash, ታጠበ ጥጥቅቅ (-ጥቅ; § 7a),
 to be washed, wash oneself,
 ተመነረ ጥመነረጥጥ, to be changed,
 ተጣፈ ጥጥፋ, to be written,
 ተሰጣ ጥሰጥፋ, to be heard.

(β) Causative formed by prefixing አ- *a*-, expressing causation or effectuation of the action or state of the primitive verb:

- አለቀቀ ለጥለቅቅጣጣ, to take (animals) to pasture;
 from ተረበ ጥረጥጥቅቅ (-ጥቅ), to be near,
 አተረበ ለጥረጥጥቅቅ (-ጥቅ), to bring near;
 from ለሰለሰ ጥሰጥጥ, to be soft,
 አለሰለሰ ለጥሰጥጥ, to render soft;
 አመጣ ለጥጠፋ, to fetch, bring.

¹ No single verb occurs in all the possible derived forms; some verbs occur only in certain derived forms, the primitive form not occurring.

² Cp. ገጽ.

(γ) Causative formed by prefixing **አሰ-** as-, expressing causation, effectuation, or permission of the action or state, usually by the employment of other persons (§ 68):

አሰላቀመ aslāqqama, to cause or allow to pick or be picked, have (a thing) gathered;

አሰከለከለ askalākkala, to cause or allow to hinder or be hindered;

አሰመጣ asmāttā, to cause or allow to come, import.

The causative of verbs with 1st rad. **አ** is formed by **አሰ-**:

አለፈ állafa, to pass,

አሳለፈ asállafa, to cause or allow to pass.

Less Common Derived Forms of Verb.

§ 22b (δ) A form with **ፈ** preceding the doubled rad.¹:

ዳመ dāmmaṭa, to gin (cotton);

ተለተለ qalāqqala, and

ተላተለ qalāqqala, to mix;

ላጧ lāṭṭa, to shave.

(ε) Passive or reflexive of (δ): this often has a relative or reciprocal force²:

ተዳመ tadāmmaṭa, to be ginned;

ወደደ wōddada, to like,

ተዋደዱ taṵāddadu³, to like each other, agree;

ተተላተለ taqalāqqala, to be mixed;

¹ Cp. **ገጽ**; but in Am. this form has a primitive not a derived force; see Guidi, Coniug. p. 252.

² Cp. **ገጽ**.

³ pl. (§ 34), as commonly used.

ተላጦ talāččä, to be shaved, to shave oneself;
or indicates a habit:

ነከሰ nákkasä, to bite,

ተነከሰ tanákkasä, to have or acquire the habit of biting.

(ζ) Causative (γ) of (δ) in **አስ-** of which *s* is assimilated to the next consonant: often with relative or distributive force:

አላተጦ allāqqama¹, pick with others, help to pick;

ከረላ káffalä, to divide,

አከረላ akkáffalä², to divide among others, distribute;

ሰነበተ sanábbatä, to remain,

አሰነበተ assanábbatä, to dismiss³.

(η) Reiterative, (and thence Intensive or the reverse), formed by interposing the single consonant of the doubled rad., with the vowel *ä*, before that rad.:

ለታተጦ laqāqqama, to pick a little here and there, pick out, select;

ፈለለገ falállaga, to make a slight search for;

ሰበረ sábbara, to break,

ሰበበረ sabábbara (-äyā-), to break to pieces, smash;

ገለበጠ galábbatä, to turn over,

ገለበበጠ galábabábbatä (-äyā-), to turn right over, turn over and over;

¹ for **አስላ-** aslā-.

² for **አስከ-** askā-.

³ here, as in other cases, the connection between the forces of the primitive and derived forms is not clear.

ፈጃፆ fǣjjä, to destroy,

ፈጃፆፆ fǣjjäjjä, to destroy utterly.

(θ) Passive or reflexive of (η):

ተለቃተመ talǣqǣqqama, be picked out here and there, selected,

ተለባበረ tasabǣbbara (-ǣyǣ-), be broken to pieces, smashed,

ተገለባበጠ tagalǣbǣbbata (-ǣyǣ-), be turned over and over, completely disarranged.

(ι) Causative of (η) in አ-:

አለቃተመ alaǣqǣqqama, cause to pick a little, send to pasture.

(κ) Causative of (η) in አስ- of which s is assimilated to the next consonant; cp. (ζ), to which this form is often equivalent:

አለቃተመ allaǣqǣqqama, pick with others, help to pick,

አገለባበጠ aggalǣbǣbbata (-ǣyǣ-), to cause or allow to be completely disarranged, (§ 68).

(λ) Causative of passive or reflexive¹, usually in verbs with 1st rad. 'a' or 'ha':

አወተ áuwwǣ, to know,

አስተወተ astáuwwǣ, to inform.

(μ) A form (usually quadriliteral) with pref. አጉ-an- (active):

አገጠለጠ antǣlǣttǣ, to suspend.

¹ Cp. اسْتَقْتَلَ but see Guidi, Coniug. pp. 259, 260.

(ν) Reflexive or passive (usually of quadrilateral root), in **ተን- tan-**:

ተንጠጠጠ tantaláttala, to be suspended.

Voice.

There are no special forms for the voices other § 23a than the derived forms given in § 22.

If an English transitive verb is rendered by an Amharic verb in its primitive form, a passive is supplied by the derivative in **ተ-** (§ 22a, α); if the Am. verb is in a causative form (§ 22a, β), a passive may generally be supplied by its primitive form:

e.g. to seek: **ፈለገ fállaga**,
 to be sought: **ተፈለገ tafállaga**;
 to bring: **ለጠገ amáttā**,
 to be brought: **ጠገ máttā**.

Mood.

The verb in all its forms, primitive and derived, § 23b has the following moods:

Indicative (stating):

ይለቅጥ yiláqmāl, he is picking.

Contingent¹ (supposing):

ይለቅጥ yiláqm, (if, when, etc.) he picks, picked, or will pick.

¹ called the simple imperfect by Guidi because of its form; but Isenberg's term 'contingent', considering the use of this form, seems more appropriate. It does not distinguish any tense, but is used to express both perf. and imperf.

Jussive (ordering):

ይለቱ *yilqam*, let him pick.

Imperative¹ (ordering):

ለቱ *lqam*, pick.

It also has the:

Gerund (a dependent clause in itself):

ለቱ *lqam*^{wo}, he picking, he having picked.

Infinitive (the action):

መለቱ *mälqam*, to pick, picking.

Participle (the agent):

ለታጊ *laqqämi*, one that picks, picker.

Tense.

§24a Tenses are distinguished in the indicative only, which has the following:

Perfect:

(α) Simple²: **ለቱ** *laqqäma*, he picked or has picked.

(β) Compound²: **ለቱኝ** *laqqmōäl*, he has picked.

Imperfect:

(α) Simple², only in the neg.³: **አይለቱም** *ajläq-mjm*, he is not picking.

(β) Compound²: **ይለቱን** *yiläqmal*⁴, he is picking.

¹ The imperative and jussive are the same mood; I have retained the time-honoured term imperative for the 2nd person of the jussive.

² referring to the form.

³ this is the cont. with neg. pref. and suff. (§ 37); also expresses: he does not pick, he will not pick.

⁴ also expresses: he picks, he will pick.

Composite Tenses.

By means of auxiliaries the following tenses are § 24b formed from the contingent and gerund:

Pluperfect:

ለትጥ, ነበር, ለፈጠሞና ስገበገበ¹, he had picked.

Past Imperfect:

ይለትጥ, ነበር, ሃይለፈጠ(ኝ)ም ስገበገበ², he was picking.

Similarly

ለትጥ, ይሆናል, ለፈጠሞና ሃይስግግናል, he would pick³.

ይለትጥ, ይሆናል, ሃይለፈጠ(ኝ)ም ሃይስግግናል, he may pick⁴.

THE REGULAR TRILITERAL VERB.

Formation and Inflexion of Parts.

The number, person and gender are shown by § 25 adding the following prefixes and suffixes to a stem, which is in the indicative simple perfect the root, in the contingent, jussive and imperative a modification of the root.

¹ also expresses: he would have picked.

² also expresses: he used to pick, he would pick, he ought to have picked.

³ or: he must have picked.

⁴ or: he probably will pick.

Indicative Simple Perfect.

Stem: **ለታ** *lá-qqa-ma* (§ 34), or **ለለገ** *fá-lla-ga* (§ 35).

Suffixes :

sg. 3rd m. — (stem),	all three radicals	<i>gǝǝz</i> (§ 4a)
3rd f. — ች -č ¹	„ „	<i>gǝǝz</i>
2nd m. — ህ -h ²	last radical	<i>sádjis</i> ⁶
2nd f. — ሽ -š	„ „	<i>sádjis</i> ⁶
1st — ሁ -hu ³	„ „	<i>sádjis</i> ⁶
pl. 3rd — u	„ „	<i>káǝy</i>
2nd — ፈችሁ -ǎč(č)ǝhu ⁴	„ „	<i>ráǝj</i>
1st — ነ -na ⁵	„ „	<i>sádjis</i> ⁶ .

§ 26

Contingent.

Stem, type A (§ 34) ***ለታ** *lá-q-m*⁷,

type B (§ 35) ***ለለገ** *fá-llǝ-g*.

Prefixes and suffixes :

sg. 3rd m. ይ —	<i>yǝ</i> —
3rd f. ት —	<i>tǝ</i> —
2nd m. ት —	<i>tǝ</i> —
2nd f. ት — i	<i>tǝ</i> — i
1st ኣ —	<i>j</i> —
pl. 3rd ይ — u	<i>yǝ</i> — u
2nd ት — u	<i>tǝ</i> — u
1st ኣን —	<i>innǝ</i> — ⁸ .

¹ -čč (§ 6). ² also pronounced -ሽ -χ, -ከ -k, (§ 7d).

³ or -hǝ, -uh (§ 7d, *káǝy*), **ኡ** -hwǝ, -uh, **ኡ** -ku, -kǝ.

⁴ or -ǎč(č)yuh (§ 7d). ⁵ or -ን -n.

⁶ except in verb with last rad. doubled, which

For the modification of these prefixes by other pref. see § 45.

The vowel *i* of these pref. coalesces with initial *a*- to form *ā*- (§ 7*a*):

e.g. **ḥmṇ āttayā** (-ba), to wash,

cont. stem ***ḥṭṇ a-t-y**,

cont. sg. 3rd m. **ṣṭṇ yāt(i)y**, (if, etc.) he washes.

The sg. 1st is written **ḥṭṇ āt(i)y**, not ***ḥṭṇ** (§ 4*b*).

[So in caus. conjug. (§ 41*d, e*) cont. sg. 1st **ḥḥṭṣ** **ālāq(i)m**, (if, etc.) I take to pasture, **ḥḥḥṭṣ** **āslāqqim**, (if, etc.) I cause to pick or be picked.]

The suff. -i (sālīs § 4*a*) of the sg. 2nd f. modifies certain preceding consonants (§ 7*b*):

e.g. **ḥḥṭ kāffāṭa**, to open,

cont. stem. ***ḥṭṣ kḥft**,

cont. sg. 2nd f. **ṭḥṭṣ tikkāfē**, (if, etc.) you (f.) open.

In all cases the form given for pl. 3rd is also used for the polite form of the sg. 2nd and sg. 3rd (§ 12*a*).

The above prefixes and suffixes and those of the ger. and inf. given below (§§ 29, 30) are applied to all verbs, primitive and derived alike.

retains its vowel: e.g. **ḥṭṣ zagāyyāh**, you were late: and see § 42*a, b*, § 44*b*.

⁷ The 2nd rad. sometimes has *i* in slow speech, **lāqim**, in cases which can hardly be pronounced without it, e.g. when the word ends with the two consonants.

⁸ or **jnn** —.

§ 27

Jussive.

Stem, type A (§ 34): ***ᐱᐸᐸ** l-qḁ-m,

type B (§ 35): ***ᐱᐸᐸ** fḁ-llj-g (same as cont.).

The pref. and suff. are the same as those of the cont. (§ 26).

The 2nd person is only used in the formation of the neg. imperative (§ 37), and the sg. 1st not without pref. **ᐱ**- (§ 48a).

The vowel **j** of the pref. coalesces with initial **j** to form **j** (§ 7a):

e.g. **ᐱᐸᐸ**, juss. stem ***ᐱᐸᐸ** jṭay,

juss. sg. 3rd m. **ᐱᐸᐸ** yjṭay, let him wash.

§ 28

Imperative.

Stem, type A: **ᐱᐸᐸ** lḁ-qḁ-m,

type B: **ᐱᐸᐸ** fḁ-llj-g.

The suff. are the same as those of the cont. (§ 26). There are no pref.¹

In the neg. (§ 38) the corresponding persons of the juss. are used for the imp.

¹ Verbs with 1st rad. **ᐱ** or **j** are sometimes pronounced, especially in the imp., with an initial **ᐱ**; but this is not confined to the imp. See § 7d, under *sádjis*.

Gerund.

§ 29

Stem, type A (§ 34): ***ḏḏ** laqm, sg. 1st lāqimm,
 type B (§ 35): ***ḏḏ** fállig, sg. 1st fálligg.

Suffixes:

sg. 3rd m. — **ʷo**

3rd f. — **ā**

2nd m. — **ḡu -ḡh** (-äh)¹

2nd f. — **āñ -äs**

1st — **ʷe**

pl. 3rd — **ḡu -ḡu**

2nd — **ḏḏ -ḏḏ(č)ihu** (-ḏḏyuh)

1st — **ḡḡ -ḡn** (-än).

The suff. **ʷe** of the sg. 1st modifies certain preceding consonants (§ 7b):

e.g. **ḏḏ**

ger. sg. 1st stem ***ḏḏ** káfitt,

ger. sg. 1st **ḏḏ** káfḏḏe.

Infinitive.

§ 30

Stem, type A: ***ḏḏ** lqam,

type B: ***ḏḏ** fállag.

Prefix: **ma-**.

The inf. is a substantive, and as such may take the **-ḡ** of the acc. (§ 9c), the art. (§ 11), and the pers. suff. (§ 12b):

e.g. **maḏḏḏḏ, ḏḏḏḏ** = maḏḏḏḏḏḏhun alāuḏḏim,

I am not aware of your (pl.) seeking.

¹ or **ḡñ -ḡx, -äx** (§ 7d).

§ 31

Participle.

Stem, type A: ***ለቃ** *laqām*,

type B: ***ለለገ** *fallāg*.

Suffix: -i (*sálij* § 4a), which modifies certain preceding consonants (§ 7b):

e.g. **ከለተ**

part. stem, ***ከፋት** *kafāt*,

part. **ከፋች** *káfáč* (§ 8), one that opens.

The part. is a noun, and as such may take the -**ገ** of the acc. (§ 9c) the art. (§ 11), and the pers. suff. (§ 12b), and forms a pl. in -**ወች** (§ 9b).

§ 32a

Compound Tenses.

Compound Perfect and Imperfect; አለ *állä*.

The auxiliary verb **አለ** *állä*, to be, is attached to the ger. (§ 29) to form the compound perfect, and to the cont. (§ 26) to form the compound imperfect.

አለ, though imperf. (present) in sense, is in form a simp. perf. (§ 25, note 6; § 42b), and is conjugated thus¹:

sg. 3rd m.	አለ	<i>állä</i> , he (it) is.
3rd f.	አለች	<i>álláč</i> ² , she is.
2nd m.	አለህ	<i>álläh</i> , you are.
2nd f.	አለሽ	<i>álläs</i> , you are.
1st	አለሁ	<i>állau</i> ^{h3} , I am.
pl. 3rd	አለሁ	<i>állu</i> , they are.
2nd	አለችሁ	<i>álláččihu</i> (- <i>áččyuh</i> § 7d), you are.
1st	አለን	<i>állän</i> , we are.

¹ **አለ** only occurs in this tense. ² -*áč* (§ 6).

³ § 7d, under *kájy*; also written **አለኑ**.

In all the persons of the comp. perf. except the sg. 3rd f. and sg. 1st, and also in the sg. 3rd m. of the comp. imperf. the aux. is shortened to -ā -āl.

Thus

ለትግል ሊጻጸፈል¹, he has picked,

= ለትግ ሊጻጸፍ^o + -ā -āl (§ 7b);

ትለትግያለሽ ቲጻጻፍህላለህ, you (f.) are picking,

= ትለትግ ቲጻጻፍህ + አለሽ ላለህ (§ 7b).

A single word is formed by verb and aux., between which, however, a pronominal pers. suff. (§ 12c), alone or with a preposition (§ 47a), or the conjunction -ከ (§ 48b) may be interposed:

e.g. ለትግታል ሊጻጸፍ^oተል, he has picked it;

ለትግለታል ሊጻጸፍ^oላለተል (§ 8), he has picked it for him;

ለትግግል ሊጻጸፍ^oሙል, and he has picked.

In the comp. imperf.

§ 32b

pl. 3rd ይለትግሉ ሃጻጻፍላላሁ, they are picking,

pl. 2nd ትለትግላችሁ ቲጻጻፍላላችሁ, you are picking,
the suff. -u of the cont. (§ 26) disappears.

But when anything is interposed between verb and aux. -u reappears, and -ላሉ -ላላሁ is shortened to -ā -āl:

e.g. ይለትግሉልኝ ይጻጻፍላላኝ, they are picking for me;

ትለትግላችሁ ቲጻጻፍላላችሁ, you (pl.) are picking it.

¹ also written ለትግግል (§ 4b).

Alternative Form of Compound Perfect.

§ 32c An alternative form of the comp. perf., common in G., consists in the simp. perf. (§ 25) with the suff. -ኛል -nnāl¹ for all numbers and persons, the pers. suff. (§ 12c), etc. being interposed between verb and aux. as in § 32a:

e.g.

ለተመኘል ለፍቃዱ ለገንዘብ, [= ለትኝል] he has picked;

ለተመኘኛል ለፍቃዱ ለገንዘብ (፩ ፡ ፩), [= ለትግለኝ ለፍቃዱ ለገንዘብ] she has picked;

ለተመወኘል ለፍቃዱ ለገንዘብ, [= ለትጥታል] he has picked it;

ለተመለኘኛል ለፍቃዱ ለገንዘብ, [= ለትጥለኛል] he has picked it for him;

ለተመጥኘል ለፍቃዱ ለገንዘብ, [= ለትጥግል] and he has picked.

Independent Use of አለ ሳለሉ.

§ 32d አለ ሳለሉ when used independently, i.e. not as an aux., means to exist, be present², rather than to be, which is rendered in this tense (present) by ነው ስላለ (፩ ፡ ፩):

ውሃ ፡ አለ = wüha ሳለሉ?, is there any water?

ውሃ ፡ ነው = wühá (፩ ፡ ፩) ስላለ?, is it water?

ወታደር ፡ አለ = wottáddär ሳለሉ, there is a soldier, there are some soldiers.

ወታደር ፡ ነው = wottáddär ስላለ, he (it) is a soldier.

¹ a final consonant to which -ኛል is attached receiving j.

² = il y a, es gibt, hay, c'è, vi è.

*Composite Tenses.**The Past Imperfect ; ነበረ nəbbəra.*

The aux. verb ነበረ nəbbəra (-är-), or ነበር nəbbär § 33a (-är), to be¹, following the cont. (§ 26) forms the past imperf., both affirmative (§§ 34–36) and negative (§ 38).

Either (a) both verb and aux. are conjugated or (β) ነበረ is impersonal and remains invariable, usually in the form ነበር :

e.g. አለቅዎ , ነበርኩ ስገባ(ኝ)ጠ nəbbərahwü (-är-, -ruh § 7d),
or አለቅዎ , ነበር ስገባ(ኝ)ጠ nəbbär (-är), I was picking,
or, I used to pick.

The Pluperfect.

The pluperfect is formed

§ 33b

(a) in the affirmative by the ger. (§ 29) followed by ነበረ (varying as in § 33a):

ለቅመህ , ነበርህ ስገባmäḥ nəbbärh, or

ለቅመህ , ነበር ስገባmäḥ nəbbär (-är), you had picked ;

(β) in the neg. (§ 38), and in the apodosis of a conditional sentence introduced by ቢ-, by the simp. perf. (§ 25) followed by ነበረ (varying as in § 33a):

አልለቅኩትህ , ነበረኩትህ allaqqamäč(č)ihum nəbbä-räč(č)yuh (§ 7d),

or አልለቅኩትህ , ነበር allaqqamäč(č)ihum nəbbär (-är), you (pl.) had not picked.

ባለኝ , በለቅኩት , ነበርኩ = [ነበር =] bälän, baḷəqqamuh (§ 7d) nəbbəruh (nəbbär), if he had told me I should have picked.

¹ conjugated like ለቅመ (§ 25, § 34); only occurs in the simp. perf.

Other Composite Tenses.

§ 33c In the same way in similar tenses (§ 24b) formed by ይሆናል *yih^wónāl* (comp. imperf. sg. 3rd m. of ሆነ *h^wóna*, to be, become, happen) the aux. may be conjugated or may be impersonal and remain invariable:

e.g. ይለቅሙ, ይሆናሉ = *yiláqmu yih^wonállu*, or

ይለቅሙ, ይሆናል = *yiláqmu yih^wónāl*, they may pick,
or, they probably will pick;

ለቅመው, ይሆናሉ = *lâqmaqû yih^wonállu*, or

ለቅመው, ይሆናል = *lâqmaqû yih^wónāl*, they would
pick, or, they must have picked.

Independent Use of ነበረ.

§ 33d ነበረ when used independently (i.e. not as an aux.) supplies a past both of ነው (§ 13b) and of አለ (§ 32d):

e.g. ውሃ, ነበር = *wûha nábbär*, (α) it was water, (β) there was some water.

ትናንት, ነበር, ዛሬ, የለም = *tinánt nábbär, zär^{ve} yál-lâm* (§ 39), yesterday he was present, to-day he is absent (yesterday there was some, to-day there is none).

ፊት, የርሱ, ነበር, አሁን, የኔ, ነው = *fīt yärsú nábbär, áhun yän^{ve} nâu*, formerly it was his, now it is mine.

PARADIGM OF THE REGULAR TRILITERAL VERB.

TYPE A.

§ 34

ለቀመ ለባባማ, to pick, gather.

INDICATIVE.

Simple Perfect (§ 25)

sg. 3rd m.	ለቀመ ለባባማ,	he (it) picked or has picked.
3rd f.	ለቀመች ለባባማፈ ¹ ,	she picked, etc.
2nd m.	ለቀምህ ለባባማሐ ² ,	you (m.) picked, etc.
2nd f.	ለቀምሽ ለባባማሰ,	you (f.) picked, etc.
1st	ለቀምሁ ለባባማሐ ³ ,	I picked, etc.
pl. 3rd ⁴	ለቀሙ ለባባማ,	they (you, he, pol.) picked, etc.
2nd	ለቀማችሁ ለባባማፈ- (č)ihu ⁵ ,	you (pl.) picked, etc.
1st	ለቀማን ለባባማና ⁶ ,	

¹ -čč (§ 6).² sometimes ለባባማሽ; also ለቀምሽ ለባባማሐ, ለቀምሽ ለባባማክ, (§ 7*d* under *ሀ*).³ (-hū) or ለባባማሐ, also ለቀምሁ ለባባማሐwū (-muh), ለቀምሁ ለባባማክ, (-kü) (§ 7*d*, under *kāy*, *ሀ*).⁴ also sg. 2nd pol. and sg. 3rd pol. (§ 12*a*) in this and all tenses.⁵ or ለባባማፈ(č)yuh (§ 7*d*).⁶ or ለቀማን ለባባማ.

*Compound Perfect*¹ (§ 32a)

sg. 3rd m.	ለትኝል	ləqmōāl, he has picked.
3rd f.	ለትግለች	ləqmālläč ² ,
2nd m.	ለትመሃል	ləqmähāl ³ ,
2nd f.	ለትመሽል	ləqmäšäl,
1st	ለትጽያለሁ	ləqjimmyälla ⁴ ,
pl. 3rd	ለትመዋል	ləqma ^u äl,
2nd	ለትግችኋል	ləqmač(č)jhwäl ⁵ ,
1st	ለትመናል	ləqmanäl.

Compound Imperfect (§ 32a, b)

sg. 3rd m.	ይለትግል	yiləqmāl, he is picking, picks, or will pick.
3rd f.	ትለትግለች	tjələqmālläč ⁶ ,
2nd m.	ትለትግለህ	tjələqmālläh,
2nd f.	ትለትጽያለሽ	tjələqmyälläs,
1st	እለትግለሁ	jələqmālla ⁷ ,

¹ Alternative form in G. of comp. perf. (§ 32c):

sg. 3rd m.	ለተመናል	ləqqamannäl, he has picked.
3rd f.	ለተመችናል	ləqqamäččinnäl,
2nd m.	ለተጽህናል	ləqqamhinnäl,
2nd f.	ለተጽሽናል	ləqqamsjinnäl,
1st	ለተጽሁናል	ləqqamhunnäl,
pl. 3rd	ለተመናል	ləqqamunnäl,
2nd	ለተግችሁናል	ləqqamäččihunnäl,
1st	ለተጽንናል	ləqqamninnäl.

² -čč (§ 6). ³ or ləqmähāl, -ካል -χāl (§ 7d).⁴ § 7d, also written -ለኩ.⁵ or ləqmač(č)yuhäl (§ 7d).⁶ -čč (§ 6). ⁷ § 7d, also written -ለኩ.

- pl. 3rd ይለትግሉ yiləqmāllu,
 2nd ትለትግላችሁ tɪləqmallač(č)yuh¹,
 1st እንለትግለን inn(i)ləqmāllän.

Past Imperfect (§ 33a)

- sg. 3rd m. ይለትግ : ነበረ yiləq(ɪ)m nəbbbara², } he was
 or ይለትግ : ነበር yiləq(ɪ)m nəbbbar³, } picking,
 used to pick.
 3rd f. ትለትግ : ነበረች tɪləq(ɪ)m nəbbbaräč⁴, }
 or ትለትግ : ነበር tɪləq(ɪ)m nəbbbar³, }
 etc.

Pluperfect (§ 33b)

- sg. 3rd m. ለትግ : ነበረ ləqm^wo nəbbbara², } he had picked.
 or ለትግ : ነበር ləqm^wo nəbbbar³, }
 3rd f. ለትግ : ነበረች ləqmā nəbbbaräč⁴, }
 or ለትግ : ነበር ləqmā nəbbbar³, }
 etc.

CONTINGENT (§ 26)

- sg. 3rd m. ይለትግ yiləq(ɪ)m, (if, when, etc.) he picks,
 picked, or will pick.
 3rd f. ትለትግ tɪləq(ɪ)m,
 2nd m. ትለትግ tɪləq(ɪ)m,
 2nd f. ትለትግ tɪləqmi,
 1st እለትግ iləq(ɪ)m,
 pl. 3rd ይለትግ yiləqmu,
 2nd ትለትግ tɪləqmu,
 1st እንለትግ inn(i)ləq(ɪ)m.

¹ § 7d.² or -ära.³ or -är.⁴ -čč (§ 6), -är-.

JUSSIVE (§ 27)

sg. 3rd m. ይለቅሙ yǫlqam, let him pick.

3rd f. ትለቅሙ tǫlqam,

2nd m. [*ትለቅሙ tǫlqam,]¹

2nd f. [*ትለቅሙ tǫlqami,]¹

1st [*እለቅሙ ǫlqam,]²

pl. 3rd ይለቅሙ yǫlqamu,

2nd [*ትለቅሙ tǫlqamu,]¹

1st እንለቅሙ innǫlqam.

IMPERATIVE (§ 28)

ለቅሙ ǫlqam, pick.

ለቅሙ ǫlqami,

ለቅሙ ǫlqamu.

GERUND (§ 29)

sg. 3rd m. ለቅሞ ለቅሞ^wo, he picking or having
picked.

3rd f. ለቅማ ለቅማ፤,

2nd m. ለቅመህ ለቅማ፡ከ³,

2nd f. ለቅመሽ ለቅማ፤፤,

1st ለቅሜ ለቅጋጠሙ^e,

pl. 3rd ለቅመው ለቅማው,

2nd ለቅማችሁ ለቅማ፤፤(፤)ከህ⁴,

1st ለቅመን ለቅማን⁵.

INFINITIVE (§ 30)

መለቅሞ ለቅሞ, to pick, picking.

PARTICIPLE (§ 31)

ለቅሚ ለቅሚ, one that picks, picker.

¹ only used to form the neg. imperative (§ 38).

² only occurs with ለ-1- (§ 48a) prefixed: ለለቅሞ ለቅሞ, let me pick.

³ or -äh, -መሽ -ማ፡ከ, -ማ፡ከ, (§ 7d).

⁴ or -፤፤(፤)yuh (§ 7d). ⁵ or -än.

TYPE B.¹

§ 35

ᚱᚱᚦ fállaga, to seek, want.

INDICATIVE.

Simple Perfect (§ 25)

sg. 3rd m. ᚱᚱᚦ fállaga, he (it) sought, has sought.

3rd f. ᚱᚱᚦᚦ fállagäč²,

2nd m. ᚱᚱᚦᚱ fállagh³,

2nd f. ᚱᚱᚦᚱ fállagś,

1st ᚱᚱᚦᚱ fállaghu⁴,

pl. 3rd⁵ ᚱᚱᚦ fállagu,

2nd ᚱᚱᚦᚦᚱ fállagäč(č)ih⁶,

1st ᚱᚱᚦᚦ fállagna⁷.

¹ differing from type A in formation of stems but not in inflexion.

² -čč (§ 6).

³ sometimes -gǫh, also fállakk (§ 7d, under ᚱ), ᚱᚱᚦᚱ fállagχ.

⁴ or -ghū, fállaguh, fállakku (-kü), also written ᚱᚱᚦᚦ, (§ 7d under káiv, ᚱ).

⁵ also sg. 2nd pol. and sg. 3rd pol. (§ 12a) in this and all tenses.

⁶ or fállagäč(č)yuh (§ 7d).

⁷ or ᚱᚱᚦᚦ fállagin.

*Compound Perfect*¹ (§ 32a)

sg. 3rd m.	ፈለገል	fálligǝāl, he has sought.
3rd f.	ፈለገላች	fálligǝálläč ² ,
2nd m.	ፈለገላ	fálligǝhāl ³ ,
2nd f.	ፈለገላ	fálligǝsāl,
1st	ፈለገላሁ	fálliggyállāu ^{h4} ,
pl. 3rd	ፈለገላህ	fálligǝuāl,
2nd	ፈለገችኋል	fálligǝč(č)ǝhwal ⁵ ,
1st	ፈለገናል	fálliganāl.

Compound Imperfect (§ 32a)

sg. 3rd m.	ይፈለጋል	yǝfálligāl, he is seeking, seeks. will seek.
3rd f.	ትፈለጋላች	tǝfálligǝálläč ⁶ ,
2nd m.	ትፈለጋህ	tǝfálligǝállāh,
2nd f.	ትፈለግላለሽ	tǝfálliggyálläs,
1st	እፈለጋሁ	ǝfálligǝállāu ^{h7} ,
pl. 3rd	ይፈለጋሉ	yǝfálligǝállu,
2nd	ትፈለጋላችሁ	tǝfálligǝalläč(č)yuh ⁸ ,
1st	እንፈለጋለን	ǝnn(i)fálligǝállän.

¹ alternative form in G. (§ 32c) ፈለገናል fállagǝnnāl, conjugated like ለቀመናል (§ 34).

² -čč (§ 6). ³ or -gäh-, ገል -χāl (§ 7d).

⁴ § 7d, also written -ለኩ.

⁵ or -gäč(č)yuhāl (§ 7d).

⁶ -čč (§ 6).

⁷ § 7d, also written -ለኩ.

⁸ § 7d.

Past Imperfect (§ 33a)

sg. 3rd m. ይረዳጉ፣ ነበረ ያቆጣጠር ከህጻናት¹ } he was seeking,
 or ይረዳጉ፣ ነበር ያቆጣጠር ከህጻናት² } used to seek.
 etc.

Pluperfect (§ 33b)

sg. 3rd m. ረዳጉ፣ ነበረ ያቆጣጠሩ ከህጻናት¹ } he had sought.
 or ረዳጉ፣ ነበር ያቆጣጠሩ ከህጻናት² }
 etc.

CONTINGENT (§ 26)

sg. 3rd m. ይረዳጉ ያቆጣጠር፣ (if, when, etc.) he seeks,
 sought, or will seek.

3rd f. ትረዳጉ ትያቆጣጠር፣

2nd m. ትረዳጉ ትያቆጣጠር፣

2nd f. ትረዳጉ ትያቆጣጠር፣

1st አረዳጉ ያቆጣጠር፣

pl. 3rd ይረዳጉ ያቆጣጠሩ፣

2nd ትረዳጉ ትያቆጣጠሩ፣

1st አገረዳጉ ከእርሷ(ሱ) ያቆጣጠር፣

JUSSIVE (§ 27)

sg. 3rd m. ይረዳጉ ያቆጣጠር፣ let him seek.

3rd f. ትረዳጉ ትያቆጣጠር፣

2nd m. [*ትረዳጉ ትያቆጣጠር፣]³

2nd f. [*ትረዳጉ ትያቆጣጠር፣]³

1st [*አረዳጉ ያቆጣጠር፣]⁴

pl. 3rd ይረዳጉ ያቆጣጠሩ፣

2nd [*ትረዳጉ ትያቆጣጠሩ፣]³

1st አገረዳጉ ከእርሷ(ሱ) ያቆጣጠር፣

IMPERATIVE (§ 28)

ረዳጉ ያቆጣጠር፣ seek.

ረዳጉ ያቆጣጠር፣

ረዳጉ ያቆጣጠሩ፣

¹ or -ära.

² or -är.

³ only used to form the neg. imperative (§ 38).

⁴ only occurs with A- l- prefixed: አረዳጉ ያቆጣጠር፣ let me seek.

GERUND (§ 29)

sg. 3rd m.	ፈለገ	fállig ^{wo} , he seeking or having sought.
3rd f.	ፈለገች	fálligā,
2nd m.	ፈለገህ	fálligah ¹ ,
2nd f.	ፈለገሽ	fálligās,
1st	ፈለገ	fálligg ^{ye} ,
pl. 3rd	ፈለገው	fálligau,
2nd	ፈለጉችህ	fálligáč(č)ihu ² ,
1st	ፈለገን	fálligan ³ .

INFINITIVE (§ 30)

ጠፈለገ mafállag, to seek, seeking.

PARTICIPLE (§ 31)

ፈለገ fallági, one that seeks, seeker.

For the principal parts of trilaterals with **ፈ**, **ከ**, **ገ**, (§ 4a) as 1st or 2nd rad., with 2nd and 3rd rad. the same, with 1st rad. **ከ**, and other irregular trilaterals see table of verbs in the appendix.

PARADIGM OF REGULAR QUADRILITERAL VERB.

§ 36 The conjugation of verbs with more or less than three radicals and of derived forms differs from that of trilaterals in the formation of the stems of the principal parts, but not essentially in the inflexion of those stems (§ 34), nor in any way in the formation of

¹ or -äh, -ገሽ -gaχ, -gäχ, (§ 7d).

² or -áč(č)yuh (§ 7d).

³ or -än.

composite tenses (§ 24b). In this and the following paradigms the form of the tense given is the sg. 3rd m. unless otherwise stated.

መነረ *maṇázzara*¹, to change.

INDICATIVE.

Simp. perf. **መነረ** *maṇázzara*¹,

sg. 3rd f. **መነረች** *maṇázzarač*^{1,2} etc., like **ለተመ** (§ 34).

Comp. perf.³ (§ 32a) **መንገድል** *mánzirōal*,

sg. 3rd f. **መንገድለች** *mánzirālläč*², etc.

Comp. imperf. (§ 32a, b) **ይመነራል** *yimaṇázzirāl*,

sg. 3rd f. **ትመነራለች** *timaṇázzirālläč*², etc.

CONT. (§ 26) **ይመነር** *yimaṇázzir*.

JUSS. (§ 27) **ይመነር** *yimánzir*.

IMP. (§ 28) **መነር** *mánzir*.

GER. (§ 29) **መነር** *mánzir*^{wo}.

INF. (§ 30) **መመነር** *maṁázzar*¹.

PART. (§ 31) **መነረ** *maṇzári*.

The principal parts of some verbs of more than four radicals will be found in the appendix.

NEGATIVE CONJUGATION.

Formation.

The negative verb is formed from the affirmative § 37a by the addition of the prefix **አል-** *al-* and the suffix **-ም** *-m*.

¹ or *-zä-* (§ 7d).

² *-čč* (§ 6).

³ G. also **መነረናል** *maṇázzarannāl* (*-är-*; § 32c).

Transference of -ṣ.

-ṣ may be transferred from the verb to an ad-§ 37b jacent¹ word, the negative sense then applying specially to that word: (cp. § 62d):

e.g. **ḲḲḲḲḲḲḲḲ ḲḲḲḲḲḲḲḲ** = fārasun alfálligim, I don't want the horse, (opposed to: I do want it);

ḲḲḲḲḲḲḲḲ ḲḲḲḲḲḲḲḲ ḲḲḲḲḲḲḲḲ ḲḲḲḲḲḲḲḲ = fārasunimm alfállig, yāql^woun injí, I don't want the horse but the mule.

ṫḥḲḲḲḲḲḲḲ ḲḲḲḲḲḲḲḲ = takarātít ájdálläm (§ 40), it is not in the bag, (opposed to: it is in);

ṫḥḲḲḲḲḲḲḲḲ ḲḲḲḲḲḲḲḲ = takarātítimm ájdäl, it is not in the bag, (but in something else).

Omission of -ṣ.

When the contingent (§§ 23b, 26, 37a) is used as § 37c such, i.e. in dependent clauses, in the neg. it takes **ḲḲ**- without **-ṣ**:

e.g. **ḲḲḲḲḲḲḲḲ** ájfálligim, he does not want (seek),

ḲḲḲḲḲḲḲḲ baijfállig (§ 48a), if he does not want,

ṫṫḲḲḲḲḲḲḲḲ yämmájfállig (§ 14), he who does not want;

ḲḲḲḲḲḲḲḲ ájfállig, (juss. § 38), he is not to seek,

ḲḲḲḲḲḲḲḲ ḲḲḲḲḲḲḲḲ ájfállig ḡndah^won², if he does not seek.

¹ gen. preceding, as the natural place of the verb in the clause is last (§ 73b).

² for **ṫṫḲḲḲḲḲḲḲḲ ḲḲḲḲḲḲḲḲ** yämmájfállig ḡndah^won; s.v. **ḲḲḲḲḲḲḲḲ**.

Similarly, when the simp. perf. or ger. are used in a dependent clause in the neg., -ኖ is dropped:

e.g. አረላኛ alfállagam, he did not want,

ባረላኛ balfállaga (§ 48*a*), if he did not want,

ያረላኛ yalfállaga (§ 14), he who did not want,

አረላኛ፣ እንደሆነ፣ alfállagándah^won¹ (§ 8), if he did not want.

አረላኛ alfállig^wom, he not wanting, not having wanted,

አረላኛ፣ እንደሆነ፣ alfállig^wóndah^won (§ 8), if he had not wanted.

§ 37*d* -ኖ is dropped after an indef. pron. ending in -ኖ (§ 16):

e.g. ንኛ፣ አልመጣ ። mánnimm almátta, nobody came.

ኖኛ፣ አልሰገ ። mñnimm alsámma, he heard nothing.

Substitution of Conjunction -ኖ for Negative -ኖ.

§ 37*e* The conj. -ኖ and, even, also, (§ 48*b*) may take the place of the neg. -ኖ which has been dropped (§ 37*c*, *d*):

e.g. ባይረላኛ፣ አትስጠው ። baifállig, attístau, if he doesn't want it, don't give it to him,

ባይረላኛ፣ ስጠው ። baifálligim sístau, even if he doesn't want it, give it to him.

ባረላኛ፣ ባልመጣ ። balfállaga balmátta, if he had not wanted to, he would not have come,

ባረላኛ፣ በመጣ ። balfállagam bamátta, even if he had not wanted to, he would have come.

¹ for ያረላኛ፣ እንደሆነ፣ yalfállagándah^won.

Optional omission of -ṣ.

-ṣ may be dropped without altering the sense in § 37f **ṚḤṢ** (§ 39) and **ḤḤṢḤṢ** (§ 40), especially in questions:

e.g. **ṚḤṢṢ** = yálläččim, or **ṚḤṢ** = yálläč (§ 6), she is not present.

ḤṢ : ḤḤṢḤṢ = yḥe aḵdälläm?, or **ḤṢ : ḤḤṢḤ** = yḥe aḵdäl?, isn't it this?

ṚḤ : ḤḤṢḤṢ = yällä¹ aḵdällwḥ?², isn't he (it) here (there)?

PARADIGM OF NEGATIVE VERB.

INDICATIVE

§ 38

Perfect

sg. 3rd m. **ḤḤḤṢṢṢ** alläqqamam³, he did not pick, has not picked.

3rd f. **ḤḤḤṢṢṢṢ** alläqqamäččim,

2nd m. **ḤḤḤṢṢṢṢ** alläqqamhijm⁴,

2nd f. **ḤḤḤṢṢṢṢṢ** alläqqamsijm,

1st **ḤḤḤṢṢṢṢṢ** alläqqamhum⁵,

pl. 3rd **ḤḤḤṢṢṢṢ** alläqqamum,

2nd **ḤḤḤṢṢṢṢṢṢ** alläqqamäč(č)ijhum,

1st **ḤḤḤṢṢṢṢṢṢ** alläqqamnām⁶.

¹ = **Ṛ**- (§ 14) + **ḤḤ** (§ 32d, § 7a).

² § 6, § 8; s.v. **ṢṢ**.

³ here and throughout the conjug. -mm (§ 6).

⁴ or -ṢṢ -ḥijm, -kijm.

⁵ or -ḥṢ -kum.

⁶ or -ṢṢ -nijm.

Imperfect

sg. 3rd m. አይለትም ሳይገባም, he is not picking, does
(will) not pick.

3rd f. አትለትም ሳትገባም,

2nd m. አትለትም ሳትገባም,

2nd f. አትለትም ሳትገባም,

1st አለትም ለገባም¹,

pl. 3rd አይለትም ሳይገባም,

2nd አትለትም ሳትገባም,

1st አንለትም ለገባም.

Past Imperfect

አይለትም, ነበር ሳይገባም ሳይገባም², he was not
picking, used not to pick.

Pluperfect

አለትም, ነበር ለገባም ለገባም², he had not
picked.

CONTINGENT

sg. 3rd m. አይለትም ሳይገባ(ኝ)ም, (if, when, etc.) he does (did,
will) not pick.

3rd f. አትለትም ሳትገባ(ኝ)ም,

2nd m. አትለትም ሳትገባ(ኝ)ም,

2nd f. አትለትም ሳትገባ(ኝ)ም,

1st አለትም ለገባ(ኝ)ም¹,

pl. 3rd አይለትም ሳይገባም,

2nd አትለትም ሳትገባ(ኝ)ም,

1st አንለትም ለገባ(ኝ)ም.

¹ the *አ- ገ-* of the affirmative disappearing both in writing and pronunciation.

² or *-är-*; or *ነበር*, as in affirmative conjug. (§ 33*a, b*).

JUSSIVE

sg. 3rd m. አይልቱ *ájilqam*, let him not pick.

3rd f. አትልቱ *ättilqam*,

1st አልልቱ *alilqam*,

pl. 3rd አይልቱሉ *ájilqamu*,

1st አንልቱ *annilqam*.

IMPERATIVE

sg. 2nd m. አትልቱ *ättilqam*, do not pick.

2nd f. አትልቱኒ *ättilqami*,

pl. 2nd አትልቱሉ *ättilqamu*.

GERUND

sg. 3rd m. አለለት *alláqm^wöm*, he not picking, not having picked.

3rd f. አለለት *alláqmām*,

2nd m. አለለትህ *alláqmahim¹*,

2nd f. አለለትሽ *alláqmäsijm*,

1st አለለትኔ *alláqijmm^yem*,

pl. 3rd አለለትሁ *alláqmañum*,

2nd አለለትችሁ *alláqmac(č)ijhum*,

1st አለለትን *alláqmanijm*.

INFINITIVE

አለልቱ *älamálqam²*, not to pick.

PARTICIPLE

none³.

¹ or -ሽ -*ijm*.

² G. ያለልቱ *yälamálqam*.

³ expressed by rel. (§ 14): የማይልቱ *yämmañiláq(i)m*, one that does not pick.

§ 39a The neg. of አለ *állä* (§ 32a, d) is

sg. 3rd m.	የለም	yálläm, he (it) is not present, there is not.
3rd f.	የለች	yálläččim,
2nd m.	የለህም	yállähim,
2nd f.	የለሽም	yálläsijm,
1st	የለሁም	yállahum,
pl. 3rd	የለም	yállum,
2nd	የላችሁም	yálläč(č)ihum,
1st	የለንም	yállänim.

§ 39b When የለም loses its -ም in the cases mentioned in § 37b, d, f, i.e. in which it remains in the indicative, it becomes

sg. 3rd m.	የለ	yállä,
3rd f.	የለች	yálläč ¹ ,
2nd m.	የለህ	yálläh, etc., conjug. like አለ (§ 32a):
e.g.	ትልቅም, የለ	= tšlŋqimm (§ 6) yállä, there is not a large one.
	ምንም, የለ	= mŋnimm yállä, there is nothing.
	የሉ	= yállu ?, aren't they here (there)?

But in dependent clauses (§ 37c) it becomes

sg. 3rd m.	-ለለ	-lʷállä,
3rd f.	-ለለች	-lʷálläč ¹ ,
2nd m.	-ለለህ	-lʷálläh, etc., conjug. like አለ, always with pref. (rel. የ- (§ 14) before አንደህን):

¹ -čč (§ 6).

e.g. በሌላ *baɮʼállä* or እንደሌላ (*j*)*ndalʼállä*, if he is not present, if there is not.

የሌላ, እንደሆነ, *yälʼálländahʷon* (§ 8), if he were not present, if there were not.

The neg. conjug. of ነበረ (§ 33) is regular: § 39c

አልነበረም *alnəbbaram* (-är-), etc. (§ 38).

A neg. conjug. is supplied for ነው (§ 13b) by § 40a

sg. 3rd m. አይደለም *äjdälläm*¹, he (it) is not²,

3rd f. አይደለችም *äjdälläččim*¹,

2nd m. አይደለህም *äjdällähim*¹,

etc., conjug. like የለም (§ 39a):

e.g. አኔ, አይደለሁም = ነገሩ *äjdällahum*, it is not I.

የኔ, አይደለም = ሄገሩ *äjdälläm*, it is not mine.

ራስ, ደገና, አይደለም = *räs dähna äjdällum*, the Ras is not well.

When አይደለም drops -ም (§ 37b, c, d, f), it becomes § 40b

sg. 3rd m. አይደለ *äjdäl*³,

3rd f. አይደለች *äjdälläčč^{1,4}*,

2nd m. አይደለህ *äjdälläh*,

etc., conjug. like አለ (§ 32a):

e.g.

(§ 37b) ትልቅም, አይደለ = *tšlliqimm äjdäl*, it is not large.

(§ 37c) ያይደላችሁ *yäjdälläččyuh*, you (pl.) who are not.

(§ 37d) ግንኙ, አይደለ = *mgnimm äjdäl*, it is nothing.

አይደለ is not constr. with እንደሆነ, but takes

እንደ- (q.v.):

e.g. እንዳይደለ, (*j*)*ndäjdäl*, if he (it) is not.

¹ or ad-, -dä- (§ 7d).

² also used as neg. particle,

no, not.

³ -ll (§ 6).

⁴ -čč (§ 6).

With **ቢ-** (§ 47a, § 48a) the **-A** of **አይደለ** becomes **ገደብ** (§ 4a), and it has the meaning of a neg. of **አለ** (§ 32d):

e.g. **ባይደለ፣ መንገድ፣ ሐድጎ** = **baǰdállä māṅṅad hādna**,
we went where there is no road, (= **በሌለበት** ,
መንገድ , **baǰ'alläbbat māṅṅad**, etc.)

Before the art. (§ 11) the **-A** of **አይደለ** becomes **ገደብ**:

e.g. **የርሱ፣ ያይደለው፣ ፈረሰ** , **yärsú yaǰdálläw fāras**, the
horse which is not his.

CONJUGATION OF DERIVED FORMS OF VERB.

§ 41a See § 36, initial remarks.

PARADIGM OF PASSIVE OR REFLEXIVE FORM OF VERB.

TYPE A. **ተለቀመ** **taläqqama**, to be picked, (§ 22a, a).

IND. Simp. perf. **ተለቀመ** **taläqqama**,

sg. 3rd f. **ተለቀመች** **taläqqamäč¹**, etc., like **ለቀመ**
(§ 34).

Comp. perf. (§ 32a) **ተለቀማል** **taläqmqmōäl²**,

sg. 3rd f. **ተለቀማለች** **taläqmqmälläč¹**, etc.

Comp. imperf. (§ 32a, b) **ይለቀማል** **yilläqqamäl³**,

sg. 3rd f. **ትለቀማለች** **tilläqqamälläč^{1,3}**, etc.

¹ -čč (§ 6).

² G. also **ተለቀመናል** **taläqqamānnäl** (§ 32c).

³ (§ 7c) the 1st rad. is doubled throughout the tense.

CONT. (§ 26) ይለታል yilláqqam¹.

JUSS. (§ 27) ይለታል yilláqqam^{1,2}.

IMP. (§ 28) *ተለታል taláqqam^{2,3}.

GER. (§ 29) ተለቅጥ taláqm^wo.

INF. (§ 30) ጠለቅጥ malláqqam.

PART. (§ 31) ተለቃጧጧ taláqámi.

TYPE B. ተፈለገ tafállaga, to be sought,

§ 41b

differs from type A only in the formation of the stems of the

GER. (§ 29) ተፈለገጥ tafállig^wo, whence (§ 32a)

IND. Comp. perf. ተፈለገል tafálligóal,

and of the

PART. (§ 31) ተፈለገጧ tafállági.

For principal parts of passive form of verbs with § 41c
1st rad. **h**, e.g. ታጠበ táttaba (-ya), to be washed, and
other irregular verbs, e.g. ተነፈሰ tanáffasa, to breathe,
and of verbs with more or less than three rad., see
appendix.

¹ (§ 7c) the 1st rad. is doubled throughout the tense.

² 2nd rad. single throughout the tense.

³ given as a paradigm; the meaning of this particular verb precludes its having a passive or reflexive imperative.

PARADIGM OF CAUSATIVE FORM OF VERB.

§ 41d CAUSATIVE in አ-:

አለቀመ aláqqama, to take to pasture.

IND. Simp. perf. (§ 25) አለቀመ aláqqama.

Comp. perf. (§ 32a) አለቀኝል álqimôál¹.

Comp. imperf. (§ 32a, b) ያለቀማ yálqimäl²,

sg. 1st አለቀግሁ älaqmällau^{h3}.

CONT. (§ 26) ያለቀግ yäláq(ǝ)m²,

sg. 3rd f. ታለቀግ täláq(ǝ)m².

JUSS. (§ 27) ያለቀግ yälqim²,

sg. 3rd f. ታለቀግ tälqim².

IMP. (§ 28) አለቀግ álqim.

GER. (§ 29) አለቀግ álqim^{wo}.

INF. (§ 30) ግለቀግ málqam².

PART. (§ 31) አለቀግ alqámi.

§ 41e CAUSATIVE in አስ-:

አስለቀመ asláqqama, to cause to pick or be picked.

IND. Simp. perf. (§ 25) አስለቀመ asláqqama.

Comp. perf. (32a) አስለቀኝል asláqqimôál⁴.

Comp. imperf. (32a, b) ያስለቀማ yäsláqqimäl²,

sg. 1st አስለቀግሁ äsláqqimällau^{h3}.

¹ G. also አለቀመናል aláqqamānnāl (§ 32c).

² § 7a. ³ § 26.

⁴ G. also አስለቀመናል asláqqamānnāl (§ 32c).

CONT. (§ 26) ያስለቅጥ yāslāqqim¹,

sg. 3rd f. ታስለቅጥ tāslāqqim¹.

JUSS. (§ 27) ያስለቅጥ yāslāqqim¹,

sg. 3rd f. ታስለቅጥ tāslāqqim¹.

IMP. (§ 28) አስለቅጥ aslāqqim.

GER. (§ 29) አስለቅጥ aslāqqim^{wo}.

INF. (§ 30) ግስለቅጥ māsāqqam¹.

PART. (§ 31) አስለቅጥ aslāqqāmi.

Some causatives in *h-* are conjugated like a caus. § 41f in *hñ-*, e.g. አበደረ abāddara (ay-, āddä-), to lend. For this and other causatives, and the conjug. of other derived forms (§ 22b) see appendix.

CONJUGATION OF BILITERAL VERBS.

See § 36, initial remarks.

§ 42a

Biliteral verbs are in most cases trilateral roots which have lost a radical. When the lost rad. was the 3rd, the 2nd and now final rad. is (usually, but see § 42b) ráyĭ, -ā (§ 4a), and a compensatory t appears in the ger. and inf.; -ā is retained as part of the stem of the cont., juss., imp. and inf. but disappears before a suff. -i or -u (§§ 25-28, §§ 30, 31):

¹ § 7a.

ሰግ sámmā, to hear, understand, (cp. Eth. ሰጽዐ).

INDICATIVE

Simp. perf. (§ 25)

sg. 3rd m.	ሰግ	sámmā, he heard, etc.
3rd f.	ሰግች	sámmāč ¹ ,
2nd m.	ሰግህ	sámmāh,
2nd f.	ሰግሽ	sámmāš,
1st	ሰግሁ	sámmāhu ² ,
pl. 3rd	ሰሙ	sámmu,
2nd	ሰግችሁ	sámmāč(č)ihu ³ ,
1st	ሰግነ	sámmāñ ⁴ .

Comp. perf. (32a) ሰጽቷል sámtōāl⁵, he has heard.

sg. 3rd f. ሰጽቷለች sámtāllāč¹, etc.

Comp. imperf. (§ 32a, b) ይሰግል yisámāl, he is hearing,
etc.

sg. 3rd f. ትሰግለች tjsámállāč¹, etc.

CONTINGENT (§ 26)

sg. 3rd m.	ይሰግ	yisámā, (if, etc.) he hears, etc.
3rd f.	ትሰግ	tjsámā,
2nd m.	ትሰግ	tjsámā,
2nd f.	ትሰግ	tjsámi,
1st	እሰግ	isámā,
pl. 3rd	ይሰሙ	yisámu,
2nd	ትሰሙ	tjsámu,
1st	እንሰግ	inn(i)sámā.

¹ -čč (§ 6).

² or -māhū, -mauh^h (§ 7d, under kájy); also written ሰግሁ.

³ or -šč(č)yuh (§ 7d). ⁴ or ሰግን sámmāñ.

⁵ G. also ሰግናል sámmānnāl (§ 32c).

JUSSIVE (§ 27)

sg. 3rd m.	ይስግ	yǰsmā, let him hear.	
3rd f.	ትስግ	tǰsmā,	IMPERATIVE (§ 28)
2nd m.	[*ትስግ	tǰsmā,] ¹	ስግ sǰmā, hear.
2nd f.	[*ትስግ	tǰsmi,] ¹	ስግ sǰmi,
1st	[*እስግ	ǰsmā,] ²	
pl. 3rd	ይስሙ	yǰsmu,	
2nd	[*ትስሙ	tǰsmu,] ¹	ስሙ sǰmu.
1st	እንስግ	ǰnnǰsmā.	

GER. (§ 29) ስግ sǰmt^o, he hearing, etc.

sg. 3rd f. ስግ sǰmtā,

sg. 1st ስግ sǰmjǰčč^e, etc.

INF. (§ 30) መስግት mǰsmát⁴.

PART. (§ 31) ስግ sǰmi⁵.

ስግ is analogous with type A (§ 34) in the formation of its stems. There are also biliterals inflected like ስግ throughout their conjugation but forming stems analogous with type B (§ 35); see e.g. principal parts of ለክ ለፍክፍ, to measure, ተግ ለፍጠፍ, to rob, in appendix.

¹ only used to form neg. imp. (§ 37)

sg. 2nd m. አትስግ ättǰsmā, don't hear.

2nd f. አትስግ ättǰsmi,

pl. 2nd አትስሙ ättǰsmu.

² only occurs with ለ- (§ 48a) pref. ለስግ ለፍጠፍ, let me hear.

³ § 7b.

⁴ § 8.

⁵ or sǰmi (§ 7d).

§ 42b See § 42a, initial remarks.

When the lost 3rd rad. was **፬**, **፭**, in some verbs no trace of it remains in the ind. simp. perf. sg. 3rd m., but the 2nd and now final rad. retains **፩** in the rest of that tense except before the suff. -u of the pl. 3rd and in the inf. In the rest of the conjug. **፩** is lost. A compensatory **t** appears in the ger. and inf.:

፩፭ **qárra**, to remain behind or over, ($\sqrt{*፩፭}$).

IND. Simp. perf.

sg. 3rd m.	፩፭	qárra ,
3rd f.	፩፭፯	qárräč ¹ ,
2nd m.	፩፭፮	qárrah ² ,
2nd f.	፩፭፯	qárräš ,
1st	፩፭፮	qárrau ^{h3} ,
pl. 3rd	፩፭	qárru ,
2nd	፩፭፯፮	qárräč(č)jhu ⁴ ,
1st	፩፭፯	qárrana ⁵ .

Comp. perf. (§ 32a) **፩፭፯፮** **qártóal**⁶.

Comp. imperf. (§ 32a, b) **፩፭፯፮** **yiqáral**⁷.

CONT. (§ 26) **፩፭፯** **yiqár**⁷,

sg. 3rd f. **፩፭፯** **tjqár**⁷, etc.

¹ -čč (§ 6). ² or -äh.

³ § 7d under **kájy**; also written **፩፭፯**.

⁴ or -áč(č)yuh (§ 7d).

⁵ or **፩፭፯** **qárran** (-än).

⁶ or **qá**-. G. also **፩፭፯፮** **qárrannāl** (§ 32c).

⁷ or -qá-.

JUSS. (§ 27)			IMPERATIVE (§ 28)		
sg. 3rd f.	ተቅር	y(qj)r ¹ ,	ቅር	qj	r,
2nd m.	[*ተቅር	t(qj)r, ²	ቅር	qj	r,
2nd f.	[*ተቅሪ	t(qri), ²	ቅሪ	qri	,
1st	[*እቅር	ǰ(qj)r, ³			
pl. 3rd	ይቅሩ	y(qru),			
2nd	[*ተቅሩ	t(qru), ²	ቅሩ	qru	.
1st	እንቅር	ǰnn(qj)r ⁴ .			
GER. (§ 29)					
sg. 3rd f.	ቀርቶ	qárt ⁵ o ⁵ ,			
sg. 1st	ቀርቼ	qárijčč ^{5,6} e ^{5,6} etc.			
INF. (§ 30)					
	መቅረት	máqrát ⁷ .			
PART. (§ 31)					
	ቀሪ	qári ⁵ .			

ቀሪ is analogous with type A (§ 34) in the formation of its stems; for verbs inflected like ቀሪ but forming stems analogous with type B (§ 35), e.g. በጽ bájjä (bá-), to be good, ቂየ qwáyyä, to await, wait, see appendix.

¹ In some verbs the 1st rad. loses its vowel throughout the juss., e.g. ሰጠ sáttä, to give,

juss. sg. 3rd m. ይሰጥ yist,

3rd f. ትሰጥ tijt, etc.

² only used to form the neg. imp. (§ 37)

sg. 2nd m. አትቅር ätt(qj)r,

2nd f. አትቅሪ ätt(qri),

pl. 2nd አትቅሩ ätt(qru);

ሰጠ makes sg. 2nd m. አትሰጥ ättjst (§ 8).

³ only in (§ 48a) ልቅር l(qj)r, let me remain behind.

⁴ or ጎnnqj

⁵ or qá-

⁶ § 7b.

⁷ or -ät.

§ 42c See § 42a, initial remarks.

When the lost rad. was the 2nd, the 1st rad. is (§ 4a) ráyĭ -ā, hámĭs ʾē, or sáyĭ ʾō, according as **h** [**o**, **u**, **h**, **ʾ**], **ʾ** or **o** respectively has disappeared :

ገፈ táfa, to write, (cp. Eth. **ጸሐፈ**)

ጠሰ tʾésa, to smoke, to be enraged, (✓ **ጠየሰ**)

ቀመ qʾōma, to stand, (✓ **ቀመመ**)

IND. Simp. perf. (§ 25)

sg. 3rd m. **ገፈ** táfa,

2nd m. **ገፍህ** táf(ĭ)h¹.

ጠሰ tʾésa

ጠሰህ tʾés(ĭ)h².

ቀመ qʾōma,

ቀምህ qʾōm(ĭ)h³.

Comp. perf. (§ 32a)

ጥፋ tġfōāl⁴.

ጠፈ tġsōāl^{5,6}.

ቀማ qúmōāl⁷.

Comp. imperf. (§ 32a, b)

ይጥፋ yġtġfal.

ይጠፋ yġtʾésāl.

ይቀጥፋ yġqʾōmāl.

CONT. (§ 26) **ይጥፍ** yġtġf.

ይጠስ yġtʾés.

ይቀጥ yġqʾōm.

JUSS. (§ 27)

ይጥፍ yġtāf⁸.

ይጠስ yġtis⁹.

ይቀጥ yġqum.

IMP. (§ 28) **ጥፍ** tāf.

ጠስ tis⁵.

ቀጥ qum.

GER. (§ 29) **ጥፎ** tġfʾo,

ጠሰ tġsʾo^{5,10},

ቀጥ qúmʾo,

sg. 1st **ጥፈ** tġffʾe.

ጠሺ tġššʾe¹¹.

ቀጢ qúmmʾe.

INF. (§ 30) **መጥፍ** mātāf⁸.

መጠስ mātʾés⁸.

መቀጥ mātqʾōm⁸.

PART. (§ 31) **ገፈ** tāfi.

ጠያሽ tyās¹².

ታግ qwámi.

¹ or tāfχ, tāfk (§ 7d, under *u*).

² or tʾésχ, tʾésk. ³ or qʾōmχ, qʾōmk.

⁴ G. also **ገፈና** tāfannāl (§ 32c). ⁵ or tġ- (§ 7d).

⁶ Š. **ጠፈ** tġsōāl, G. also **ጠሰና** tġsannāl (§ 32c).

⁷ G. also **ቀጥና** qʾōmannāl (§ 32c).

⁸ § 8. ⁹ or -tis. ¹⁰ Š. **ጠሰ** tʾésʾo.

¹¹ § 7b. ¹² or tāš; for *ጠያሲ (§ 7b).

For the principal parts of various anomalous and § 42d derived forms (§ 22) of biliterals see appendix.

The Impersonal Verb.

Impersonal verbs are only used in the sg. 3rd m., § 43a expressing number, person and gender by means of the pers. suff. (§ 12c):

e.g. **Ḳ-ḲḲ-ṛábāu** (-áy-), to be or become hungry (§ 63d).

IND. Simp. perf.

sg. 3rd m. **Ḳ-ḲḲ-ṛábāu**¹, he (it) was or is hungry.

3rd f. **Ḳ-Ḳṯ-ṛábāt**, she was or is "

2nd m. **Ḳ-ḲḲ-ṛábāh**², you (m.) were or are "

2nd f. **Ḳ-Ḳṯ-ṛábās**, you (f.) " "

2nd pol. **Ḳ-ḲṔ-ṛábā^wo**³, you (pol.) " "

1st **Ḳ-ḲṲ-ṛábān**⁴, I was or am "

pl. 3rd **Ḳ-ḲṲḲ-ṛábāč(č)āu**, they were or are "

2nd **Ḳ-ḲṲḲ-ṛábāč(č)yuh**⁵, you " "

1st **Ḳ-ḲṲ-ṛábān**⁶, we " "

Comp. perf. **ḲḲṲḲ-ṛīb^wótāl**^{7, 8}, he (it) is hungry,

sg. 3rd f. **ḲḲṲḲ-ṛībōātāl**⁷, she is hungry, etc.

Comp. imperf. **ḲḲḲṲḲ-ṽṛbāuāl**⁹, he will be hungry.

CONT. **ḲḲḲḲ-ṽṛbāu**⁹, (if, when) he is hungry.

JUSS. **ḲḲḲḲ-ṽṛábāu**¹, let him be hungry.

¹ or -áy- (§ 7d) throughout the tense.

² or -āh. ³ or **Ḳ-ḲṔṯ-ṛábā^wot**.

⁴ or -bā-; -ññ (§ 6). ⁵ § 7d.

⁶ or -bā-; -nn (§ 6); or **Ḳ-ḲṲṲ-ṛábānna**.

⁷ or -[y]-. ⁸ § 8. ⁹ or -ry-.

IMP. ይረብህ *yirábih*¹, be hungry.

GER. ርቦት *rǝbʷót*², he being hungry.

INF. ጠራብ *máráb*^{1, 3}, to be or become hungry.

PART. none.

Aux. verbs like ነበር (§ 33) do not take the pers. suff. when used impersonally.

§ 43b The contraction of adjacent vowels described in § 7a has been frequently exemplified in the preceding paragraphs.

The modification of consonants by a following i (y) or e described in § 7b occurs in the conjugation of verbs whose final radical is one of the letters there specified :

e.g. ከረላ *káffala* (§ 34), to divide or pay, ሰጠ *sátta*, (like ቀረ § 42b), to give.

Ind. comp. perf.

sg. 1st. ከፍያለሁ *kafiyállau*^{h4}, ሰጥኛለሁ *satiččállau*^{h4}.

Ind. comp. imperf.

sg. 2nd f. ትከፍያለሽ *tjkafyálläs*⁴, ትሰጥኛለሽ *tjsaçyálläs*⁴.

Cont. sg. 2nd f. ትከፍይ *tjkáfí*, ትሰጥ *tjsaç*⁵.

Imp. sg. 2nd f. ከረይ *kífaí*, ሰጥ *síč*.

Neg. imp. sg. 2nd f. አትከረይ *ättí(kfáfí)*, አትሰጥ *ättí(sç)*³.

Ger. sg. 1st ከፍዬ *káfíye*, ሰጥኼ *sátíčč'e*.

Part. ከፋይ *káfáfí*^{3, 6}, ሰጥ *saç*⁷.

¹ or -áy-, throughout the tense.

² or -ǝy-.

³ § 8.

⁴ § 7a.

⁵ or -sá-, -čí.

⁶ -áy (§ 6).

⁷ or sáč, ሰጠ. sáčí (sá-; § 7b).

COMMON ANOMALOUS BILITERALS.

ሐላ ላላ, to say, (s.v. $\sqrt{\text{ሐላ}}$, cp. Eth. **ሐላላ**):

§ 44a

INDICATIVE

Simp. perf. (§ 25)

sg. 3rd m. ሐላ	ላላ	pl. 3rd ሐሉ	ላላ ,
3rd f. ሐላች	ላላች¹ ,	2nd ሐላችሁ	ላላች(ኝ)ህህ² ,
2nd m. ሐላህ	ላላህ³ ,	1st ሐላኝ	ላላኝ⁴ .
2nd f. ሐላሽ	ላላሽ⁵ ,		
1st	ሐላሁ	ላላሁ⁶ .	

Comp. perf. (§ 32a) **ሐላላ** **ባላላ⁷**,

sg. 3rd f. **ሐላላች** **ባላላች¹**,

sg. 1st **ሐላላሁ** **ባላላሁ⁸**, etc.

Comp. imperf. (§ 32a, b) **ሐላላ** **ሃላላ**,

sg. 3rd f. **ሐላላች** **ታላላች¹**, etc.

CONTINGENT (§ 26)

sg. 3rd m. ሐላ	ሃላ ,
3rd f. ሐላ	ታላ ,
2nd m. ሐላ	ታላ ,
2nd f. ሐላ	ታላ⁹ ,
1st	ሐላ ሃላ ,
pl. 3rd	ሐሉ ሃላሁ ,
2nd	ሐሉ ታላሁ ,
1st	ሐላሁ ሃላሁ¹⁰ .

JUSSIVE (§ 27)

ሐላላ	ሃላላ^{10, 11} .
sg. 3rd f. ሐላላ	ታላላ^{10, 11} , etc.

IMPERATIVE (§ 28)

sg. 2nd m. ሐላ	ሃላ¹¹ ,
2nd f. ሐላ	ታላ¹² ,
pl. 2nd	ሐሉ ሃላሁ .

¹ -čč (§ 6). ² or ላላኝ, **ሐላሽ** ላላኝ, **ሐላሁ** ላላኝ, (§ 7d).

³ or ላላሽ.

⁴ or -hū, ላላሁ, **ሐላሁ** ላላኝ (-kū); also **ሐላሁ** ላላኝ(ህ), (§ 7d). ⁵ or -āč(č)yuh (§ 7d). ⁶ or **ሐላሁ** ላላኝ, ላላኝ.

⁷ G. also **ሐላላላ** ላላኝ (§ 32c). ⁸ (§ 7d); or -ላሁ.

⁹ or ti.

¹⁰ or -fy-.

¹¹ or -āl.

¹² § 7b.

GERUND (§ 29)	INFINITIVE (§ 30)
ብሎ bɪl ^w o,	ግለት málāt ¹ .
sg. 3rd f. ብላ bɪlǎ,	PARTICIPLE
1st ብዩ bɪyye ¹ , etc.	none in use.

§ 44b

አየ áyyä, to look, see, like **ተረ** (§ 42b):

INDICATIVE

Simp. perf.	አየ áyyä,
sg. 3rd f.	አየች áyyäč ³ ,
2nd m.	አየህ áyyäh, etc.
Comp. perf. (§ 32a)	አይቷል áj ⁶ tóál ⁴ ,
sg. 3rd f.	አይቷለች áj ⁶ tálläč ³ ,
sg. 1st	አይቻለሁ áj ⁶ čállau ^{h5} , etc.
Comp. imperf. (§ 32a, b)	ያያል yájal ⁶ ,
sg. 3rd f.	ያያለች táj ⁶ álläč ^{3,7} ,
sg. 1st	ያያለሁ áj ⁶ állau ^{h7,8} , etc.

CONTINGENT (§ 26)

sg. 3rd m.	ያል yáj ⁶ ,	pl. 3rd	ያሉ yáj ⁶ u ⁹ ,
3rd f.	ታል táj ⁶ ,	2nd	ታዩ táj ⁶ u ⁹ ,
2nd m.	ታል táj ⁶ ,	1st	አናይ innáj ⁶ .
2nd f.	ታዩ táj ⁶ ,		
1st	አል áj ⁶ ,		

¹ § 7b.² or -ät.³ -čč (§ 6).⁴ G. also **አየናል** áyyännäl (§ 32c).⁵ or -ችያ- -ččyá- (§ 7a); -ለኑ.⁶ or yáj⁶äl (§ 7d, under የ).⁷ or -ጎጎ- (§ 7d, under የ).⁸ § 26.⁹ or -áj⁶u.

JUSSIVE (§ 27)

sg. 3rd m.	ይይ	yij ¹ ,
3rd f.	ትይ	tij ² ,
1st	[አይ	iy.] ³
pl. 3rd	ይዩ	yiyu ⁴ ,
1st.	እንይ	inniy ⁵ .

IMPERATIVE (§ 28)

sg. 2nd m.	አይ	iy ⁶ ,
2nd f.	አዩ	iyi ⁷ ,
pl. 2nd	አዩ	iyu ⁸ .

NEGATIVE IMPERATIVE (§ 38)

sg. 2nd m.	አትይ	ättiy ⁹ ,
2nd f.	አትዩ	ättiyi ¹⁰ ,
pl. 2nd	አትዩ	ättiyu ¹¹ .

GERUND (§ 29)

sg. 3rd m.	አይቶ	äit ^{wo} ,
3rd f.	አይታ	äitä,
1st	አይቼ	äičö'e ¹² , etc.

INFINITIVE (§ 30)

ግዮት mäjäät¹³.

PARTICIPLE (§ 31)

†አዩ äyyi.

¹ or yī yī.

² or tī tī.

³ only with ለ- (§ 48b) ለይ lij, li, li.

⁴ or yīu, yīu.

⁵ or -nī, -nī.

⁶ or ī, ī.

⁷ or fī, fī.

⁸ or fū, fū.

⁹ (§ 8); or -tī, -tī.

¹⁰ or -tīi, -tīi.

¹¹ or -tīu, -tīu.

¹² § 7b.

¹³ or mä'ät (§ 7d, under የ).

§ 44c **ያዝ** yáza, to seize, take hold (of), like **ጣረ** (§ 42c):

INDICATIVE

Simp. perf. (§ 25)

sg. 3rd m.	ያዝ yáza,	pl. 3rd	ያዙ yázu,
3rd f.	ያዝች yázäč ¹ ,	2nd	ያዝችሁ yázäč(č)ih ² ,
2nd m.	ያዝህ yāzh ³ ,	1st	ያዝኝ yāzna ⁴ .
2nd f.	ያዝሽ yāzs ³ ,		
1st	ያዝሁ yāzhu ⁴ ,		

Comp. perf. (§ 32a) **ይዘል** yǐzōāl⁷,

sg. 3rd f. **ይዘለች** yǐzálläč¹,

sg. 1st **ይዝለሁ** yǐzállau⁸.

Comp. imp. (§ 32a, b) **ይይዘል** yǐ(y)ǐzāl, or **ይዘል** yǐzāl,

sg. 3rd f. **ትይዘለች** tǐ(y)ǐzálläč¹, or **ተዘለች** tǐzálläč¹,
etc.

CONTINGENT (§ 26)

sg. 3rd m.	ይይዝ yǐ(y)ǐz,	or	ይዝ yǐz,
3rd f.	ትይዝ tǐ(y)ǐz,	„	ተዝ tǐz,
2nd m.	ትይዝ tǐ(y)ǐz,	„	ተዝ tǐz,
2nd f.	ትይዝ tǐ(y)ǐz ⁹ ,	„	ተዝ tǐz ⁹ ,
1st	እይዝ ǐ(y)ǐz,	„	ኢዝ ǐz,
pl. 3rd	ይይዙ yǐ(y)ǐzu,	„	ይዙ yǐzu,
2nd	ትይዙ tǐ(y)ǐzu,	„	ተዙ tǐzu,
1st	እይዙ ǐnnǐ(y)ǐz ¹⁰ ,	„	ኢዙ ǐnnǐz.

¹ čč (§ 6).

² or yázǐh, yāsh, **ያዝኸ** yāzχ, yāshχ, **ያዝኸ** yāzk (-sk), (§ 7d, under **ዘ**). ³ or yázǐs, yāśś (§ 7d).

⁴ or -sh-, hǔ, yāzuh, **ያዝኩ** yāzku (-sk-, -kü), **ያዝኩ** yāzhw(ü), (-sh-), (§ 7d, under **ኢ**, **ሀ**, **ዘ**).

⁵ or -äč(č)yuh (§ 7d).

⁶ or **ያዝኝ** yāzn, yázǐn.

⁷ G. also **ያዘናል** yázannāl (-zä-; § 32c).

⁸ (§ 7d); or **-ለኩ**. ⁹ or **-ኸ** (§ 7b). ¹⁰ or ǐnnǐz.

JUSSIVE (§ 27)

ይያዝ $y\acute{(y)}\check{a}z^1$,sg. 3rd f. ትያዝ $t\acute{(y)}\check{a}z^1$, etc.

IMPERATIVE (§ 28)

sg. 2nd m. ያዝ $y\check{a}z$,2nd f. ያዝ $y\check{a}z^2$,pl. 2nd ያዙ $y\check{a}zu$.

NEG. IMP. (§ 38)

አትያዝ $\check{a}tty\check{a}z^1$,አትያዝ $\check{a}tty\check{a}z^1,^3$,አትያዙ $\check{a}tty\check{a}zu$.

GERUND (§ 29)

ይዝ $y\acute{z}^w o$,sg. 3rd f. ይዝ $y\acute{z}\check{a}$,1st ይዜ $y\acute{z}\check{z}^e$, etc.INFINITIVE (§ 30) መያዝ $m\acute{a}y\check{a}z^1,^5$.PARTICIPLE (§ 31) ያዝ $y\check{a}z^6$.*Prefixing of Conjunctions to Contingent.*

§ 45

ለ-, ስ- ብ-, etc. (§ 48a), when pref. to the cont. (§ 26) .
 modify its prefixes thus (§§ 5, 6, 7a):

sg. 3rd m. ቢለቅም $bil\acute{a}q(\acute{y})m^7$, if he picks,3rd f. ብትለቅም $b\acute{t}t(\acute{y})l\acute{a}q(\acute{y})m^8$, if she picks, etc.2nd m. ብትለቅም $b\acute{t}t(\acute{y})l\acute{a}q(\acute{y})m^8$,2nd f. ብትለቅሟ $b\acute{t}t(\acute{y})l\acute{a}qmi^8$,1st ብለቅም $b\acute{l}\acute{a}q(\acute{y})m$,pl. 3rd ቢለቅሙ $bil\acute{a}qmu^7$,2nd ብትለቅሙ $b\acute{t}t(\acute{y})l\acute{a}qmu^8$,1st ብገለቅም $b\acute{g}nn(\acute{y})l\acute{a}q(\acute{y})m$.¹ § 8. ² or - $\check{z}\acute{h}$ (§ 7b). ³ or $\check{a}tty\check{a}z\acute{h}$. ⁴ § 7b.⁵ or $m\acute{a}y\check{a}z$, $m\acute{a}y\check{a}z$ (§ 7d, under 9).⁶ or ያዝ $y\check{a}z\acute{h}$ (§ 7b).⁷ or $b\acute{y}l$ - (§ 7d).⁸ or $b\acute{y}tl$ - (seldom in G.).

sg. 3rd m. ሲያጥብ syāṭ(ī)y, when he washes.

3rd f. ስታጥብ sītāt(ī)y,

2nd m. ስታጥብ sītāt(ī)y,

2nd f. ስታጥቢ sītātvi,

1st ሳጥብ sāṭ(ī)y,

pl. 3rd ሲያጥቡ syāṭyu,

2nd ስታጥቡ sītātṭyu,

1st ስናጥብ sinnāṭ(ī)y.

THE ADVERB.

§ 46 Adverbs have no special form :

ገና gānā, yet.

አሁን āhun (-wn), now.

አወን āw(n) (āu-), yes.

Substantives, alone or with a preposition, adjectives, pronouns with a preposition, and the gerund (§ 29) are used as adverbs :

e.g. ውስጥ wüst, s. interior,

ውስጥ, or በውስጥ báuúst (§ 8), adv. inside.

ፊት, ʾīt¹, s. face,

ፊት or በፊት báfīt^{1,2}, adv. in front, formerly.

መልክም málkám², adj. beautiful, adv. well.

ከዚህ kázzih^{2,3} (§ 47a, § 13a), at or from this (one) ;
adv. here, hence.

እንደምን (i)ndámín?^{4,2}, like what? ; adv. how?

¹ or -īt.

² § 8.

³ or há-, -áz-, -fh, § 7d.

⁴ or -dā-; § 8.

፩፻፲፱ dāgm^{wo} (dā-), ger. he (it) repeating; adv. again.

Some adverbial particles are suffixes, s.v. -፯, -አ, -ወይ.

THE PREPOSITION.

Prepositions are of two kinds, simple and com-§47a posite.

The simple prepositions are prefixes:

e.g. ለ- la-, for, to,

በ- ba-, by means of, with, at, in,

ተ- ta-, or ከ- ka-, at, in, from,

የ- yä-, of,

ስለ- silä¹, because of,

ያለ- yäla², without

እንደ- (i)nda³, like,

እስተ- istä-, or እስከ- iska-, as far as, up to.

When these are attached to a pers. pron. they take the disjunctive form (§ 12a).

E.g. ለፈረስ ፡ ነው ። lafaräs⁴ näu, it is for the horse.

ለኔ ፡ ነው ። lan⁵é näu, it is for me.

በካራ ፡ ቀረጠው ። bakarra qwūratau, cut it with a knife.

ተቤት ፡ ነው ። tay⁵ét näu, he (it) is in the house.

ከቤት ፡ ወጣ ። kay⁵ét wótta, he came out of the house.

ያገተ ፡ ነው ። yantä^{5,4} näu, it is yours.

¹ or silä.

² G. አለ- äla- (cp. § 37a).

³ or (i)ndä.

⁴ § 8.

⁵ § 7a.

ሰለዝ፡ነው ። silazimbī nau, it is because of the flies.

ያለገንዘብ ፡ ሐደ ። yālaganzay hādä, he went without money.

እንደረሰ ፡ ነው ። ndafaras¹ nau, it is like a horse.

እስተቤት ፡ መጣ ። jstay²ét mätta, he (it) came as far as the house.

ለ-, በ- are also attached with the pers. suff. (§ 12c) to a verb, or interposed between the verb and the aux. አለ (§ 32). In these positions their consonants are doubled (§ 5), and they become -ለ- -llij-, -በ- -bbij- before -ኝ, -ህ [-ኸ], ኸ, -ነ [-ን]; with the sg. 3rd they make m. -ለት- -llät- (-ät-), f. -ለት- -llät-, m. -በት- -bbät- (-ät-), f. -በት- -bbät-:

e.g. ላከ lākā, he sent:

ላከለኝ	lākallij ³ ,	he sent to or for me.
ላከለህ	lākallijh,	" " you.
ላከለኸ	lākallijš,	" " you (f.).
ላከለዎ	lākalla ^w o ³ ,	" " you (pol.).
ላከለት	lākallät ⁴ ,	" " him.
ላከለት	lākallät,	" " her.
ላከለን	lākallij ⁵ ,	" " us.
ላከለችሁ	lākalläč(č)yuh ⁶ ,	" " you (pl.).
ላከለችው	lākalläč(č)au,	" " them (him, pol.).

¹ § 8.

² -ሸሸ (§ 6); this and the next six forms are also accented -kə- (§ 8).

³ or -ለዎት -lla^wot.

⁴ or -ät.

⁵ or -ለነ -llinna.

⁶ § 7d.

ḡaḡa yilḡkāl, he is sending, will send :

ḡaḡaṣa yilḡkilliṇṇāl¹, he will send to or for me.

ḡaḡaṡa yilḡkilliḡhāl², " " " you.

ḡaḡaṡa yilḡkilliḡṣāl, " " " you (f.).

ḡaḡaḡḡa yilḡkilliḡ^woāl³, " " " you (pol.).

ḡaḡaṡa yilḡkillatāl, " " " him.

ḡaḡaṡa yilḡkillātāl, " " " her.

ḡaḡaṣa yilḡkilliṇṇāl, " " " us.

ḡaḡaṡa yilḡkillā- }
č(č)ḡhwal⁴, } " " " you (pl.).

ḡaḡaṡḡa yilḡkillāč(č)ḡuāl, " " " them (him, pol.).

aḡa lḡkōāl, he has sent,

aḡaṣa lḡk^wollḡṇṇāl⁵, he has sent to or for me.

Composite prepositions consist in a prefix and a § 47b word following the recipient of the prefix. This type of prp. is often a resolution into its component parts of an adv. composed of a prp. and a substantive (§ 46): e.g. **h-** [**ṡ-**] ... : **ṡC** kaḡ- (**ṡaḡ-**) ... ḡār, with (accompanying),

ḡ- ... : **ḡ-ḡṡ** baḡ- ... wūṣṡ, inside,

ḡ- ... : **ḡṡ** baḡ- ... fṡṡ⁶, in front of, before,

ḡ- ... : **ḡḡ** baḡ- ... lāḡ, on, upon, above ;

¹ This and the next six forms often have the accent on -kḡ- (§ 8). ² or -ḡḡa-ḡāl.

³ or -ḡḡḡa-llḡ^wotāl, -ḡḡḡa-llḡ^woāl, -ḡḡḡa-llḡ^wo-tāl. ⁴ or -āč(č)yuhāl (§ 7d).

⁵ or lḡk^wo- (§ 8); G. also **ḡḡaṡḡa** lākallḡṇṇiṇṇāl.

⁶ or fṡṡ.

or consists in a simp. prp. and an adv. of that type :

e.g. **h-** [**ተ-**] ... : **በውስጥ** **ka-** (**ta-**) ... **bäwüst**¹, inside.

ተኔ : **ጋር** : **መጣ** = **tan^yé**¹ **gär mätta**, he came with me.

በቤት : **ውስጥ** : **bäy^yét**¹ **wüst**, inside the house.

በቤት : **ፊት** : **bäy^yét**¹ **fit**², in front of the house.

ከቤት : **በውስጥ** : **ነው** = **kayét** **yäwüst**³ **naü**, he (it) is inside the house.

THE CONJUNCTION.

§ 48a Conjunctions are of three kinds, prefixes, suffixes, and unattached.

Prefixed conjunctions, which⁴ introduce dependent clauses, include several particles also used as prepositions (§ 47a);

e.g. pref. to simp. perf. (§ 25):

በ- **ba-**, when, if,

ተ- **ta-**, or **ከ-** **ka-**, since, as, seeing that,

ስለ- **silä-** (-lä-), because,

እንጂ- (**i**)**nda-** (-dä-), as, in the same way that,

እስተ- **ista-** or **እስከ-** **iska-**, until;

pref. to cont. (§§ 26, 45):

ል- **l(i)-**, to, that; also pref. to juss. sg. 1st (§ 27),

ስ- **s(i)-**, when, while; with neg. cont. (§ 38) before,

ብ- **b(i)-**, if, when,

ከ- **k(i)-**, than that,

¹ § 8.

² or **fit**.

³ § 7d.

⁴ except **ል-** with juss. (§ 27).

ሰለፍ- *silamm-* (i.e. ሰለ- + rel. § 14), because,

እንድ-*-(i)nd(i)-*, in order that,

እስት- *ist(i)-*, or እስክ- *isk(i)-*, until.

E.g. በሰግ : *basamma*, if he had heard, when he heard,

ቢሰግ : *bisama*¹, if he hears.

ከሰግ : *kasamma*, as (or, since) he heard,

ከሰግ : *kisama*¹, than that he should hear.

ሰለሰግሁ : *silasammau*^h, because I heard,

ሰለፍሰግ : *silammisama*, because I shall hear.

እንደነበር : *ndanābbär*, as he (it) was,

እንዲሆን : *ndih^wón²*, in order that he (it) may be,

እንዳለ : *ndállä³*, as he (it) is, if (whether) he (it) is present (§ 32*d*).

እስተሔደ : *istahädä*, until he went,

እስተሔድ : *istihäd²*, until he goes.

ልመጣ : እረልጋለሁ = *līmāṭa ifalligállau*^h, I want to come,

ልፍጣ = *līmṭa*, let me come; or, *līmṭa?*, am I to come?

ስትመጣ : *sittimāṭa*⁴, when you come (or, came),

ስትመጣ : *sattimāṭa*⁵, before you come (or, came).

¹ or *-is-*.

² or *-ih-*.

³ § 7*a*.

⁴ or *sjtm-* (§ 45).

⁵ or *sātm-* (§ 45).

§ 48b

Suffixed Conjunctions.

-ም -m (-mm § 6), and, even, also, too,

-ም-ም, both and,

-ና -nnā, and,

-ስ -ss, but.

These come after other suff., and -ም and -ስ are interposed between the verb and the aux. አለ (§ 32).

E.g. ፈረሱንም ፡ ያዙ ፡ fārasitunjimm yāzu, they caught the mare too.

ፈረሱንና ፡ በቅሉውን ፡ አምጣ ፡ fārasuninna yāql^woun ānta¹, bring the horse and the mule.

በልቶግል ፡ bālt^wommāl, and he has eaten.

መጣስ ፡ māttass, but he has come.

ይመጣላል ፡ yimāttassāl, but he will come.

ይህንንስ ፡ አላወቅሁም ፡ yihānnānjiss alāu^wqhum, but I didn't know this.

§ 48c

Unattached Conjunctions.

ገን ፡ gjn (q.v.) but; gen. comes second in its clause;

እንጂ (j)njí (q.v.), indeed, but; ends its clause.

E.g. ሌላ ፡ ገን ፡ አውቃለኝ ፡ lēlá² gjn āuqállāu^b, but I know another.

ይህንን ፡ አልፈልግም ፡ ሌላውን ፡ እንጂ ፡ yihānnān alfállij-gjm, lēlaun injí, I don't want this one, but the other.

¹ § 7d.

² § 8.

THE INTERJECTION.

Interjections need no remark :

§ 49a

አሺ šši!¹, good!, all right!**ዝም** zimm!, hush!**አረገ** ʾrag!², nonsense!**ቀስ** qass!, softly!, gently!

For the use of interj. with **አለ** ʾāla (§ 44a), and § 49b
አስኛ assāññä, s.v. **ሃለ**, **ሃኛ**.

FORMATION OF NOUNS.

From a given root, existing or theoretical, various § 50
 nouns both substantive and adjective are formed by
 means of prefixes, suffixes, and modification of vowels.
 In dictionaries words are grouped under such roots.

Taking the roots **ለቀ** (type A § 34), **ፈለገ** (type B
 § 35), the following derivatives are formed :

***ለቂ** laqqim³ (-im⁴),

adj.

ከበደ kabbaḍa, to be heavy,**ከቢድ** kabbiḍ⁵, adj. heavy.**አደሰ** addasa, to renew,**አዲስ** addis, adj. new.***ለቃ** laqqām³,

adj.

ጠበበ tabbaba⁶, to be narrow,**ጠቡብ** tabbāb^{7,8}, adj. narrow.¹ or -šī (§ 7d).² § 7d; or aṛāḡ!³ § 8.⁴ § 7d.⁵ or -biḍ.⁶ or -ya.⁷ or -āy.

***ልቅም** lǫqum,

***ፍለግ** fǫllúǵ¹,

adj. (passive), also used as s.

ከበረ kǎbbaraǵ², to be rich,

ከቡር kǫbur³, adj. honoured, exalted.

✓**ተደሰ**

ቅዱስ qǫddús¹, adj. holy ; s. saint.

***ልቅም** lǫq(i)m,

***ፍለግ** fǫllig,

s. and adj.

ደረቀ dárraqa, to be dry,

ድርቅ dǫrq, s. dryness ; adj. dry.

ለበሰ lǎbbasa, to wear,

ለበሰ lǫbs⁴, s. dress ; lǫbbis, adj. worn.

ተቀለ qǎqqala, to boil,

ተቀለ qǎqqil, boiled.

***ትልቃም** tǫlqám¹,

s. abstract.

አዘዘ ázzaza, to command,

ትእዛዝ , [ትእዛዝ] tǫzáz¹, s. order.

***መልቀም** mǎlqam, (inf. § 30),

s. of place or instrument.

ነገደ nággada, to traffic,

መንገድ mǎngad, road.

ሰቀለ sǎqqala, to suspend,

መስቀለ mǎsqal, cross.

¹ § 8.

² or -är-.

³ or -ǫy-.

⁴ or -ys.

***ᵐᵃᵗᵗᵗ** *maḷqámyā*,

***ᵐᵃᵗᵗᵗ** *maḷallágyā*,

adj. relative to or instrumental in effecting the
action or state; commonly used as s.

ᵐᵃᵗᵗᵗ *káddana*, to cover,

ᵐᵃᵗᵗᵗ *maḷdánā*¹, lid.

ᵐᵃᵗᵗᵗ *qawṭṭara*², to count,

ᵐᵃᵗᵗᵗ *maḷqawṭáryā*³, s. instrument for counting.

ᵐᵃᵗᵗᵗ *jámmara*⁴, v.t. to begin,

ᵐᵃᵗᵗᵗ *maḷjammáryā*⁵, adj. initial; s. beginning.

ᵐᵃᵗᵗᵗ *qawṭṭara*⁶, to dig,

ᵐᵃᵗᵗᵗ *maḷqawṭáryā*⁷, spade, hoe.

***ᵐᵃᵗᵗᵗ** *līq(i)mán*⁸,

s. abstract.

(**ᵐᵃᵗᵗᵗ**) *bárrā*, to shine,

ᵐᵃᵗᵗᵗ *bírhán*⁹, s. light; adj. light.

ᵐᵃᵗᵗᵗ *rággama*, to curse,

ᵐᵃᵗᵗᵗ *rigíman*¹⁰, s. curse.

Analogous formations are derived from roots of
less or more than three letters and from derived
verbal forms (§ 22):

e.g. **ᵐᵃᵗᵗᵗ** *gábbā*, to enter,

ᵐᵃᵗᵗᵗ *mágbyā*¹¹, s. entrance.

¹ for ***ᵐᵃᵗᵗᵗ** § 7b.

² or -är-.

³ § 8.

⁴ or **ᵐᵃᵗᵗᵗ** *irgíman* (§ 7d, § 8).

⁵ or -gy-.

caus. አገባ agábbā, to put in.

ግገቢያ mágbýā¹, instrument for putting in.

ገለበጠ galábbatā, to invert,

ገልበጥ gǝlbiṭ², adj. inverted.

ጠጠጠ ጠጠጠ tamáttama, to wind, twine,

ጠጠጠጠጠጠ matamátmyā, s. turban.

ተተጠጠ taqámmatā, to sit,

ጠጠጠጠጠ maqqamáccā³, seat.

አበሰለ abássaḷā⁴, to cook,

ግበሰያ mābsáýā⁵, oven.

Suffixes:

-ām -ām,

adj. full of.

ጠልክ māḷk, form, colour,

ጠልክጥ māḷkām⁶, beautiful, excellent.

-ግ -mmā, connected⁷ by -j-,

adj. resembling.

አጠፎ āmad, ash,

አጠፎግ amadžmmā⁸, ash-coloured, grey.

-ታ -tā, connected⁷ by -j-,

s. abstract.

ዝግ zigg!, interj. slowly!, gently!

ዝግታ zigg(tā⁶), patience, inexcitability.

¹ or -gy-.

² or -ly-; also gǝlǝbbiṭ.

³ for *ጠጠጠጠጠጠጠጠ (§ 7b, c).

⁴ or ay-.

⁵ or -ys-, -áṣṣā; for *ግበሰለያ (§ 7b).

⁶ § 8.

⁷ with a final consonant.

⁸ or -ād-.

-ᐃᐅᐅ -ät (-ät),

s. abstract.

ᐅᐅᐅ muq, adj. hot,

ᐅᐅᐅᐅ múqat, s. heat.

-ᐅᐅᐅ -nnat (-nnät), connected¹ by -ᐅᐅ,

s. abstract.

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ wottáddar², soldier,

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ wottáddarᐅᐅᐅ^{1 3}, being a soldier, military service.

-ᐅᐅᐅ -ññä, connected¹ by -ᐅᐅ or -ᐅᐅ (-ä-),

adj. relating to ;

s. agent.

ᐅᐅᐅᐅ amárä⁴, Amhara,

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ amärᐅᐅᐅᐅ⁴, adj. and s. Amharic.

ᐅᐅᐅᐅ fáras, s. horse,

ᐅᐅᐅᐅᐅ fárasᐅᐅᐅᐅ⁵, adj. relating to horses; s. horse-man.

¹ with a final consonant.

² or -dä-.

³ or -ät.

⁴ or -ᐅᐅᐅ -mhä.

⁵ or -sä-.

SYNTAX.

§ 51 *Note.* Various points of syntax have been treated in the Accidence, especially in that of the pronoun, verb and preposition, the accidence and syntax of which are often so intimately connected in this inflectional and synthetic language that they cannot be separated with either convenience or propriety.

Peculiarities of syntax which are not of wide application have usually been relegated to the vocabularies, where they are discussed under the particular words which exhibit or involve them.

NUMBER.

Singular for Plural.

§ 52a The singular is frequently used with a plural force, especially

(α) after numerals (§ 20α).

(β) after ብዙ *bǝzu*, much, many; ስንት *sint?*, how many? (§ 15):

e.g. ብዙ ሰው ፈጅቶ ህጻናትን *bǝzu saṅ fǝjjä*, he (it) destroyed many people.

ብዙ ሰው መጣ ህጻናትን *bǝzu saṅ mǝtta*, many people came.

(γ) of parts of the body of which there are two or more:

e.g. ግሪግ ልግ, etc., = eye or eyes, etc.

እጅህን ለጠባብ *ǝjjihin ǝtaṅṅ*, wash your hands.

ጥርሐን፣ እናቃላሁ = tirs'en ifiqállau^h, I brush my teeth.

(δ) of objects not usually occurring or used singly:

e.g. ግስጥ፣ ይበላዋል = mist yiyálaual, the white ants will destroy it.

ጫግ፣ ሰጠኝ = čamma sáttāñ, he gave me a pair of shoes.

ጉድብ gúdbā (-dy-), s., a ditch, channel formed by water: then, in pl. sense, broken ground, e.g. that along a river bank cut up by numerous channels draining into the river (جرب).

Plural for Singular.

In the 'polite' form, i.e. the mode of addressing § 52b or referring to superiors (§ 12a), the plural verb and pers. pron. (§ 12a, b, c) are used with a singular force: (the adj. remains in the sg. § 53b):

e.g. ያውቃሉ፣ yauñqállu, you (sg. pol.) know, or, he (pol.) knows.

Concord in Number.

The concord in number between substantive, adjective, pronoun and verb is generally maintained except § 53a in the following cases:

A substantive in the pl. may be constr. with an adj. and occasionally (§§ 15, 16) with a pron. in the sg.:

e.g. ወታደሮች፣ ደገና፣ ነዋው = wottáddar^woč dāhná náččau¹, the troops are in good health.

¹ less commonly ወ፣ ደገናች፣ ነዋው = w- dāhn^woč náččau; ደገና (q.v., prob. for በደገና) is one of certain adj. which generally remain in the sg.

ከፋ, ልጆች, kǝfu lǝjʷoč, or

ከፍች, ልጆች, kǝfʷoč lǝjʷoč, bad children.

ሰራተኞች, ሁሉ, sarrātāññoč hūllu, or

ሰራተኞች, ሁላቸው, sarrātāññoč hullāččau, all the labourers.

§ 53b The uses mentioned in § 52 may involve breaches of concord:

e.g. ብዙ, ሰው, መጡ = bǝzu sǝu māttu, many people came.

እንገረዥዋለን, አለዚህን, ቀንጧትን = inniǧajǝjǝuállän jǝllāzzǧhin qunčáčǝn, we will thoroughly destroy these ants.

አፈ, ንጉሥ, ወፍረኛ, ናቸው = áǧa nigús wǝfrám nāččau, the Chief Justice is stout.

ራስ, አልመጡኛ = rās almáttum, the Ras has not come.

GENDER.

Concord in Gender.

§ 54a The concord in gender between substantive, art. pron. and verb is generally maintained, but see § 54d.

Substantives denoting male objects are m., female objects f. Other substantives are usually m. but may be made f. (§ 9a):

e.g. ወንድሙ, ነው = wondǧmmu nau, it is his brother.

ሴት, ናት = sʷēt nāt, it is a woman.

እናቱ, ነበረች = nnátu nǧbbäráč, it was his mother.

Determination of Gender.

The gender of words used for both sexes may be § 54b fixed

(a) when the object is determinate, by the art. (§ 11):

e.g. ᐱᐱᐱ : fárasu, the horse,

ᐱᐱᐱᐱ : fárasitu, the mare;

(β) when the object is indeterminate, by ᐅᐅᐅ wond, male, ᐱᐱᐱ sʷét, female, of persons and¹ animals, and ᐱᐱᐱ áurá², male, ᐱᐱᐱᐱ ᐱᐱᐱᐱ³, female, of animals:

e.g. ᐅᐅᐅ : ᐱᐱᐱ : wóndi³ liḡ, a boy, son,

ᐱᐱᐱ : ᐱᐱᐱ : sʷétliḡ³, a girl, daughter.

ᐅᐅᐅ : ᐱᐱᐱ : wónd(i)³ fáras, a stallion,

ᐱᐱᐱ : ᐱᐱᐱ : sʷét fáras, or

ᐱᐱᐱᐱ : ᐱᐱᐱ : ᐱᐱᐱᐱ fáras, a mare.

ᐅᐅᐅ : ᐱᐱᐱ : wóndi³ dʷórʷo, or

ᐱᐱᐱ : ᐱᐱᐱ : áurá dʷórʷo, a cock,

ᐱᐱᐱ : ᐱᐱᐱ : sʷét dʷórʷo, or

ᐱᐱᐱᐱ : ᐱᐱᐱ : ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ dʷórʷo, a hen.

ᐱᐱᐱ : ᐱᐱᐱ : áurá zóhʷon, a bull elephant,

ᐱᐱᐱᐱ : ᐱᐱᐱ : ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ zóhʷon, a cow elephant.

(γ) The gender of a word of indeterminate gender may also be shown by the verb or its equivalent:

e.g. ᐱᐱᐱ : ᐱᐱᐱ : ᐱᐱᐱᐱ = kífu saḡ náḡbbaráč, she was a bad lot.

ᐱᐱᐱ : ᐱᐱᐱ : ᐱᐱᐱ = kífu saḡ² nāt, she is a bad lot.

¹ not gen. out of Š.

² § 8.

³ § 7d.

§ 54c

Diminutive Use of Feminine.

The feminine is used to denote smallness:

e.g. ትንሽ , ትንሽ , ናት = tǝnniṣ tǝnniṣ¹ nāt, it is very small.

አትታይም = attittáyyim, it (is so small that it) is not seen.

Thus the f. art. (§ 11) or a f. dem. pron. (§ 13a) is added to a word to form a diminutive, the art. in this case often losing its determinative force:

e.g. ቀዳዳ qadádā, a hole,

ቀዳዳይቱ qadádajtu², the (or, a) little hole.

ንዳድ nǝdád¹, fever,

ንዳዲቱ nǝdádǝtu³, a slight attack of fever.

ያች , መጣፍ , yač mǝtáf¹, that little book.

Similarly nouns expressing small objects, especially small animals and insects, are commonly feminine:

e.g. አንቀራሪት , ትዘላለች = áqwǝrárit tǝzállálläč, the toad hops.

ሽረሪት , ትሮጣለች = šararít tǝrʷotálläč, the spider runs.

§ 54d A diminutive formed by the f. art. (§ 54c) does not always have its verb in the feminine:

e.g. ንዳዲቱ , አለችው = nǝdádǝtu álläččyu, and

ንዳዲቱ , አለው = nǝdádǝtu állāu, he has a little fever.

¹ § 8.

² Š. ቀዳዳዊ qadádauā.

³ Š. ንዳዲ nǝdádwa.

Words of Variable Gender.

Several substantives, such as

𐌆𐌵 zāf, tree,

47 qan, day,

7H gízye, time,

though usually m. are occasionally f. without the gender having a diminutive force¹.

CASE.

Position of Nominative.

The usual position of the nom., which is used to § 55a indicate the subject, is at the beginning of a clause, the acc., indicating the object, coming between it and the verb:

e.g. ሰው ፣ አንባ ፣ ገደለ = sá'u ambássa² gáddala, a man
has killed a lion.

አንበሳ ሰው ገደለ ። ambássa sá'u' gáddala, a lion
has killed a man.

Introductory Nominative.

A substantive, usually accompanied by a dem. § 55*b*
pron. (§ 13*a*), may also stand in the nom. in an intro-
ductory manner at the head of a clause of which it is
not the subject, and in which it may be referred to by

¹ Cp. the large number of diminutive forms in spoken Latin, esp. of the 'Animula vagula blandula' period, which have lost all diminutive force in the Romance languages.

² acc. (§ 56a).

• § 7d.

4 § 8.

a pron. amounting to a possessive (genitive § 12*b*) or dative (§ 12*c*) case:

e.g. ይህ ሰው አባቱ ሞተ = yihé¹ saū abbātu m^wóta, this man's father is dead, (lit. this man his father is dead).

ይች ሴት ልጅ የላትም = yiččē s^vet lij yällátim, this woman has no child, (lit. this woman there is not a child to her).

A clause may contain more than one such nom.:

e.g. ይህ አገር አረብ መሆኑ ከኑ = yīhe ágär ĩráy maḥ^wónu káffa, this country has suffered from famine, (lit. this country famine the happening of it has been harmful).

The Accusative.

§ 56 The accusative is the case of the direct object. For its position in the clause see § 55*a*.

Indeterminate Accusative.

§ 56*a* When the acc. is indeterminate or indefinite the termination -ን (§ 9*c*) is usually dropped:

e.g. ቤት አየ = b^vet áyyä, he saw a house.

ትልቅ ቤት አየ = tiǵlǵ¹ y^vet² áyyä, he saw a large house.

የሹም ቤት አየ = yäšúm¹ b^vet áyyä, he saw a chief's (§ 47*a*) house.

የወደተ ቤት አየ = yäwóddäqǵ¹ y^vet² áyyä, he saw a fallen house, (lit. which fell, § 14).

¹ § 8.

² § 7*d*.

Amharic often uses the indeterminate form where English uses the determinate, i.e. the article (cp. § 59a):

e.g. He filled the skin with water: አቁግዳውን, ውሃ, መላው = *aqumádaun wúha mállau*, or አቁግዳ, ውሃ, መላ *aqumáda wúha (-mádaúha) mǎlla*, which last also = he filled a skin with water.

Determinate Accusative.

The acc. takes -ን when it is determinate or definite. When it is rendered so by the art., a pron., an epithet or its equivalent, it is these that take -ን and not the acc. which they determine:

e.g. ቤትን, አየ = *bʾétin áyyä*, he saw the house.

ቤተን, አየ = *bʾétun áyyä*, he saw the¹ house, or, his house.

ቤቴን, አየ = *bʾétʾen áyyä*, he saw my house.

ይህን, ቤት, አየ = *yihán bʾét áyyä*, he saw this house.

ትልቁን, ቤት, አየ = *tǎlliqúnʼ bʾét áyyä*, he saw the large house.

የሹመን, ቤት, አየ = *yäšumúnʼ bʾét áyyä*, he saw the chief's house.

የወደተውን, ቤት, አየ = *yäwóddaḳáunʼ bʾét áyyä*, he saw the house which fell down.

¹ before-mentioned, this.

² § 8.

Adverbial or Specific Accusative.

§ 56c An acc. specifying or particularizing an action or state is found with verbs which are not transitive in the usual sense of the term, i.e. which do not admit a direct object. The action or state may be specified as cognate or germane to the sense of the verb, or particularized in regard to time, place, direction, manner or degree, or in regard to an object¹:

e.g. አለቀ ሳላቃ, to come to an end,

የህን፡ ወር፡ ያልታለ ። yihán wər yálqāl, it will come to an end this month.

ያን፡ ገዢ፡ ነበር ። yan g(z)ʼe nəbbār, it was at that time.

ዞረ ምዕራ, to go round, revolve,

ዞርያውን፡ ዞረ ። zuryáun zʼwóra, he went right round it, (lit. walked round as regards its circumference).

ገባ ገፅታ, to go in,

ቤተን፡ ገባ ። bʼétun ገፅታ, he went into his house, went home.

¹ When the action may be particularized in regard to a variety of objects one begins to feel that the verb may with some propriety be called transitive, (s.v. ለበሰ). There are grammarians who will distinguish between the accusatives in ብርክታን፡ ለበሰ ። and ብርክታን፡ ሰረቀ ። on the ground that ለበሰ is not a v.t., while admitting that the acc. of the direct object is, ultimately, an adv. acc. The inexperienced compiler of a grammar may quote a remark the truth of which he has probably illustrated himself: εἰ μὴ ἱατροὶ ἦσαν, οὐδὲν ἂν ἦν τῶν γραμματικῶν μωρότερον.

ሐደ hādä, to go,

ገንደር፣ ሐደ ። gʷóndar¹ hādä, he went to Gondar.

አከለ ákkaḷa (q.v.), to increase, amount to,

ያን፣ ያህል፣ ሰው፣ የን፣ ሆነ ። yan yahl² sāu³ mīn
hʷóna?, what has become of all those men?,
(lit. the men³ that amount to that number
what have they become?).

ለበሰ lábbasa, to dress oneself,

ባርኔታን፣ ለበሰ ። barnétan lábbasa, he put on the
(§ 59a) hat.

ታጠበ táttaya, to wash oneself,

አጀን፣ እታጠባለኝ ። [ij^yen^{3,4} ittáttayálla^hu^h, I will
wash my hands.

አመመው ámmama^u (§ 43a, § 63d), to be ill, in pain,

ራሱን፣ አመመው ። rásun ámmama^u, he has a pain
in his head⁵.

This adv. acc. may occur with an adj. or adv.: § 56d

ራቱት ráqut, naked,

ራሱን፣ ራቱት፣ rásun ráqut, with his head bare.

ብቻ bǝčča, alone,

ብቻዬን bǝččá^yen, by myself.

¹ Here there may be an ellipse of ወደ- (q.v.).

² For የግያህል, s.v. አከለ.

³ § 52a.

⁴ Cp. λούομαι τὰς χεῖρας.

⁵ Cp. ἀλγεί τὴν κεφαλὴν.

Determinate and Indeterminate Accusative together.

§ 56e A verb may take a determinate acc. and an indeterminate acc. at the same time¹:

e.g. ገንዘቤን, ሁሉን, ሰረቀ ። gánzay'en húllu sárraqa², he has stolen all my money.

Double Accusative.

§ 56f Two inco-ordinate accusatives may occur when a verb admits of two inco-ordinate objects (§ 68):

e.g. አሽከሩን, ሰራውን, አስፈረገ ። áškarun sǵraun asdǵarraǵa, he made his servant do the work.

Or one acc. may be the direct object and the other a specific acc.:

e.g. ፈቱን, ወዙን, አበሰው ። fǵtun wózun ábbasa^u, he wiped the sweat off his face.

One of these acc. may remain when the verb is placed in the passive or reflexive:

e.g. ታበሰ ። tábbasa, he wiped himself.

ወዙን, ታበሰ ። wózun tábbasa, he wiped the sweat off himself.

Other Accusatives.

§ 56g The acc. may be used without the word involving its use being expressed by the speaker:

e.g. ፈረሰ, ጫን ። farás (§ 8) čān, saddle a horse.

የትኛውን ። yetǵññaun?, which one?

¹ Cp. § 83b. ² ገንዘቤን, ሁሉን, ሰረቀ ። can hardly be distinguished from the above in Eng.; it approaches the meaning 'all the (that) money I had'; see § 16.

With the impersonal use of ነው *nāu* (q.v.), it is, § 56h with the rel. (§ 14) the antecedent is sometimes placed in the acc. when logically it should be in the nom.:

e.g. የትኛውን, ነው, ያመጣው = yetijñāun¹ *nāu* yamáttau?,
which is it he has brought?

አመጣ here has three objects: የትኛውን, የ-³ and -ው.

THE ADJECTIVE.

Position of Adjective.

An adjective or its equivalent when used as an § 57a epithet precedes, when used as a predicate follows the substantive it qualifies:

e.g. ትልቅ, ቤት, ነው = tiḷḷiq¹ *yvet nāu*, it is a large house.

ቤት, ትልቅ, ነው = bʸétu tiḷḷiq¹ *nāu*, the house is large.

የንፍት, ግጽበር, ነው = yāñčät³ wombár¹ *nāu*, it is a wooden chair.

ግጽበር, የንፍት, ነው = wómbär yāñčät¹ *nāu*, the (§ 59a) chair is (made) of wood.

Use of Substantive as Adjective.

Some substantives denoting abstract qualities are § 57b used as adjectives:

e.g. ብርሃን, bǝrhán¹, s. light,

ብርሃን, ስፍራ, የለም = bǝrhán⁴ sǝfra yállām, there is not a light place.

For the use of adj. as substantives see § 50, § 59c.

¹ § 8. ² in ያ- (§ 7a). ³ § 70a, § 7a; s.v. አንፍት.

⁴ There is probably an ellipse of የ- in this usage.

Use of Adjective as Adverb.

§ 57c An adjective may be used as an adverb (§ 46) without any modification of form :

e.g. ገፍ ሰው ። ገም ሰው, a bad man,

ገፍ አደረገ ። ገም አደረገ, he behaved badly.

Degrees of Comparison.

§ 58a There are no forms of the adjective for comparative or superlative, which are expressed by the positive constr. with ከ- kə- or ት- tə- (q.v.), the Am. preposition rendering the Eng. conjunction 'than' ¹:

e.g. ይህ ተዚህ ከባድ ነው ። ሃክሮ ሕዝብ ከባድ ነው, this is heavier than that.

ከሁሉ ከባድ ነው ። ከሕዝብ ከባድ ነው, it is the heaviest of all.

§ 58b Similarly verbs expressing the possession of a quality may have the idea of degree imparted to the quality by being constr. with ከ- kə- or ት- tə- :

e.g. ቀጠነ ፣ ባልተጠነ, to be thin :

ይህ ተዚህ ይቀጥናል ። ሃክሮ ሕዝብ ይቀጥናል, this is thinner than that.

ነግ ነገጥ, to be white :

ከነዚህ ይህ ይነግል ። ከሕዝብ ይነግል, of these this is the whitest.

§ 58c Another way of indicating degrees of comparison is by such words as (§ 64a) :

¹ Cp. use of ablative in Latin and of genitive in Greek.

ይበልጥ *yibált* (-iy-, -ál-), more, (s.v. በለጠ),

ይሻል *yjššál*, better, (s.v. ሂሻለ),

e.g. ተትናንት, ይበልጥ, እንሔድ = *tətinánt yivált innḥjd*,
we must march further than we did yesterday.

ይበልጥ, ዝለል = *yivált zflal*, jump higher.

THE ARTICLE.

Use of the Article.

The function of the article (§ 11) is to determine § 59a (§ 56b). It is generally only applied to objects that have been mentioned before, or are in the presence of the speaker, and even so is frequently omitted, especially in the pl., in Am. where Eng. requires it:

e.g. ቤት *bʾét*, a house, or, the house.

ቤቱ *bʾétu*, the house in question.

He entered the house: ከቤት, ገባ = *kayʾét gábbā*.

ከቤቱ, ገባ = *kayʾétu gábbā* would usually mean: he entered his (§ 12b) house.

ስለዝናብ, *siläznáy¹*, because of the rain.

በጠሐይ, ነው = *batahá¹ nāu*, it is in the sun.

ተጽድር, *támdir*, on the ground.

ራስ, አሉኝ = *räs áluñ*, the Räs told me.

ለፈረሶች, ሰጠሁት = *laḥárasʷoč sättaḥut*, I gave it to the horses.

በትሎች, ሰጥኛችን, ጣሉ = *báqlʷoč sätinʷóččün tálu*,
the mules have thrown (threw) the boxes off.

¹ § 8.

Transference of the Article.

§ 59b When a substantive with the art. is qualified by an adj. or its equivalent the art. passes to the adj. or its equivalent, but still refers to the original substantive:

e.g. ቤቱ : bʾétu, the house.

ትልቁ : ቤት : tǝllǝqu yʾét, the large house.

ሃሹሙ : ቤት : yäsúmu yʾét, the chief's house.

የወደቀው : ቤት : yäwóddaḳāu¹ yʾét, the house that fell down.

የምትመጣጥት : ሴት : yämmittmatāṭu^{1,2} sʾét, the woman who is coming.

§ 59c The art. may be attached to an epithet without its substantive being expressed:

e.g. ትልቁ : ነው : tǝllǝqu¹ nāu, it is the large one.

የወደቀው : ነበር ። yäwóddaḳāu³ nābbär, it was the one that fell down.

የምትመጣጥት : ናት ። yämmittmatāṭu^{1,3} nāt, it is the (female) one that is coming.

Generic Use of the Article.

§ 59d The article is occasionally used generically, i.e. to designate a class of object:

e.g. ልብሱን : ያበላሻል ። lǝysun yabbalāššāl, it spoils the (= one's) clothes.

¹ § 8.

² §§ 14, 45.

³ § 62a.

THE PRONOUN.

The Personal Pronoun.

The personal pronouns are inherent in the various § 60a persons of a verb, and need not be expressed except to avoid ambiguity:

e.g. **አውቃለሁ** = **auūqállau^h**, I know.

እርሰዎ : **ያውቃሉ** = **irsá^{wo} yaūūqállu**, you (pol.) know.

እርሳቸው : **ያውቃሉ** = **irsáccāu yaūūqállu**, they know,
or, he (pol.) knows.

The 3rd pl. and 3rd sg. pol. cannot be distinguished by pronouns.

Use of the Disjunctive Personal Pronoun.

The disjunctive pers. pron. (§ 12a) is generally § 60b used to express emphasis or to distinguish between persons:

e.g. **ስጠው** = **sītāu**, give it to him,

ስጠው : **እርሱ** = **sītāu lārsu**, give it to *him* (not to somebody else).

የጌዶን : **ትታችሁ** : **የናንተዶን** : **አምጧት** = **yān'ējītun tītáccyuh^{1,2} yānnántājtun ántwāt¹**, leave (pl.) mine (f., e.g. cow) and bring yours.

Use of Personal Pronouns Conjunctive with Verbs. § 61a

The pers. suff. conj. with verbs (§ 12c) render both the dative and the accusative:

e.g. **ስጠው** = **sāttāu**, (α) he gave to him,

(β) he gave him (it)—i.e. to somebody else.

¹ § 7d.² § 65a.

To avoid ambiguity **ለ-** (§ 47a) may be used to express the dative:

e.g. **ሰጠለት** : **sáttallat**, he gave it to him.

A verb cannot take more than one of these suff. at a time; of two cases, one being acc., Am. omits the acc.:

e.g. He gave it to me: **ሰጠኝ** = **sáttañ**.

I gave them to him: **ሰጠሁት** = **sáttahut**.

Thus **ሰጠው** above ordinarily means: he gave it (them) to him.

Kill him: **ገደለው** = **gjdalaü**.

Kill him with it: **ገደለበት** = **gjdalibbät**.

Cp. **ሰጠለት** above.

§ 61b The suff. representing the acc. is commonly omitted, especially in the neg. conjug., when the omission does not injure the sense, which remains clear from what has been said before, the attendant circumstances, etc.:

e.g. **ሐድ** : **አምጣ** = **hjd ánta**, go and fetch him (her, it, them).

አላየሁም = **aláyyähum**, I haven't seen him (her, it, them).

§ 61c As datives, these suff. are attached to intransitive verbs:

e.g. **መስለ** **mássala**, to seem,

ይመስለኛል : **yimásläññäl**, it seems to me, I think.

መጣ **mátta**, to come,

በረደ **bárrada**, to be cold, (of the temperature),

ንፋስ : **ሲመጣህ** : **ይበርደሃል** = **nifäs sijmátäh**, **yijärdä-häl**, when the wind strikes you, you will feel cold.

Redundant Personal Pronoun.

When the direct object is in the determinate acc. § 61*d* (§ 55*b*), the verb, unless it already has another pron. suff., often takes a redundant pron. suff. referring to the object:

e.g. ᐃᓂᑦᔨᒃ : ትክሉ = dūñkwánun tǫkalu,

or

ድንኳኑ፣ ተከላት = dūnkwānun tʃkalut, pitch (pl.)
the tent:

but

ᐃᓂᑦᑐᓂᓪᓴᓂᓄᓗ ᐅᓂᑦᑐᓂᓪᓴᓂᓄᓗ = dūñkwán tškālu, pitch (pl.) a tent;

ᐃᓂᑦᐅᓄᓇᓂᓪ ᐱᓕᓗᓂ = dūñkwánun t̥kałullīñ, please¹
pitch the tent.

A redundant - \tilde{r} (§ 12c) is sometimes added in the § 61e simp. perf. sg. 1st:

e.g. məttahuñ = məttau^{h} , I have come.

ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ = taráttahuñ, = ᑕᑕᑕᑕᑕ = taráttau^{h2}, I have lost (the game, my case, etc.).

Use of the Relative Pronoun.

See § 14, initial remarks.

§ 62a

If an antecedent to the rel. is expressed, the rel. + verb, as an adjectival clause, amounts to an adj. qualifying that antecedent, and follows the analogy of an adj. (§ 57*a*) as regards position:

e.g. **ወደቀ** : wóddäqä, he (it) fell,

የወጀተ : yāwōddaṓaṓa, he who (that or one which)
fell or has fallen.

¹ lit. for me (§ 47a).

² § 7*d*, under $\widehat{\text{kāiṃ}}$.

የወደቀ ፡ ቤት ፡ ነው = yäwóddaqa¹ yʾēt nāw, it is a house which has fallen, a fallen house.

ቤቱ ፡ የወደቀ ፡ ነው = bʾétu yäwóddaqa¹ nāw, the house is one which has fallen, a fallen one.

§ 62b If no antecedent is expressed, the rel. + verb amounts to a substantive:

e.g. **የወደቀ ፡ ተሰብኗል** = yäwóddaqa taśáyroāl, what fell down is broken.

§ 62c The rel. + verb takes or drops the art. (§ 59a) and the -ን of the acc. (§ 56a, b) in the same way as a substantive or an adjective.

The rel. **የ-** and **የ-** and **እ-** of **የም-** and **እም-** (§ 14) are omitted (not transferred) in the same circumstances as the prp. **የ-** (§ 70b):

e.g. **የተገደሉ ፡ ናቸው** = yätagáddalu náččaw, they are some who have been killed.

የተገደሉት ፡ ናቸው = yätagáddalutu náččaw, they are those who were killed, the killed.

ያለን ፡ ስጠኝ = yállän sýtāñ, give me what there is.

የምትለኝን ፡ እሰራለሁ = yämmittiláññin isarállaw², I will do what you tell me.

የተወለደበትን ፡ አላውቅም = yätauálladabbatjñ² aláuūqim, I don't know where he was born, (lit. that which he was born in it).

የተገደሉትን ፡ አላውቅም = yätagáddalutun aláuūqim, I don't know who were killed.

¹ § 8.

² § 47a.

ደብዳቤውን : ያመጣውን : ጥራ = daydabb'eun yāmāṭ-taun tǵra, call the man who brought the letter.

ዩት : አለ : ፈረሱን : የሸጠልኝ : ሰው = yēt állä fāraṣun yäsātállǵñ¹ saū?, where is the man who sold me the horse to be found?

ጧት : የወሰዱትን : ሳጥን : አምጥተዋል = twāt yāwóssa-dutǵin sātǵin ántǵtaūāl², they have brought back the box which they took away early this morning.

ቢፈራኝ : አወዳለኑ : ከግድግዳኝ = biḥāraññ iḥwoddállāu^h kaṃmiḥwoddāñ, I prefer his fearing me to his liking me.

አስታወስኩት : ቡስጣ : ተሔደ : ወድያ = astáuwawskut yústa taḥádä wódya, I remembered it after the post was gone, [(የ)ሔደ = adj. qualifying ግዜ gǵz'e, time, not expressed].

በወረደው : ይቀመጥ = baūwórrādaū yiqqámaṭ, let it stay where it came down.

ተወደቀው : ቤት : ወጣ = taūwóddaḡaū¹ y'ēt wóṭṭa, it came out of the fallen house.

የመጣበት : ቀን : ነበር = yāmāṭṭabbát¹ qaṇ nābbār, it was the day on which he came.

አስከመጣበት : ቀን : ቂዩ = iṣkaṃāṭṭabbát qaṇ qwóyyu, they waited until the day on which he came.

The rel.+verb may receive the transferred -ያ § 62d (§ 37b) of the neg.:

e.g. የግዴውትኛ : የለ = yāmmyaūūqǵimm yállä, there isn't anybody that knows.

¹ § 8.² § 7d.

Case of the Relative.

§ 62e Though the case of the rel. + verb can be determined (§ 62c), that of the rel. in itself, which is indecl. (§ 14), is ambiguous when it is prefixed to a transitive verb of which it may be either the subject or object:

e.g. የፈለገ yäfallagä, (α) he who sought,

(β) whom (or, what) he sought.

The presence of an antecedent may determine the case of the relative:

e.g. ገንዘቡን የፈለገው ሰው ፡ gánzayun yäfallagäw (§ 8)
saw, the man who looked for the money.

But when no antecedent is expressed the case of the rel. must be decided by the general sense; usually, however, it is that of the rel. + verb:

e.g. የፈለገው ፡ አገኘ ። yäfallagäw agäññä, he who sought, found.

የፈለገውን ፡ አገኘው ። yäfallagäwun agäññäu, whom (what) he sought he found.

THE VERB.

The Indicative: Forces of Tenses.

§ 63a The simple perfect expresses both our past indefinite and our present perfect: the compound perfect the latter only:

e.g. መጣ mäṭṭa, he came, or, he has come;

መጥቷ mäṭṭöäl, G. መጥና mäṭṭänäl, he has come.

§ 63b For variations in force of other tenses see § 24.

The circumstances in which the tense is used generally make its force clear, as they do the meaning of a verb:

e.g. ይታሰር ፡ ነበር = yittässär näbbär, he (it) was being bound : (s.v. አሰረ).

ይህ ፡ እታ ፡ ይታሰር ፡ ነበር = yŋhe ŋqa yittässär näbbär, this baggage ought to have been tied up.

ያ ፡ ሰው ፡ ይታሰር ፡ ነበር = yā saū yittässär näbbär, that man ought to have been sent to prison.

The imperf. may have a potential force in some § 63c verbs :

e.g. ይጥፋል = yitfāl, he is writing, writes, or, will write ; also, he can write, knows how to write.

አይሰማም = ājssāmmām, he (it) is not, or, cannot be heard.

In verbs expressing a state, process or a mental action the perf. is often used where Eng. uses the present :

e.g. አደረ = áddafa, or አድኛል = ádfā, he (it) is dirty.

አውቅሁት = áuwəqhut, or

አውቂዋለኑ = auḏqqewállāu^h, I know (understand) him (it).

ሰማህ = sāmāh?, do you hear?

ቂዩ = qwōyyu, they are late.

ያን ፡ ሰው ፡ ታገር ፡ አውጣሁት ፡ ክፉ ፡ ስለሆነ = yan saū tāgār auḳttahut kḡfu sīlāh^wónā, I expelled that man from the country because he is wicked.

Similarly, in such verbs, a plup. represents our § 63e imperf., and an imperf. our future :

e.g. አድር ፡ ነበር = ádf^wo näbbär, he (it) was dirty,

ያድፋል = yádfāl, he (it) will get dirty.

Use of the Contingent.

§ 64a The contingent does not stand alone (except in a few stereotyped forms which have lost the rel. pref. (§ 14) and which are practically adverbs, s.v. ላቀ, ላላ, በለጠ, አከለ, cp. § 58c) but is either used to form composite tenses (§ 24b) or the neg. imperf. (§ 37) or is introduced by a conj. (§ 48a) or the rel. (§ 14).

§ 64b The cont. is occasionally introduced by another verb expressing a state, instead of ነበረ (§ 33a) or ሆነ (§ 33c):

e.g. ይዘፍን : ይመረ = yizáfīn jámmara, he began to sing.

Use of the Gerund.

§ 65a The gerund denotes the attendant circumstances:

e.g. ዘፍኖ : ሔደ = zāfn^o hādä, he went off singing, he sang as he went.

ይሰከራሉ : አይሔዱም : ችለው = yisakrállu, aḥádum ርገላው, they get drunk and then can't walk.

Thus it is constantly used where we use co-ordinated principal clauses (§ 74a).

§ 65b The ger. is sometimes used as a past indicative:

e.g. ቷጥረህውን = qwóträhaun¹?, have you counted it?

ዋሽተን = wáštän², we were telling a lie.

በችኩላ : ሁነን = bačúkkola³ húnän², we were in a hurry.

¹ -ን (q.v.) is here an interrogative particle (adv.).

² There is probably an ellipse of ነበር (§ 33a).

³ § 7d, under káiy.

Construction of the Gerund.

The construction of the ger. is the same as that § 65c of the indicative, e.g. the ger. of a transitive verb takes an object in the acc.:

e.g. ይህንን ወስጂ ለመለስ = yihánnän wósijj'e lijmmálas?,
shall I come back when I have taken this away?

The subject of the ger. and that of the main verb § 65d are usually the same logically if not grammatically:

e.g. ተገዥኖ ጥፋጭ ጉንፋን ያዘኝ = taḍäjjáf taḳፋ-
mijčč'e gumfān yázāñ, I caught cold sitting on
the verandah, (lit. a cold seized me).

Use of the Infinitive.

The infinitive is a verbal substantive (§ 30). It § 66a renders many of our abstract nouns, of which the active and passive senses may be distinguished in Amharic:

e.g. ፈተን fáttana¹, he tempted,
መፈተን mafáttan¹, to tempt, tempting, temptation;
ተፈተን tafáttana¹, he was tempted,
መፈተን maffátan², to be tempted, being tempted,
temptation.

Construction of the Infinitive.

The constr. of the inf. is the same as that of the § 66b ind., e.g. the inf. of a transitive verb takes an obj. in the acc.:

e.g. መዝጊያውን ከፈተ = mäszyáun káffata, he opened
the door,

¹ or -ättä-.

² or -ätä-.

መዝጊያውን : መከፈት : አያውቅም = mäszyäun mäkfat
aʾäüqim, he doesn't know how to open the
door.

ክራዩን : አበለጠ = kiräjun ayállatä, he raised the
rent,

ክራዩን : ግብለጥ : አይቻለውም = kiräjun máylat äjččä-
läum, he cannot raise the rent.

Use of the Participle.

§ 67a The participle is a verbal noun (§ 31), prop. an
adj. but commonly used as a substantive:

e.g. ተቀመጠ taqämmaṭä, to ride,

ተቀማጭ : ሰው : ነው = taqämmäč säu näu, or

ተቀማጭ : ነው = he is a rider, a good horseman.

ሰፋ sáffa, to sow,

ሰፊ säfi, a tailor.

ፈራ fárra, to fear,

ፈሪ fári, a coward.

Force of the Participle.

§ 67b The part. usually expresses an agent (§ 67a), but
sometimes it has a sense of obligation or incumbency:

e.g. ተወሰድ : ነው = tauwssäjä näu, it ought to be re-
moved, it is to be taken away.

ይህ : ቀሪ : ነው = yḥe qäri¹ näu?, is this to stay
behind?

¹ § 8.

Construction of the Participle.

The constr. of the part. is that of a substantive: § 67c

e.g. የልብስ ሰራ : yälŷys säfi, a sewer of clothes, tailor,
የስጋ ገዢ : yäsġm⁷én gaž, ruler of Simyen.

The part. is also, in certain phrases, constr. with the Eth. acc. in -a (§ 9d):

e.g. ልብስ ሰራ : lŷsa säfi, a sewer of clothes, tailor,
ሥጋ ገዢ : sigá¹ šäč, a seller of meat, butcher.

Rendering of the English Participle.

The Eng. part. may be rendered variously, according to its force: but hardly ever by the Am. part. : § 67d

e.g. I left him, thinking he was dead: የኖተ ሙሉኝ,
ተውሀት = yäm^wótə mäs^lwoñ təuhut.

They caught him going into the house: ተቤት ሲገባ ያዙት = təy⁷ét sigəya yázut.

You will spoil it using it like that: እንዲህ ብታደርግበት ታበላሽዋለህ = ndŷh ʔittadārgibbat tabbalāššəuállāh.

Use of Causative Form in አስ- (§ 22a).

§ 68

When the primitive verb is transitive, the causative in አስ- has two meanings²:

¹ § 7a, § 8.

² arising apparently thus: the causative merely expresses causation of the action: አስገደለ, he caused killing; an object, -ው him, is naturally (a) the object of -ገደለ, he caused (others) killing him: but is also

(α)¹ to cause or allow the object to suffer the action of the primitive verb:

(β) to cause or allow the object to perform that action:

e.g. ገደለ ሰገደላ, to kill,

አስገደለ asገደላ, (α) to cause or allow to be killed, put to death, (β) to cause or allow to kill.

ያዘ ሃጻጻ, to catch,

አስያዘ asyáጻ, (α) to cause or allow to be caught, (β) to cause or allow to catch.

When there is one object, it is the object of the action of the primitive verb:

e.g. አስገደለው = asገደላው, he caused him to be killed, put him to death.

ለጁ ገ. አስያዘ = lǝjun asyáጻ, he had the child caught.

When there are two objects the latter is the object of the action of the primitive verb:

e.g. ለጁ ገ. ደመቱ ገ. አስያዘ = lǝjun dǝmmatun asyáጻ, he made the child catch the cat.

In either case the verb may take a redundant -ው (§ 61d) without altering the sense:

e.g. ለጁ ገ. አስያዘው = lǝjun asyáጻው, he had the child caught.

taken as (β) the object of አስገደለ as a whole, he caused him killing (others).

¹ the usual meaning. Cp. faire tuer, far uccidere, töten lassen.

ልጁን፣ ድመቱን፣ አስያዘው = lǝjun dǝmmatun asyázaū,
he made the child catch the cat.

‘He made the child catch it’ would be: **በልጁ፣ እጅ፣
አስያዘው** = baǝlǝju ǝǝ asyázaū.

THE PREPOSITION.

Construction of the Preposition.

Prepositions (§ 47) are constr. with the nominative: § 69a
e.g. **ወደቤት፣ ሑደ** = wodayʾét hádä, he went towards
the house.

They may be constr. with an adverb:

የወደት፣ ነው = yäwodayʾét nau?, where is he (it)
from?

Position of the Preposition.

When a substantive with which a prp. is con- § 69b
structed has an epithet, the prp., or that part of it
which is a prefix, is pref. to the epithet:

e.g. **እስከቤት፣** iskäyʾét (§ 8), as far as the house;

እስከትልቁ፣ ቤት፣ iskätǝllǝqu yʾét, as far as the large
house;

በቤት፣ ላይ፣ bayét laǝ, above the house,

በትልቁ፣ ቤት፣ ላይ፣ batǝllǝqu yʾét laǝ, above the
large house.

The Preposition የ-.

The preposition የ- yä-, of, expresses our possessive § 70a
case, or with the substantive to which it is attached.
may amount to an adj.:

ሹም ṣum, a chief,

የሹም yásúm¹, of a chief, a chief's.

እንጨት ḥčät, wood,

የእንጨት yänčät², of wood, wooden.

ብረት bġrat, iron,

የብረት ሳጥን yäyġrat sätġn, an iron box.

§ 70b የ- with its substantive occupies the same position as epithet or predicate as an adj. (§ 57a), and receives -ን (§ 56a, b) and the art. (§ 59a) in the same way as an adj.

If another prp. is prefixed, የ- disappears³; or if የ- is prefixed to a word already bearing የ-, one የ- disappears:

e.g. የሹም ፡ ቤት ፡ ነው = yásúm b'ēt nāw, it is a chief's house.

ቤት ፡ የሹም ፡ ነው = b'ētu yásúm nāw, the house is a chief's.

የሹሙን ፡ ቤት ፡ ያውቃል = yāsumún b'ēt yáuūqāl, he knows the chief's house.

ተሹሙ ፡ ቤት ፡ ወጣ = tašūmu y'ēt wótta, he came out of the chief's house.

ተብረት ፡ ሳጥን ፡ taġrat sätġn, in an iron box.

ወደሹም ፡ ቤት ፡ ሔደ = wodašúm b'ēt hädä, he went towards the chief's house.

¹ § 8.

² § 7a.

³ In most composite prps. (§ 47b) there is this ellipse of የ-: በቤት ፡ ውስጥ, standing for *በየቤት ፡ ውስጥ, etc.

If the substantive to which **የ-** is pref. is qualified § 70c by an adj. or its equivalent as an epithet, **የ-** is transferred from the qualified to the qualifying word. If the qualifying word is itself a word with **የ-** pref., the second **የ-** disappears:

e.g. **የተለፉት ስጦታ ቤት ነው** = *yätillfq šum byēt nau*¹, it is the house of an old chief.

ተለፉት የስጦታ ቤት ነው = *tšllfq yášum byēt nau*¹, it is a large chief's house.

የልጁ ቤት ነው = *yälqju y'ēt nau*, it is his son's house.

የሱሙ ልጅ ቤት ነው = *yášumu lij y'ēt nau*, it is the chief's son's house.

የተለፉት ስጦታ ልጅ ቤት ነው = *yätillfqqu šum lij y'ēt nau*, it is the old chief's son's house.

ወደሱሙ ልጅ ቤት ሔደ = *wodašumu lij y'ēt hädä*, he went to the chief's son's house.

ወደተለፉት ስጦታ ልጅ ቤት ሔደ = *wodašum tšllfqqu šum lij y'ēt hädä*, he went to the old chief's son's house.

ወደሱሙ ልጅ ተለፉት ቤት ሔደ = *wodašumu lij tšllfq y'ēt hädä*, he went to the chief's son's large house.

The Prepositions ለ- and በ-

ለ- and **በ-** (q.v.), esp. when attached with the pers. § 71 suff. to a verb (§ 47a), often mean

¹ or **የሱሙ ተለፉት ቤት**, which emphasizes **የሱሙ**, (§ 83c).

ለ- to the advantage of,

ብ- to the disadvantage of¹:

e.g. ያንበሳ, ቶርበት, ሰጠልኝ = yambāssa qʷóryat sātalljñ, he gave him (them) a lion-skin for me.

ገጽ, ብር, ሰጠብኝ = gīm bjrr sāttabbiñ, he gave him (them) a bad dollar for me.

But they are also commonly used merely to denote direction or position:

e.g. ጽን, ስለበት = mīn álläbbat?, what is there in it?

THE CONJUNCTION.

Use of -ጽ and -ና.

§ 72a -ጽ and -ና (§ 48b) join substantives, -ና being attached to the former of two, -ጽ to both:

e.g. ውሃጽ, ጸቦጽ, ስለ = wūham dābbʷomm (§ 6) állä, or ውሃና, ጸቦ, ስለ = wūhanna dābbʷo állä, there is water and bread.

§ 72b They may join sentences, especially if there is a logical change of subject, though asyndeton (§ 74c) is commoner; otherwise the gerund (§ 74a, b) and relative (§ 62) constructions are much commoner:

e.g. ፈረሰ, ገዛ, ፈረሰ-ጽ, ጥተ = fāras gāzza, fārasum mʷóta, he bought a horse and the horse died.

¹ A good illustration is given in Guidi, *Grammatica* § 52:

መስከረለት ማሰቅጋላለት, he gave evidence for him, was a witness for him, (شهد له).

መስከረበት ማሰቅጋራበት, he gave evidence against him, (شهد عليه).

ᐱᐱᐱ : ᐱᐱᐱ : ᐱᐱᐱ = fāras gāzt^wo m^wóta, would mean he bought a horse and died;—he bought a horse and it died: ᐱᐱᐱ : ᐱᐱᐱ : ᐱᐱᐱ = yāgāzza fāras m^wóta.

-ᐱ occasionally joins verbs without there being a § 72c change of subject:

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ : ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ = wūsadaunna tamālas, take it away and come back; more idiomatically ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ : ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ = wōsdāh tamālas.

THE SENTENCE.

The Simple Sentence.

The simple sentence consists in a verb, which in § 73a cludes a pronominal subject, may in itself express a predicate (i.e. an adjectival predicate), or may have a pron. object attached to it:

e.g. ᐱᐱᐱᐱ = bāltōāl, he has eaten, he has had a meal.

ᐱᐱᐱᐱ = yīnātāl, it becomes white.

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ = bālt^wotāl, he has eaten it.

ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ = isatāhallaū^h (§ 61a), I will give it (them) to you.

Order of Words in the Simple Sentence.

When the subject, predicate, or object are expressed § 73b separately, the usual order is:

(1) Subject, (2) predicate (§ 73a) or object, (3) verb;

(ᐱᐱᐱ (§ 13b), though not etymologically a verb, is used as one):

e.g. ᐱᐱᐱ : ᐱᐱᐱ : ᐱᐱᐱ = fāras wūddī ᐱᐱᐱ, the horse is dear.

ፈረስ ፡ ውሃ ፡ ይፈልጋል ። fāraṣ wūha yifálligāl, the horse wants water.

ለገጣ፡ ለፈረስ ፡ ግሽላ ፡ ይስጥ ። loggwāmi lafāraṣ mā-šillā (§ 8) yist¹, let the groom give the horse some millet.

§ 73c Epithets (§ 57a), adverbs, adverbial expressions and other determinatives are placed before the verb, which comes last:

e.g. ይህ ፡ ፈረስ ፡ ተዚያ ፡ በብዙ ፡ ይሻላል ። yḥe fāraṣ tazzyā yayḥzu yiššālāl, this horse is much better than that one.

§ 73d Adverbs, however, and adverbial expressions and even an object may be placed after the verb, being thrown in more or less as after-thoughts, to amplify or explain:

e.g. አሉ ፡ ከዚህ ። állu kázzih, there are some, here.

አጥጣው ፡ ፈረስ-ን ። ántau (§ 7d) fāraṣun, bring it, the horse (I mean).

ስጠው² ፡ ለወታደር ። sṭau lawottáddär, give it to the soldier,

ይህ ፡ ይሻላል ፡ ተዚያ ። yḥe yiššālāl tázzya, this is better than that.

¹ or the direct object may precede the indirect: ለገጣ፡ ግሽላ ፡ ለፈረስ ፡ ይስጥ ። loggwāmi māšilla lafāraṣ (§ 8) yist, let the groom give some millet to the horse. The word immediately preceding the verb is in the more prominent position.

² -ው = to him (§ 61a).

Co-ordinated Principal Clauses.

When in English two or more verbs of which the subject is the same are co-ordinated, in Amharic they are all placed in the gerund except the last; in other words, where Eng. co-ordinates, Am. subordinates:

e.g. **h₂ : m₁ = h₂^wo m₂ta**, he went and has come back.

ሐጂ፡ ጠይቋ፡ ደርሼ፡ መጣኑ = hǝjjʷe tǝyyiqqʷe dǝrj-
 ššʷe mǝtt̪au^h, I went and asked and I have got
 back here, (lit. I going, asking, arriving, have
 come).

**The gerund assumes the imperative or jussive force § 74b
of a final verb in those moods :**

e.g. ይህን፣ ይህ፣ ሐድ = yihännän yizäh¹ hjd, take this
and go.

ለወታደር ስጥኛው ልምጣ። la፡uottaddär sätjččeu
lįmta?, shall I go and give it to the soldier?,
(lit. giving it...am I to come?).

When there is a change of subject Eng. co-§ 74c
ordinated clauses may be co-ordinated in Am., but
are usually without connectives:

e.g. རལུ་ཤུག་པ་ཆེན་ = *yŋhe māṭṭa yā hādā*, this one
has come and that other has gone away.

Such clauses are less commonly joined by **-ṣ** and **-ṣ** (§ 72*b, c*), or rendered by the ger. constr. (§ 65*c*).

1 § 8.

Clauses are also co-ordinated in this way without there being a change of subject:

e.g. እንሔዳለን፣ እናያለን ። innhädállän, innajállän, we will go and see; (but ሔደን፣ እናያለን ። hädän innajállän, is more idiomatic).

The Adversative Proposition.

§ 75 An adversative proposition is indicated by እንኳ or ንን (q.v.):

e.g. አያምጣው፣ ይውስደው፣ እንኳ ። a'ántau¹, yúsadau nji, he is not to bring it, he is to take it away.

ይህ፣ ያምረዳ ፤ ይህ፣ ንን፣ አያምርም ። yſhe yámral, yihé² gijn a'yámrijm, this is pleasant, that isn't.

QUESTIONS.

The Direct Question.

§ 76a Direct questions are introduced by a determinative interrogative adverb or pronoun:

e.g. የት፣ ነኞው ። yēt náččau?, where are they?

ምን፣ ይረዳኛል ። min yifálligäl?, what does he want?

ለምን፣ መጣ ። lamjn máttä?, why has he come?

§ 76b Or they are expressed by an indeterminative inter. particle (adv.) ደ.፣ -ውይ (§ 6), -ክ (§ 6), -ን:

e.g. መጣውይ ። máttawwí?, has he come?

ይመጣሉይ ። yimátállwí?, is he coming?

¹ § 7d.

² § 8.

If no interrogative word is used a question is § 76c indicated by the tone of the voice, which is modulated as in English:

e.g. **መጣ** = *mátta?*, has he come?

ይመጣል = *yimátal?*, is he coming?

A question may be asked not to elicit a reply but § 77 to express emphasis or surprise (s.v. **አከለ**):

e.g. **በናየው, አናመጣውን, ይዘን** = *binnájau, annamé-
taumm yzän?*, if we see him (it) shall we not
catch and bring him (it)?, i.e. we certainly
will, etc.

ይህ ሰው, ንግግሩ, ጽንድር, ነው = *yihé¹ saü² nigggjiru
mindir¹ nau?*, what is this man's pronunciation?,
i.e. how odd it is!

The Indirect Question.

An indirect question may be left in its direct form § 78a if it is introduced by a determinative inter. adv. or pron.:

e.g. **ጠይቀው, ዩት, ነገሩ**, *täyyiqau yet náccau*, ask him
where they are.

ጠይቀው, ጽን, ይፈልጋል = *täyyiqau min yifálligäl*,
ask him what he wants.

አላውቅም, ለጽን, መጣ = *aláuqqim lamín máttä*, I
don't know why he has come.

Or, esp. when the principal verb is in the neg., it § 78b may be rendered by a substantival or adjectival clause introduced by the rel. (§ 62):

¹ § 8.

² § 55b.

e.g. I don't know where they are: ያለብትን, አላውቅም ።
yállubbätin aláúñqim.

They didn't tell me what they want: የግረረላጉትን,
አላለኝም ። yämmifálligutin aláluññim.

I don't know what day I shall go: የምሔድብትን,
ቀን, አላውቅም ። yämmihádibbätin qan aláúñqim.

§ 78c Or by the inf. (§ 66):

e.g. It remains to be seen whether he will go: ገና,
መሔዱ, አልታየም ። gána maḥádu altáyyām, (lit.
his going has not yet been seen, is not yet
apparent; s.v. አየ).

§ 79a When no determinative interrogative adverb or
pronoun introduces the direct question (§ 76b, c) its
indirect form is introduced by እንደሆነ (ǝ)ndah^won
(-dä-; § 8) q.v., constructed with the gerund or con-
tingent:

e.g. ጠይቀው, መጥቶ, እንደሆነ ። tǝyyiqǝu maṭt^wondah^won,
ask him whether he (it) has come.

ጠይቀው, ይመጣ, እንደሆነ ። tǝyyiqǝu yimaṭandah^won,
ask him whether he (it) is coming.

§ 79b For types of indirect question, s.v. how, what,
when, where, whether, who, why; እንደ-, እንደ-, እንደሆነ.

Indirect Narration.

§ 80 Indirect narration retains the same form as direct
narration (s.v. ሂሳብ):

e.g. ሔዱ, ይላል ። hádu yǝlāl, he says that they have
gone.

ተገንደር : ተገሥተው : መተግ : ገቡ : የግራ : ወራ : መጣ ።
 tag^wondar tanāstau mätámma gābbu yámmil
 wór^{ve} máṭṭa, news has come that they have
 arrived at Gallabat from Gondar.

ስመጣ : አሳየለኑ : አለ ። sijmáṭa asayyähállau^h ála,
 he said that when he came he would show me.

አያውትኦ : ይኖላል ። a^ʾáuqim yimṣlāl, he swears he
 (another) doesn't know.

The Conditional Sentence.

The following are the principal types¹:

§ 81a

I. Possibility:

Protasis ብ- + cont. (§ 45), or ger.

Apodosis comp. imperf., juss. or imp.

- (α) ቢወድ : ይመጣል ። biwódd, yimáṭāl, if he wishes,
 he comes.
- (β) ወዶ : ይሄዳል ። wódd^{wo} yihádāl, if he wishes,
 he goes.
- (γ) ቢወድ : ይኖጣ ። biwódd, yimṭa, if he wishes,
 let him come.
- (δ) ወዶ : ይሄድ ። wódd^{wo} yihjd, if he wishes, let
 him go.
- (ε) ብትወድ : ና ። biṭtwódd, na, if you wish, come.
- (ζ) ወደህ : ሐድ ። wóddāh hjd, if you wish, go.

¹ taking Farrar's classification of conditional sentences.

§ 81b II. Probability:

as in I.

- (a) ብትመጡ፣ ታያላችሁ ። bittmāṭu, tajallāččyuh, if you come, you will see.
- (β) ከዚያ፣ ተቀምጦህ፣ ይበርደሃል ። kāzzyā taqāmṭäh yiyārdahāl, if you sit there you will catch cold.
- (γ) ብታውቅ፣ ንገረኝ ። bittāuṭq, nigārāñ, if you know, tell me.
- (ε) ባያውቅ፣ ዝም፣ ይበል ። bajāuṭq, zijmm yǝṗal, if he doesn't know, let him be quiet.

The protasis may also be expressed by

- (η) ብ- + cont. followed by እንዳለ (i)ndállä, which may be used personally or impersonally¹.
- (θ) cont. followed by እንደሆነ (i)ndah^won^{2,3} or እንደሆነ (i)ndah^wóna³, which may be used pers. or impers.¹
- (ι) rel. + cont. followed by እንደሆነ [-ሆነ etc.].
- (κ) rel. + cont. followed by ቢሆነ bih^wón^{2,4}.

Thus ብትመጡ in (a) may be replaced, without changing the sense, by

- (η) ብትመጡ፣ እንዳለ፣ bittmāṭu ndállä,
or ብትመጡ፣ እንዳላችሁ፣ bittmāṭu ndallāččyuh.
- (θ) ትመጡ፣ እንደሆነ፣ tīmāṭundah^won,
ትመጡ፣ እንደሆነ፣ tīmāṭu ndah^wóna,
or ትመጡ፣ እንደሆናችሁ፣ tīmāṭu ndah^wonāččyuh.

¹ cp. ነበረ (§ 33a).² § 8.³ or -dä-.⁴ or bǝ.

(ι) የፖትመጡ፣ እንደሆነ፣ yämmiṭṭmaṭúndah^won,
etc., as in (θ).

(κ) የፖትመጡ፣ ቢሆን፣ yämmiṭṭmáṭu yǧh^won.

III. Uncertainty:

§ 81c

(λ) Protasis, ብ- + cont.
Apodosis, past imperf.

(λ) ቢመጣ፣ እከፍለው፣ ነበር ። biṃáṭa, jkáḥṣau nábbär,
if he were to come, I should pay him.

The protasis may also be expressed by

(μ) ger. followed by ቢሆን or እንደሆነ [-ሆነ, etc.].

(ν) rel.¹ + cont. followed by ቢሆን or እንደሆነ.

(ξ) rel.¹ + simp. perf. followed by ቢሆን or እንደሆነ.

Thus ቢመጣ in (λ) may be replaced, without altering the sense, by

(μ) መጥቶ፣ ቢሆን፣ maṭṭ^wo yǧh^won,
መጥቶ፣ እንደሆነ፣ maṭṭ^wóndah^won,
or መጥቶ፣ እንደሆነ፣ maṭṭ^wó ndah^wóna;

(ν) የሚመጣ፣ ቢሆን፣ yämmijmáṭa yǧh^won,
የሚመጣ፣ እንደሆነ፣ yämmijmaṭándah^won,
or የሚመጣ፣ እንደሆነ፣ yämmijmáṭa ndah^wóna;

(ξ) የመጣ፣ ቢሆን፣ yámáṭṭa yǧh^won,
የመጣ፣ እንደሆነ፣ yámáṭṭándah^won,
or የመጣ፣ እንደሆነ፣ yámáṭṭa ndah^wóna.

¹ the rel. is sometimes dropped before እንደሆነ.

² sometimes መጣ.

- (o) Protasis, ብ- + cont.
 Apodosis, ብ- + simp. perf.
- (o) ቢወድ፣ ቢሔድ ። bijwódd, bahádä, if he wished,
 he would go.

§ 81d IV. Impossibility:

as in III (μ), (ξ), (o), which also mean:

‘if he had come, I should be paying him’, or,
 ‘should have paid him’;
 ‘if he had wished, he would have gone.’

- (π) Protasis, ger. followed by ቢሆን.
 Apodosis, ብ- + simp. perf.
- (π) ሰጥኛ፣ ቢሆን፣ ቢመጣሁ ። sámičč'e yǝh^won, ba-
 mǎttǎu^h, if I had heard, I should have
 come.

The apodosis of (π) may be expressed by

- (ρ) the plup. (§ 33b, α).
 (σ) ብ- + plup. (§ 33b, β).

Thus ቢመጣሁ in (π) may be replaced, without chang-
 ing the sense, by

- (ρ) መጥኛ፣ ነበር ። mǎttǎčč'e nábbär.
 (σ) ቢመጣሁ፣ ነበር ። bamǎttǎu^h nábbär.

Finally

- (τ) both protasis and apodosis may be expressed
 by ብ- + simp. perf.
- (τ) በሰጥሁ፣ በመጣሁ ። basámmau^h, bamǎttǎu^h, if I
 had heard, I should have come.

The Compound Sentence.

Substantival, adjectival and adverbial clauses take, § 82 in the compound sentence, the places of substantives, adjectives and adverbs, respectively, in the simple sentence (§ 73):

e.g. ትናንት ፡ ወደጎንደር ፡ ልሔድ ፡ ነኝ ፡ ብሎ ፡ የተነሣ ፡ ወንድሜ ፡
ከፉ ፡ አስቦ ፡ በባቱ ፡ ሳጥን ፡ ያለበትን ፡ ገንዘብ ፡ ተቤት ፡
ገብቶ ፡ ሰርቆ ፡ ሔደ ። tinánt wədagʷondär lihäd
 yesterday “to Gondar to go
nāñ yŋʷo yätanāssa wəndjimmʷe kifʷu əssijʷo
I am” saying who started my brother evilly thinking
yabbātʷe sätjɪn yalläbbätjɪn gənzay təyʷət
in my father’s box which there is in it money into the house
gəyʷtʷo sārɣʷo hədä, my brother who started
entering stealing went
yesterday for Gondar, led by evil thoughts,
entered the house, stole the money from my
father’s box, and went off.

Emphasis,

A word may be emphasized by being repeated: § 83a

e.g. ᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱᐱ = fálligg^ye fálligg^ye agáññāuⁿ,
I searched and searched till I found him (her,
it, them, § 61*b*).

እጅግ, እጅግ, እሩቅ, ነው። ijjiḡ ijjiḡ iṛúq naḡ, it is
a very long way off.

But words, especially numerals, may be repeated not for emphasis but in a distributive sense:

e.g. በቅሉች , ስምንት , ስምንት , ነጥር , ይበላሉ ። báql^wōč
sǝmmǝnt sǝmmǝnt nátiṛ yijəḷálǝllu, the mules eat
8 lbs. each.

ባመት, ባመት, ይሔዳል = bámat yámat yihádál, he goes every year.

§ 83b When the repeated word has the article or the -ን of the acc. (§ 55a), it may drop them the first time it is said:

e.g. ደገና, ደገናውን, መርጫ, ነው, ያመጣሁት = dāhná dāhnáun mǎrijččé nāu yāmáttahut, I selected the very best and brought it (them, § 52a).

§ 83c A word or expression may be emphasized by being placed at the beginning of the sentence:

e.g. ይች, ምንጭ, በታች, ፈይ, ናት = yǐččǐ minč yatač fǎj nāt, this spring is boiling down below;

ፈይ, ናት, ይች, ምንጭ, በታች = emphasizes 'boiling'.

ይህ, ጩኸት, ዝም, ይበል = yǐhe čúhät zimm yǐval, that noise must stop;

ዝም, ይበል, ይህ, ጩኸት = emphasizes 'stop'.

Concrete for Abstract.

§ 84 Though Amharic is not lacking in abstract terms (§§ 50, 66a) yet it frequently uses the concrete where English uses the abstract:

e.g. A trade route: የነጋዴ, መንገድ, yānaggádʼe mǎñ-gad.

He suppressed brigandage: ወንበዴ, አቆመ = wóm-bǎdʼe aqʷóma, (lit. he caused brigands (§ 52a, δ) to stop).

He (pol.) employed military force against him: ወታደር, ሰጥዱበት = wottáddär (§ 52a, δ) sǎdda-dubbät.

Similarly an English abstract noun is often best rendered by a verb in Amharic:

e.g. During my absence: አኔ ፣ ብልጽር ፣ ጋኑጽ ሃልከኝ ሰዓት.

Note.

Certain words commonly omitted in English must § 85 be rendered in Amharic, such as

that, because,

e.g. I'm glad they're coming: ደስ ፣ ብሉኝል ፣ ስለግመጡ ።
däss yǝlʷoññāl siǧammijmǧtu ;

or the relative,

e.g. Where is the man they sent? የላኩ ፣ ሰው ፣ ይገኝ ፣
ገደቡ ። yäláku saṅu yēt naṅu ?

APPENDIX.

PRINCIPAL PARTS OF VERBS OCCURRING IN PARTS I—III.

Simp. perf. (§ 25)			Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ሆነ h ^w ōṇa	be,	i.	ሆኗል húnōāl ሆኗል ሸ. h ^w ōnōāl	ይሆን yih ^w ōn	ይሆናል yih ^w ōnāl
ተጠመ hättama	seal,	t.	ተጠማል hättimōāl	ይተጠም yihättim	ይተጠማል yihättimāl
ሐደ hädä (h ^y é-, hā-, -da)	go,	i.	ሐደል hýdōāl ሐደል ሸ. hädōāl (hā-)	ይሐድ yihäd (-h ^y é-)	ይሐዳል yihädāl (-h ^y é-)
ላለ lállā	be loose, i.		ላለታል láltōāl	ይላለ yilállā	ይላላል yilállāl
ለመለመ lamállama	be verdant, i.		ለምለማል lámlijmōāl	ይለመለም yilámállim	ይለመለማል yilámállimāl
ለመነ lámmana	beg,	t.	ለምነል lámminōāl	ይለምን yilámmijn	ይለምናል yilámmijnāl
ለመደ lámmda	learn,	t.	ለምደል lámmdōāl	ይለምድ yilámd	ይለምዳል yilámdāl
ለመጠ lámmatä	strop,	t.	ለምጠል lámmitōāl	ይለምጥ yilámmijt	ይለምጣል yilámmijtāl
ላለ lásä	lick,	t.	ላለል lýsōāl	ይላለ yilýs	ይላላል yilýsāl
ለለለ lasállä	be soft, i.		ለለለል láslijōāl	ይለለለ yilasállis	ይለለለል yilasállisāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይሁን yihun	ሁን hun	ሁኖ hún ^w o ሆኖ ሸ. h ^w ón ^w o	መሆን məh ^w ón (§ 8)	ተኋኝ hwāñ (-ññ § 6)
ይካትም yihattim	ካትም hattim	ካትሞ hattim ^w o	መካተም mahattam	ካተሚ hattámi
ይከድ yihid	ከድ hid f. ከጅ hij (-ij § 6)	ከዶ híd ^w o ከዶ ሸ. häd ^w o (hǎ-)	መከድ məhád (§ 8; -h ^w é-)	ከዶጅ háj (§ 8; háj, -ጅ -ji)
ይላል yilálā		ላልቶ lált ^w o	መላላት malálát (§ 8)	
ይለምለም yilámlim		ለምለም lámlim ^w o	መለምለም malámlam	ለምላሚ lamlámi
ይለምን yilámmijn	ለምን lámmijn	ለምኖ lámmijn ^w o	መለመን malámmān	ለማኝ lámmāñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ይለመድ yilmaḍ	ለመድ lįmaḍ	ለምዶ lámḍ ^w o	መለመድ máľmaḍ	ለማጅ lámáj (§ 8)
ይለምጥ yilámmijt	ለምጥ lámmijt	ለምጦ lámmijt ^w o	መለመጥ malámmat	ለማጥ lámmáč (§ 8)
ይላስ ylás (§ 8)	ላስ lās	ለሶ lįs ^w o	መላስ máľás (§ 8)	ላሽ lās (-ጺ -ši)
ይለስልስ yláslis	ለስልስ láslis	ለስልሶ láslis ^w o	መለስልስ maláslas	

Simp. perf. (§ 25)			Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ሆነ h ^w ōṇa	be,	i.	ሆኗ húnōāl ሆኗ ሸ. h ^w ōnōāl	ይሆን yih ^w ōn	ይሆና yih ^w ōnāl
ገተመ hättama	seal,	t.	ገተማ hättimōāl	ይገተም yihättim	ይገተማ yihättimāl
ሐደ hädä (h ^y é-, hǎ-, -da)	go,	i.	ሐደ hjdōāl ሐደ ሸ. hädōāl (hǎ-)	ይሐድ yihäd (-h ^y é-)	ይሐዳ yihädāl (-h ^y é-)
ላለ lállä	be loose, i.		ላለቷ láltōāl	ይላለ yilállä	ይላለ yilállāl
ለመለመ lamállama	be verdant, i.		ለምለማ lámlijmōāl	ይለመለም yilámállim	ይለመለማ yilámállimāl
ለመነ lámmana	beg,	t.	ለምነ lámminōāl	ይለምን yilámmijn	ይለምና yilámmijnāl
ለመደ lámmda	learn,	t.	ለምደ lámmdōāl	ይለምድ yilámd	ይለምዳ yilámdāl
ለመጠ lámmita	strop,	t.	ለምጠ lámmitōāl	ይለምጥ yilámmijt	ይለምጣ yilámmijtāl
ላለ lása	lick,	t.	ለላ ljsōāl	ይለስ yiljs	ይለላ yiljsāl
ለለለለ lasállasa	be soft, i.		ለለለለ lasljsōāl	ይለለለስ yilasállis	ይለለለላ yilasállisāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይሁን yihun	ሁን hun	ሁኖ hún ^w o ሆኖ ሸ. h ^w ón ^w o	መሆን mágh ^w ón (§ 8)	ተኋኝ hwāñ (-ññ § 6)
ይካትም yihattim	ካትም hattim	ካትሞ hättim ^w o	መካትም mahattam	ካታሚ hattámi
ይከድ yihjd	ከድ hjd f. ከጅ hij (-ij § 6)	ከዶ hjd ^w o ከዶ ሸ. häd ^w o (hǣ-)	መከድ mághäd (§ 8; -h ^w ǣ-)	ከጅጅ hǣj (§ 8; hǣj, -ጅ -ji)
ይላል yilálä		ላልቶ lält ^w o	መላላት malálät (§ 8)	
ይለምልም yilámlim		ለምልም lámlim ^w o	መለምልም maláumlam	ለምላሚ lamlámi
ይለምን yilámmijn	ለምን lámmijn	ለምኖ lámmijn ^w o	መለመን malámmān	ለማኝ lámmāñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ይለመድ yilmað	ለመድ lįmað	ለምዶ lámd ^w o	መለመድ málmað	ለማጅ láamáj (§ 8)
ይለምገጥ yilámmijt	ለምገጥ lámmijt	ለምጦ lámmijt ^w o	መለመጥ malámmat	ለማጥ lámmáç (§ 8)
ይላስ (§ 8) ylás (§ 8)	ላስ lās	ለሰ lįs ^w o	መላስ málás (§ 8)	ላሽ lās (-ሽ -ši)
ይለስልስ yláslis	ለስልስ láslis	ለስልሶ láslis ^w o	መለስለስ maláslas	

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ላቅ láqə	be more, i.	ልቃል lǫqǫāl	ይልቅ yilǫq	ይልቃል yilǫqāl
ለቀመ láqqəmə	pick, t.	ለቀማል láqqmǫāl	ይለቅ yilǫq(ǫ)m	ይለቃል yilǫqqmāl
ለቀቀ láqqəqə	give up, t.	ልቃል láqqǫāl	ይለቅ yilǫqq	ይለቃል yilǫqqāl
ለቀቀመ laqqǫqqəmə	pick a little, t.	ለቀቀማል laqqǫq(ǫ)- mǫāl	ይለቀቅ yilaqqǫqqim	ይለቃቅ yilaqqǫqqi- māl
ለበሰ lábbəsa	dress one- self, i.	ለበሰል lábsǫāl (-ys-)	ይለበስ yilǫbs (-ys)	ይለበሳል yilǫbsāl (-ys-)
ለበበ lábbəbə (-ya)	put a halter on, t.	ለበበል lábbijǫāl (-iy-)	ይለበበ yilǫbbijb (-iy)	ይለበበል yilǫbbijbāl (-iy-)
ለካ lákkǣ	measure, t.	ለካታል lákkijǫāl (lá-)	ይለካ yilǫkkǣ	ይለካል yilǫkkāl
ላከ láka	send, t.	ልካል lǫkǫāl	ይለክ yilǫk	ይለካል yilǫkāl
ለወጠ láuwəta	alter, t.	ለወጠል láuwütǫāl	ይለውጥ yiláuwüt	ይለውጥል yiláuwütāl
ለየ láyyä	distinguish, t.	ለየታል láyyijǫāl	ይለየ yiláyy	ይለያል yiláyyāl
2nd ለየህ láyyäh, etc.				

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይላቅ yiláq (§ 8)		ላቅ lq ^w o	መላቅ maláq (§ 8)	
ይለቅም yilqam	ለቅም lqam	ለቅም lqam ^w o	መለቅም malqam	ለቅሚ laqámi
ይለቅቅ yilqaq	ለቅቅ lqq	ለቅቅ lqq ^w o	መለቅቅ malqq	ለቅቂ laqáqi
ይለቅቅም yilaqqám	ለቅቅም laqqám	ለቅቅም laqqám ^w o	መለቅቅም malqqám	ለቅቂሚ laqqámi
ይለበስ yilbas (-ly-)	ለበስ lbas (-ly-)	ለበስ lbs ^w o (-ys-)	መለበስ malbas (-ly-)	ለበሽ lábás (-áy-; § 8)
ይለበብ yilabbib (-iy-)	ለበብ labbib (-iy-)	ለበብ labbib ^w o (-iy-)	መለበብ malabbib (-ay-)	ለበቢ labbábi (-yi)
ይለክ yilákkä	ለክ lák	ለክ lákkit ^w o (lá-)	መለክት malákkát (§ 8)	ለክ lákki (lá-)
ይለክ yilák (§ 8)	ለክ lák	ለክ lák ^w o	መለክ malák (§ 8)	ለክ láki
ይለውጥ yiláuwüt	ለውጥ láuwüt	ለውጥ láuwüt ^w o	መለውጥ maláuwät	ለዋጭ láuwáč (§ 8)
ይለይ yiláyy (§ 8)	ለይ láyyi	ለይ láyyit ^w o	መለየት maláyyät	ለይ láyyi

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ለጉመ lāggwəmə	put a bridle on, t.	ለጉጃጃ lāggwū- mōāl	ይለጉጥ yilāggwūm	ይለጉጉጃ yilāggwū- māl
ላጢ lāččä	shave, t.	ላጥፒፒ lāč(ī)tōāl	ይላጥ yilāččē	ይላጥፒፒ yilāččāl
2nd ላጢህ lāččäh, etc.				
ለፋ lāffä	tire oneself, i.	ለፋፒፒ lāftōāl	ይለፋ yilāfä	ይለፋፒፒ yilāfāl
መላ māllä	fill, i. & t.	መላፒፒ māltōāl	ይመላ yimālā	ይመላፒፒ yimālal
ግለ māla	swear, i.	ግለፒፒ mīlōāl	ይግለ yimīl	ይግለፒፒ yimīlal
ጥላ m'ollä	fill, i. & t.	ጥላፒፒ m'oltōāl	ይጥላ yim'olä	ይጥላፒፒ yim'olāl
መለሰ māllasa (mä-)	return, t.	መለሰፒፒ māllisōāl (mä-)	ይመለሰ yimāllis (mä-)	ይመለሰፒፒ yimāllisāl (mä-)
ግለጅ māllada	rise early, i.	ግለጅፒፒ māldōāl	ይግለጅ yimāllid	ይግለጅፒፒ yimāllidāl
መራ mārā	guide, t.	መርፒፒ mārtōāl (mä-)	ይመራ yimārā (mä-)	ይመራፒፒ yimārāl (mä-)
ግረ māra	forgive, t.	ግረፒፒ mīrōāl	ይግረ yimīr	ይግረፒፒ yimīrāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይለጉጉ yilaggwūm	ለጉጉ laggwūm	ለጉጉ laggwūm ^w o	መለጉጉ malagg- gwom	ለጉግግ luggwāmi (§ 7d)
ይለጅ yilāč (-čč; § 8)	ለጅ lāč (-čč)	ለጅቶ lāč(ḵ)t ^w o	መለጅት malāč(č)ät	ለጅ lāč(č)i
ይለፋ yilfā	ለፋ lifā	ለፋቶ lāft ^w o	መለፋት malāfāt (§ 8)	ለፋ lāfi
ይለጠ yimlā	ለጠ mīlā	መለጠ mālt ^w o	መለጠት māmīlāt (§ 8)	ተለጠ māḵi (mayy § 6)
ይለጠል yimāl (§ 8)	ለጠል māl	ለጠ mīl ^w o	መለጠል māmāl (§ 8)	ለጠ māḵi (māyy § 6)
ይመለ yimūlā	መለ mūlā	ጥለጥ m ^w olt ^w o	መመለት māmūlāt (§ 8)	ተጥለ m ^w ōḵi (m ^w oyy § 6)
ይመለስ yimāllis (-mā-)	መለስ māllis (mā-)	መለስ māllis ^w o (mā-)	መመለስ mamāllas (-māl-)	መለስ māllās (mā-; § 8)
ይለጠል yimāld (§ 8)	ለጠል māld	ለጠል māld ^w o	መለጠል mamālad	ለጠል māljāj (§ 8)
ይለጠጸ yimrā	ለጠጸ mīrā	መለጠጸ mārt ^w o (mā-)	መለጠጸት māmrat (§ 8)	መለጠጸ māri (mā-)
ይለጠር yimār (§ 8)	ለጠር mār	ለጠር mīr ^w o	መለጠር māmār (§ 8)	ለጠር māri

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
መረመረ marám- mara (-ärámmä-)	examine, t.	መርጾ mármjirōāl (mä-)	ይመረጥር yimarám- mjr (-jmä-)	ይመረጥራል yimarám- mjirāl (-jmä-)
መረቀ márraqa	bless, t.	መርቅል márriqōāl (mä-)	ይመርቅ yimarriq (-mä-)	ይመርቅል yimarriqāl (-mä-)
ገረከ márraka	capture, t.	ገርኳል márkōāl	ይገርክ yimarrik	ይገርካል yimarrikāl
ጥረደ m'órrada	file, t.	ጥርደል m'órridōāl	ይጥርድ yim'órrid	ይጥርዳል yim'órrid- dāl
መረጠ márrata	choose, t.	መርጧል mártōāl (mä-)	ይመርጥ yimárt (-mä-)	ይመርጣል yimártāl (-mä-)
መስለ mássala	seem, i. resemble, t.	መስሏል mäs(ǝ)lōāl	ይመስል yimäs(ǝ)l	ይመስላል yimäs(ǝ)lāl
መስለ mássala	fashion, t.	መስሏል mässilōāl	ይመስል yimässil	ይመስላል yimässilāl
መስከረ masákkara (-kä-)	testify, t.	መስክሩል máskirōāl	ይመስክር yimasákkir	ይመስክራል yimasák- kirāl
መሽ mássä (mä-)	become evening, i.	መሽቷል mástōāl (mä-)	ይመሽ yimäs (-mä-)	ይመሻል yimäsäl (-mä-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይመርጥር yǫmármǫr (-mǎ-)	መርጥር mármǫr (mǎ-)	መርጥሮ mármǫr ^{wo} (mǎ-)	መመርመር mámármar (-ármä-)	መርጥሪ mármári (mä-)
ይመርጥ yǫmárrǫq (-mǎ-)	መርጥ márrǫq (mǎ-)	መርጥ márrǫq ^{wo} (mǎ-)	መመርጥ mámárraq (-ármä-)	መርጥሻ márráqi
ይጥርክ yǫmárk (§ 8)	ጥርክ márk	ጥርክ márk ^{wo}	መጥርክ mámárak	ጥርክ máráki
ይጥርድ yǫm ^{wo} órrǫd	ጥርድ m ^{wo} órrǫd	ጥርድ m ^{wo} órrǫd ^{wo}	መጥርድ mám ^{wo} ór- rad	ጥርድ m ^{wo} órráj (§ 8)
ይጥረጥ yǫmrət	ጥረጥ mǫrət	መርጥ márt ^{wo} (mǎ-)	መጥረጥ mámmrət	መርጥ máráč (§ 8)
ይጥሰል yǫmsal (-äl)	ጥሰል mǫsal (-äl)	መስሎ máś(ǫ)l ^{wo}	መጥሰል mámmsal (-äl)	መስሎ máśáǫ (-áyy § 6; § 8)
ይመስል yǫmássil	መስል mássil	መስሎ mássil ^{wo}	መመስል mámással (-äl)	መስሎ máśśáǫ (-áyy § 6; § 8)
ይመስክር yǫmáskǫr	መስክር máskǫr	መስክሮ máskǫr ^{wo}	መመስክር mámáskar (-kä-)	መስክሪ máskári
		መሸጥ máśt ^{wo} (mǎ-)	መጥሸጥ mámśáṭ (-šä-)	

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ጥሽረ m ^w óššara (-šä-)	celebrate a marriage, i.	ጥሽሩል m ^w óšširóäl	ይጥሽር yijm ^w óššir	ይጥሽሩል yijm ^w óšširäl
ጥቀ m ^w óqa	be warm, i.	ሙቅል múqóäl ጥቅል ሸ. m ^w óqóäl	ይጥቅ yijm ^w óq	ይጥቅል yijm ^w óqäl
መታ máttä	strike, t.	መትታል máttoäl	ይመታ yijmátä	ይመታል yijmátäl
ጥተ m ^w ótä	die, i.	ሙታል mútoäl ጥ- m^wó- ሸ.	ይጥተ yijm ^w ót	ይጥተል yijm ^w ótäl
መነ mánnaṇa	retire from the world, i.	መንኳል mánnjuóäl	ይመንን yijmánjin	ይመንናል yijmánjinäl
መነዘረ maṇázzara (-zä-)	change, t. (money).	መንዝሩል mánziróäl	ይመነዝር yijmaṇázzir	ይመነዝሩል yijmaṇázziräl
መከረ mákkara (-kä-)	advise, t. reflect, i.	መክሩል mákróäl	ይመክር yijmák(ǝ)r	ይመክሩል yijmák(ǝ)räl
ጥከረ m ^w ókkara (-kä-)	try, t.	ጥክሩል m ^w ókkiróäl	ይጥክር yijm ^w ókkir	ይጥክሩል yijm ^w ókkiräl
መዘነ mázzana	weigh, t.	መዝኳል mázzinjóäl	ይመዝን yijmázzin	ይመዝናል yijmázzinjäl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይጥሽር yīm ^w óššijr	ጥሽር m ^w óššijr	ጥሽር m ^w óššijr ^w o	መጥሽር mam ^w óššar (-šä-)	ጥሽሪ m ^w óššári
ይሙቅ yīmuq		ሙቅ múq ^w o ጥቅ ሸ. m ^w óq ^w o	መጥቅ mám ^w óq (§ 8)	ተሻቂ mwáqi
ይጥታ yīmtä	ጥታ mítä	መትቶ mátt ^w o	መጥታት mámmtát (§ 8)	መች mač (mä-, -ጅ -či)
ይሙት yīmut	ሙት mut	ሙቶ mút ^w o ጥ- m^wó- ሸ.	መጥት mám ^w ót (§ 8)	ሻች mwāč (-ጅ -či)
ይመንን yīmánnijñ	መንን mánnijñ	መንኖ mánnijñ ^w o	መመንን mamámnnan	መናኝ mánnáñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ይመንዝር yīmáñzijr	መንዝር máñzijr	መንዝር máñzijr ^w o	መመንዝር mamámánzar (-zä-)	መንዝሪ mañzári
ይጥክር yīmkar (-kä-)	ጥክር mīkar (-kä-)	መክር mákr ^w o	መጥክር mámkar (-kä-)	መክሪ makári
ይጥክር yīm ^w ókkijr	ጥክር m ^w ókkijr	ጥክር m ^w ókkijr ^w o	መጥክር mam ^w ók- kar (-kä-)	ጥክሪ m ^w okkári
ይመዝን yīmázzijñ	መዝን mázzijñ	መዝኖ mázzijñ ^w o	መመዝን mamámázzan	መዝኝ mázzáñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
መገባ mággaba (-ገ።)	feed, t.	መገባል mággibāḷ (-ገ፡-)	ይመገብ yimággib (-ገ፡፡)	ይመገባል yimággibāḷ (-ገ፡፡-)
መጣ mátṭā	come, i.	መጥቷል mátṭōḷ	ይመጣ yimátā	ይመጣል yimátāḷ
መጠነ máttana	measure out, t.	መጥኑል máttinōḷ	ይመጥን yimáttin	ይመጥናል yimáttināḷ
ሞጎረ mōāččara	scratch, t.	ሞጎረል mōāččirōḷ	ይሞጎር yimōāččir	ይሞጎራል yimōāččirāḷ
መጸ G. mássa	come, i. (= መጣ)	መጽቷል mástōḷ	ይመጸ yimása	ይመጸል yimásāḷ
[ከ]ረሳ (፲)rása	forget, t.	[ከ]ረሰቷል (፲)rástōḷ	ይረሳ yirása	ይረሳል yirásāḷ
[ከ]ረሰ (፲)rása	be wet, i.	[ከ]ርሷል rṣōḷ (፲rs-)	ይርስ yirṣ	ይርሳል yirṣāḷ
[ከ]ረቀ (፲)rāqa	be distant, i.	[ከ]ርቀል rṣqōḷ (፲rq-)	ይርቅ yirṣq	ይርቃል yirṣqāḷ
[ከ]ረባ (፲)rābbā	be useful, i.	[ከ]ረባቷል (፲)rābtōḷ (-፡፡፡-)	ይረባ yirābbā (-፡፡፡)	ይረባል yirābbāḷ (-፡፡፡-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይመገብ yǐməggǐb (-iʔ)	መገብ məggǐb (-iʔ)	መገብ məggǐb ^w o (-iʔ-)	መመገብ məməggǐb (-əʔ)	መገብ maggǐbi (-yi)
ይምጥ yǐmtǎ	use ና, ነይ, ኑ nǎ, f. nǎi, pl. nū neg. አትምጥ ǎttǐmtǎ	መጥ mətt ^w o	መምጥ məmtǎt (§ 8)	መጥ maç (mä-, -ፈ, -č̣i)
ይመጥን yǐməttǐn	መጥን məttǐn	መጥና məttǐn ^w o	መመጥን məməttǐn	መጥኛ məttǎñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ይጃጥር yǐmōāččǐr	ጃጥር mōāččǐr	ጃጥር mōāččǐr ^w o	መጃጥር məməāččǎr	ጃጥሪ mōāččǎri
ይምጸ yǐmsǎ	ና nǎ, etc.	መጸ məst ^w o	መምጸ məmsǎt (§ 8)	መጸ maç (mä-, -ፈ, -č̣i)
ይርሳ yǐrsǎ	[አ]ርሳ rǐsǎ (ǐrs-)	[አ]ርሰቶ (ǐ)rǎst ^w o	መርሳት mǎrsǎt (mä- § 8)	[አ]ርሽ (ǐ)rǎś (-ǎś, -ሺ, -ši)
ይራስ yǐrás (§ 8)		[አ]ርሶ rǐs ^w o (ǐrs ^w o)	መራስ mǎrás (mä-; § 8)	[አ]ራሽ (ǐ)rǎś (-ሺ, -ši)
ይራቅ yǐráq (§ 8)	[አ]ራቅ (ǐ)rǎq	[አ]ርቆ rǐq ^w o (ǐrq-)	መራቅ mǎráq (mä-; § 8)	[አ]ራቂ (ǐ)rǎqi
ይርብ yǐrbǎ (-ʔǎ)	[አ]ርብ rǐbǎ (ǐrb-, -ʔǎ)	[አ]ርብቶ (ǐ)rǎbt ^w o (-ʔt-)	መርብት mǎrbǎt (mä-, -ʔʔ-; § 8)	[አ]ርብ (ǐ)rǎbi (-yi)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
[አ]ረብሎ (፲)rábāu (-vāu; § 43a)	be hungry, i.	[አ]ርብታል rǝb ^w ótāl (ǝrb-, -v ^w ó-; § 8)	ይርብሎ yǝrbāu (-rǝ-)	ይርብጥል yǝrbāuāl (-rǝ-)
[አ]ረታ (፲)rátṭā	overcome, t.	[አ]ረትታል (፲)rátṭōāl	ይረታ yǝrátā	ይረታል yǝrátāl
ረዘመ rázzama፳	be long, i.	ረዘሟል rázmōāl	ይረዘም yǝráz(፲)m	ይረዘግል yǝráz(፲)māl
[አ]ረዳ (፲)ráddā	help, t.	[አ]ረድታል (፲)rádtōāl (-rárt-, -rárt- § 7d)	ይረዳ yǝrádā	ይረዳል yǝrádāl
[አ]ረጋ (፲)rágga	coagulate, i.	[አ]ረገታል (፲)rágtōāl	ይረጋ yǝrágā	ይረጋል yǝrágāl
ረገመ rággama፳	curse, t.	ረገሟል rágmōāl	ይረገም yǝrág(፲)m	ይረገግል yǝrág(፲)māl
[አ]ሮጠ (፲)r ^w ótā	run, i.	[አ]ሩጠል (፲)rúṭōāl -ሮ- -r ^w ó- ሹ.	ይሮጥ yǝr ^w ót	ይሮግል yǝr ^w ótāl
ረጠበ ráṭṭaba፳ (-vā)	be wet, i. assist, t.	ረጥበል rát(፲)bōāl (-vō-)	ይረጥብ yǝrát(፲)b [-(፲)v]	ይረጥብል yǝrát(፲)bāl [-(፲)v-]
ረፋደ ráffa፳	be fore- noon, i.	ረፋደል ráfdōāl	ይረፋድ yǝráfፋ	ይረፋዳል yǝráfፋdāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይረብ፡ yirábāu (-yāu)	ይረብህ yirábijh (-yī-)	[አ]ርቡት rīb ^w ót (jrb-, -y ^w ót-; § 8)	መረብ máráb (má-, -áy; § 8)	
ይርታ yirtā	[አ]ርታ rītā (jrt-)	[አ]ርትቶ (j)rát ^w o	መርታት mártát (má-; § 8)	[አ]ርኝ (j)rāč (-áč, -፳ -či)
ይርዝ፡ yirzām		ረዝ፡ rázm ^w o	መርዝ፡ márzām (má-)	ተረዝ፡ razāmi
ይርዳ yirdā	[አ]ርዳ rīdā (jrd-)	[አ]ርድቶ (j)rādt ^w o (-rárt-, -rárt- § 7d)	መርዳት márdát (má-; § 8)	[አ]ርጅ (j)rāj (-áj, -፳ -ji)
ይርጋ yirgā	[አ]ርጋ rīgā (jrg-)	[አ]ርገቶ (j)rāgt ^w o	መርጋት mārgát (má-; § 8)	[አ]ርጊ (j)rāgi
ይርገ፡ yirgām	[አ]ርገ፡ rīgām (jrg-)	ረገ፡ rágm ^w o	መርገ፡ mārgām (má-)	ተረገ፡ ragāmi
ይሩጥ yirut	[አ]ሩጥ (j)rut	[አ]ሩጦ (j)rút ^w o -ር- -r ^w ót- ሹ.	መርጥ már ^w ót (má-; § 8)	[አ]ሩጭ (j)rwáč (-፩, -či)
ይርጠብ yirtāb (-āy)	[አ]ርጠብ rītāb (jrt-, -āy)	ረጥብ rát(j)b ^w o (-y ^w o)	መርጠብ mártāb (má-, -āy)	ተረጣብ ratābi (-yi)
		ረፍቶ ráfd ^w o	መርፈቶ márfad (má-)	

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ሰለ sálá	cough, i.	ሰሏል sǎlōāl	ይሰል yisǎl	ይሰላል yisǎlāl
ሰለለ sállalá (sǎ-)	be paralysed, i.	ሰሏል sállōāl (sǎ-)		
ሰለለ sállalá (sǎ-)	spy on, t.	ሰልሏል sállilōāl (sǎ-)	ይሰልል yisállil (-sǎ-)	ይሰልላል yisállilāl (-sǎ-)
ሰግ sǎmmā	hear, t.	ሰግቴል sǎmtōāl	ይሰግ yisǎmā	ይሰግል yisǎmāl
ሰመ sǎmá	kiss, t.	ሰግቴል sǎmōāl	ይሰግ yisǎm	ይሰግል yisǎmāl
ሰራ sǎrrā (sǎ-)	work, } build, } decree, t.	ሰርቴል sǎrtōāl (sǎ-)	ይሰራ yisǎrá (-sǎ-)	ይሰራል yisǎrāl (-sǎ-)
ሰረሰረ sǎrǎssarǎ (sǎ-, -ǎrǎ)	bore through, t.	ሰርሰሩል sǎrsirōāl (sǎ-)	ይሰረሰር yisǎrǎssir (-jǎ-)	ይሰረሰራል yisǎrǎssirāl (-jǎ-)
ሰረቀ sǎrraqǎ (sǎ-)	steal, t.	ሰርቋል sǎrqōāl (sǎ-)	ይሰርቅ yisǎrq (-sǎ-)	ይሰርቅል yisǎrqāl (-sǎ-)
ሣሣ sǎssǎ	be thin, i.	ሣሣቴል sǎs(ǎ)tōāl	ይሣሣ yisǎssǎ	ይሣሣል yisǎssāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይሳል yǝsāl (§ 8)	ሳል sāl	ሰሉ sǝl ^w o	መሳል māsāl (§ 8)	ሳይ sāḷ (sāyy § 6)
		ሰሉ sǝll ^w o (sǎ-)	መሰላል māsālǝl (-ǎl)	
ይሳላል yǝsǎllǝl (-sǎ-)	ሰላል sǎllǝl (sǎ-)	ሰላሉ sǎllǝl ^w o (sǎ-)	መሰላል masǎllǝl (-sǎ-, -ǎl)	ሰላይ sǎllǎḷ (sǎ-; -ǎyy § 6; § 8)
ይሰግ yǝsmǎ	ሰግ sǝmǎ	ሰግቶ sǎmt ^w o	መሰግት mǎsmát (§ 8)	ሰግ sǎmi (sǎ-)
ይሰጠ yǝsām (§ 8)	ሰጠ sām	ሰጠ sǝm ^w o	መሰጠ māsām (§ 8)	ሰግ sǎmi
ይሰራ yǝsrǎ	ሰራ sǝrǎ	ሰርቶ sǎrt ^w o (sǎ-)	መሰራት māsǎrát (§ 8)	ሰሪ sǎri (sǎ-)
ይሰርስር yǝsǎrsǝr (-ǝsǎ-)	ሰርስር sǎrsǝr (sǎ-)	ሰርስር sǎrsǝr ^w o (sǎ-)	መሰርሰር masǎrsǎr (-ǎrsǎ-)	ሰርሰሪ sǎrsǎri (sǎ-)
ይሰረቅ yǝsraq	ሰረቅ sǝraq	ሰርቅ sǎrq ^w o (sǎ-)	መሰረቅ māsraq	ሰረቂ sǎráqi (sǎ-)
ይሰሳላ yǝsásǎ		ሰሳላ sás(ǝ)t ^w o	መሰሳት masását (§ 8)	ተሰሰ sǎs

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
የቀ sáqə	laugh, i.	የቀለ sáqōāl	የቀ yisq	የቀለ yisqāl
ሰቀለ səqəqələ	suspend, t.	ሰቀለ səqəlōāl	የሰቀለ yisəq(ī)l	የሰቀለ yisəq(ī)lāl
ሰበ sábə (-yə)	draw, t.	ሰበለ səbōāl (-īy-)	የሰበ yisəb (-īy)	የሰበለ yisəbāl (-īy-)
ሰበረ səbbərə (-bä-)	break, t.	ሰበረለ səbrōāl (-yr-)	የሰበረ yisəb(ī)r (-əy-)	የሰበረለ yisəb(ī)rāl (-əy-)
ሰበሰበ səbəsəbə (-yəsəy-)	collect, t.	ሰበሰበለ səbsəbōāl (-ysiy-)	የሰበሰበ yisəbəsəyb (-yəsəiy-)	የሰበሰበለ yisəbəsəybāl (-yəsəiy-)
ሰበበረ səbəbbərə (-yá-, -är-)	shatter, t.	ሰበበረለ səbəbrōāl (-yáy-)	የሰበበረ yisəbəbbir (-yá-)	የሰበበረለ yisəbəbbirāl (-yá-)
ሰተ sátə	miss, t.	ሰተለ sətōāl	የሰተ yisət	የሰተለ yisətāl
ሰነበተ sənəbbətə (-bä-)	remain, i.	ሰነበተለ sənəbītōāl (sā-, -ny-)	የሰነበተ yisənəbbīt	የሰነበተለ yisənəbbītāl
ሰነጠቀ sənəttəqə	split, t.	ሰነጠቀለ sənəttiqōāl (sā-)	የሰነጠቀ yisənəttiq	የሰነጠቀለ yisənəttiqāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይሣቅ yjsáq (§ 8)	ሣቅ sáq	ሥቆ sǝq ^w o	መሣቅ masáq (§ 8)	ተሣቂ sáqi
ይስቀል yjsqal	ስቀል sǝqal	ስቅሎ sǝq ^l o	መስቀል masqal	ስቃይ sǝqáǝ (-ǝyy § 6; § 8)
ይሳብ yjsáb (-ǝy; § 8)	ሳብ sáb (-ǝy)	ስብ sǝb ^w o (-ǝy-)	መሳብ masáb (-ǝy; § 8)	ሳቢ sábi (-yi)
ይስቦር yjsbar (-sy-, -är)	ስቦር sǝbar (-ǝy-, -är)	ስቦሮ sǝbr ^w o (-yr-)	መስቦር masbar (-sy-, -är)	ስቦሪ sabári (-ǝy-)
ይሳብስብ yjsǝbsǝb (-ysǝy)	ሳብስብ sǝbsǝb (-ysǝy)	ስብስብ sǝbsǝb ^w o (-ysǝy-)	መሳብስብ masǝbsǝb (-ysǝy)	ስብሳቢ sabbsábi (-ysǝy-)
ይሳብስብር yjsabǝbǝr (-yǝy-)	ሳብስብር sabǝbǝr (-yǝy-)	ስብስብሮ sabǝbǝr ^w o (-yǝy-)	መሳብስብር masabǝbǝr (-yǝy-, -är)	ስብሳቢሪ sabǝbǝrí (-yǝy-)
ይሳት yjsát (§ 8)	ሳት sát	ስቶ sǝt ^w o	መሳት masát (§ 8)	ሳቸ sǝč (-č -či)
ይሳንባት yjsǝnbǝt (-sǝ-, -ny-)	ሳንባት sǝnbǝt (sǝ-, -ny-)	ስንባት sǝnbǝt ^w o (sǝ-, -ny-)	መሳንባት masǝnbǝt (-sǝ-, -ny-, -ät)	ሳንባቸ sǝnbǝč (sǝ-, -ny-; § 8)
ይሳንቲቅ yjsǝntǝq (-sǝ-)	ሳንቲቅ sǝntǝq (sǝ-)	ስንቲቅ sǝntǝq ^w o (sǝ-)	መሳንቲቅ masǝntǝq (-sǝ-)	ሳንቲቂ sǝntǝqi (sǝ-)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ሰከረ säkkarä (-kä-)	be intoxi- cated, i.	ሰከሩል säkröäl	ይሰከር yisäkk(ï)r	ይሰከሩል yisäkk(ï)räl
ሰወረ säuwärä	hide, t.	ሰወሩል säuwüröäl	ይሰወር yisäuwür	ይሰወሩል yisäuwüräl
ሰደበ säddabä (-vā-)	abuse, t.	ሰደብል sädd(ï)böäl (-vō-)	ይሰደብ yisädd(ï)b (-v)	ይሰደብል yisädd(ï)bäl (-vā-)
ሰደደ säddädä	send, t.	ሰደደል säddöäl	ይሰደድ yisädd	ይሰደዳል yisäddäl
ሰጋ säggä (sä-)	be afraid, i.	ሰጋቷል sägtöäl (sä-)	ይሰጋ yisäggä (-sä-)	ይሰጋል yisägäl (-sä-)
ሠገረ säggärä (-gä-)	amble, i.	ሠገሩል sägröäl	ይሠገር yisägg(ï)r	ይሠገሩል yisägg(ï)räl
ሰገደ säggädä (-äggä-)	adore, t.	ሰገደል sägdöäl (sä-)	ይሰገድ yisägd (-sä-)	ይሰገዳል yisägdäl (-sä-)
ሰጠ sätta 2nd ሰጠህ sättah (-äh), etc.	give, t.	ሰጥቷል sätt(ï)töäl	ይሰጥ yisäṭ	ይሰጥል yisäṭäl
ሰፋ säffä	(a) sew, t. (b) be broad, i.	ሰፋቷል säftöäl	ይሰፋ yisäffä	ይሰፋል yisäfal

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይስከር yįskar (-kā-)	ስከር sįkar (-kā-)	ስከር sákr ^{wo}	መስከር mąskar (-kā-)	ስክሪ sąkári
ይስውር yįsáuwūr	ስውር sáuwūr	ስውር sáuwūr ^{wo}	መስውር masáuwār	ስዋሪ sáuwári
ይስደብ yįsdab (-əy)	ስደብ sįdab (-əy)	ስደብ sádd(į)b ^{wo} (-y ^{wo})	መስደብ mąsdab (-əy)	ተስደቢ sądąbi (-yi)
ይስደድ yįsdad	ስደድ sįdad	ስደድ sádd ^{wo}	መስደድ mąsdad	ስደድ sądáj (§ 8)
ይስጋ yįsgā	ስጋ sįgā	ስገቶ ságt ^{wo} (sā-)	መስጋት mąsgāt (§ 8)	ተስገ sągi (sā-)
ይስገር yįsgar (-gä-)		ስገር ságr ^{wo}	መስገር mąsgar (-gä-)	ስገሪ sągári
ይስገድ yįsgad (-gä-)	ስገድ sįgad (-gä-)	ስገድ ságd ^{wo} (sā-)	መስገድ mąsgad (-gä-)	ስገድ sągáj (sā-; § 8)
ይስጥ yįst	ስጥ sįt	ስጥቶ sátt(į)t ^{wo}	መስጠት mąstāt (-ät)	ስጥ sąč (sā-, -ፈ, -čī)
ይስፋ yįsfā	ስፋ sįfā	ስፍቶ sáft ^{wo}	መስፋት mąsfāt (§ 8)	ስፋ (a) sáfī (sā-) (b) sáfī

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ሰክረ sákkara (-kā-)	be intoxi- cated, i.	ሰክረል sákrōāl	ይሰክር yisák(ǝ)r	ይሰክረል yisák(ǝ)rāl
ሰወረ sāuwara	hide, t.	ሰወረል sāuwūrōāl	ይሰውር yisāuwūr	ይሰውረል yisāuwūrāl
ሰደበ sāddaba (-ya)	abuse, t.	ሰደቧል sād(ǝ)bōāl (-yō-)	ይሰድብ yisād(ǝ)b (-y)	ይሰድቧል yisād(ǝ)bāl (-yā-)
ሰደደ sāddada	send, t.	ሰደደል sāddōāl	ይሰደድ yisādd	ይሰደደል yisāddāl
ሰጋ sāggā (sā-)	be afraid, i.	ሰጋቷል sāgtōāl (sā-)	ይሰጋ yisāgā (-sā-)	ይሰጋል yisāgāl (-sā-)
ሠገረ sāggara (-gä-)	amble, i.	ሠገረል sāgrōāl	ይሠገር yisāg(ǝ)r	ይሠገረል yisāg(ǝ)rāl
ሰገደ sāggada (-āggä-)	adore, t.	ሰገደል sāgdōāl (sā-)	ይሰገድ yisāgd (-sā-)	ይሰገደል yisāgdāl (-sā-)
ሰጠ sātta 2nd ሰጠህ sāttaḥ (-äh), etc.	give, t.	ሰጠቷል sāt(ǝ)tōāl	ይሰጥ yisāt	ይሰጠል yisātāl
ሰፋ sāffā	(a) sew, t. (b) be broad, i.	ሰፋቷል sāftōāl	ይሰፋ yisāfā	ይሰፋል yisāfāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይስከር yiskar (-kā-)	ስከር sikar (-kā-)	ስከር sákr ^{wo}	መስከር máskar (-kā-)	ስከሪ sákári
ይስውር yisáuwür	ስውር sáuwür	ስውር sáuwür ^{wo}	መስውር masáúwar	ስዋሪ sáúwári
ይስደብ ysdab (-ay)	ስደብ sdab (-ay)	ስደብ sád(ǝ)b ^{wo} (-y ^{wo})	መስደብ másdab (-ay)	ተስደቢ sadábi (-yi)
ይስደድ ysdäd	ስደድ sdäd	ስደድ sádd ^{wo}	መስደድ másdäd	ስዳጅ sádáj (§ 8)
ይስጋ ysgä	ስጋ sgä	ስገቶ ságt ^{wo} (sǎ-)	መስጋት másgát (§ 8)	ተስገ sági (sǎ-)
ይስገር ysgar (-gä-)		ሠገር ságr ^{wo}	መስገር másgar (-gä-)	ሠጋሪ sagári
ይስገድ ysgad (-gä-)	ስገድ sgäd (-gä-)	ስገድ ságd ^{wo} (sǎ-)	መስገድ másgad (-gä-)	ስጋጅ ságáj (sǎ-; § 8)
ይስጥ yist	ስጥ sit	ስጥቶ sát(ǝ)t ^{wo}	መስጠት mástät (-ät)	ስጭ sač (sä-, -ጢ. -čī)
ይስፋ ysfä	ስፋ sfä	ስፋቶ sáft ^{wo}	መስፋት másfät (§ 8)	ስፊ (a) sáfi (sǎ-) (b) sáffi

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ሰፈረ sáffara (-fä-)	measure, t. encamp, i.	ሰፍረል sáfrôal	ይሰፍር yisáf(ï)r	ይሰፍራል yisáf(ï)räl
[አ]ሻ (ï)šä (šä § 8)	need, seek, t.	[አ]ሻተል (ï)šätôal	ይሻ yisä	ይሻል yisäl
ሾመ š'óma	set in authority, t.	ሾማል š'ómôal ሾ- š'ó- Š.	ይሾም yis'óm	ይሾማል yis'ómäl
ሸሸ šäššä (šä-) 2nd -ሸህ -ššäh, etc.	flee from, t.	ሸሸተል šästôal (šä-)	ይሸሸ yisäšš (-äšš)	ይሸሸል yisäššäl (-šäšš-)
ሸሸገ šäššaga (-äššä-)	hide, t.	ሸሸገል šäššigôal (šä-)	ይሸሸገ yisäššig (-šäšš-)	ይሸሸገል yisäššigäl (-šäšš-)
ሸበሸበ šäbäššäbä (-väššäy-)	plait, t.	ሸበሸበል šäbäššibôal (-väsšiy-)	ይሸበሸበ yisäbäššib (-väššäy-)	ይሸበሸበል yisäbäššibäl (-väššäy-)
ሸተተ šättata (šä-)	smell, i.	ሸተል šättôal (šä-)	ይሸተ yisätt (-šäšš-)	ይሸተል yisättäl (-šäšš-)
ሸገ šänna 2nd ሸሃ šännaḥ (-äh), etc.	make water, i.	ሸገተል šäntôal	ይሸገ yisän	ይሸገል yisänäl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይከፈር yǫsfar (-fä-)	ከፈር sǫfar (-fä-)	ከፍር sǫfr ^{wo}	መከፈር mǫsfar (-fä-)	ከፋሪ sǫfäri
ይሻ yǫšä	[አ]ሻ (ሃ)ሻ (šä § 8)	[አ]ሸ (ሃ)ሸt ^{wo}	መሸ mǫšät (§ 8)	
ይሰም yǫsum	ሰም šum	ሰም šúm ^{wo} ሾ- ሰ ^{wo} - ሸ.	መሰም mǫš ^{wo} m (§ 8)	ሸጌ šwámi
ይሸገ yǫšǫ	ሸገ šǫ	ሸገ šǫšt ^{wo} (šä-)	መሸገ mǫšǫš (-ššä-; § 8)	ተሸገ šǫši (šä-)
ይሸገገ yǫšǫšǫg (-šä-)	ሸገገ šǫšǫg (šä-)	ሸገገ šǫšǫg ^{wo} (šä-)	መሸገገ mǫšǫšǫg (-ššä-)	ሸገገ šǫšǫgi (šä-)
ይሸገገገ yǫšǫbšǫb (-yšǫy)	ሸገገገ šǫbšǫb (-yšǫy)	ሸገገገ šǫbšǫb ^{wo} (-yšǫy)	መሸገገገ mǫšǫbšǫb (-yšǫy)	ተሸገገገ šǫbšǫbi (-yšǫy)
ይሸተት yǫštät (-ät)	ሸተት šǫtät (-ät)	ሸተ šǫtt ^{wo} (šä-)	መሸተት mǫštät (-ät)	ሸተት šǫtät (šä-; § 8)
ይሸገ yǫšǫn	ሸገ šǫn	ሸገተ šǫnt ^{wo}	መሸገተ mǫšǫnät (-ät) መሸገ mǫšǫn (§ 8)	

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ሸጥ ṣṣūnnä (ṣṣä-) 2nd -ጥህ -ññäh, etc.	escort, t.	ሸጥታል ṣṣūnnjitoäl (ṣṣä-)	ይሸጥ yṣṣūnn (-ṣṣä-)	ይሸጥል yṣṣūnnäl (-ṣṣä-)
ሸጥተ ṣṣaggata	be mouldy, i.	ሸጥታል ṣṣagtōäl	ይሸጥተ yṣṣaggjit	ይሸጥታል yṣṣaggjital
ሸጠ ṣṣūta (ṣṣä-)	sell, t.	ሸጠል ṣṣūtoäl ሺ- ṣṣä- Ṣ.	ይሸጥ yṣṣūṭ (-ṣṣä-)	ይሸጠል yṣṣūṭäl (-ṣṣä-)
ሸፈነ ṣṣoffana (ṣṣä-)	wrap, t.	ሸፈነል ṣṣoffinoäl (ṣṣä-)	ይሸፈነ yṣṣoffin (-ṣṣä-)	ይሸፈነል yṣṣoffinäl (-ṣṣä-)
ቀለ qallä	be red, i.	ቀለታል qalltoäl	ይቀለ yṣṣallä	ይቀለል yṣṣalläl
ቀለመ qallama	stain, t.	ቀለማል qallmōäl qallijmōäl	ይቀለሞ yṣṣallm yṣṣallijm	ይቀለማል yṣṣallmäl yṣṣallijmäl
ተቀለቀለ qaläqqala	mix, t.	ተቀለቀለል qaläqjloäl	ተይቀለቀለ yṣṣaläqqijl	ተይቀለቀለል yṣṣaläqqijläl
ቀለቀለ qaläqqala	mix, t.	ቀለቀለል qaläq(ṣ)lōäl	ይቀለቀለ yṣṣaläqqijl	ይቀለቀለል yṣṣaläqqijläl
ቀለጠ qallata	melt, i.	ቀለጠል qalltoäl	ይቀለጥ yṣṣallṭ	ይቀለጠል yṣṣallṭäl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይገኝ yǝḡǝññ (-ṣä-; § 8)	ገኝ ḡǝññ (ṣä-)	ገኝቶ ḡǝññjɪtʷo (ṣä-)	መገኘት məḡǝññät (-ṣä-)	ገኚ ḡǝññi (ṣä-)
ይገገት yǝḡǝgt		ገገቶ ḡǝgtʷo	መገገት məḡǝḡǝt (-ät)	ገገኛ ḡǝḡǝč (§ 8)
ይገገጥ yǝḡǝṭ (§ 8)	ገገጥ ḡǝṭ	ገገጦ ḡǝṭʷo ገ- ṣä- Ṣ.	መገገጥ məḡǝḡǝṭ (-ṣä-; § 8)	ገገጥ ḡǝṭ (-ጢ. -či)
ይገገፍን yǝḡǝffɪn (-ṣä-)	ገገፍን ḡǝffɪn (ṣä-)	ገገፍኖ ḡǝffɪnʷo (ṣä-)	መገገፍን məḡǝḡǝffɪn (-ṣä-)	ገገፍኛ ḡǝffɪñ (ṣä-, -ḡññ § 6; § 8)
ይገባ yǝḡǝlǎ		ገባቶ ḡǝltʷo	መገገት məḡǝlät (§ 8)	ገባ ḡǝḡḡ (qayy § 6)
ይገባም yǝḡǝlam	ገባም ḡǝlam	ገባጥ ḡǝlmʷo	መገባም məḡǝlam	ገባጣ ḡǝl(1)ämi
ይገባልም yǝḡǝllɪm	ገባልም ḡǝllɪm	ገባልጥ ḡǝllɪmʷo	መገባልም məḡǝllɪm	
ይገባታል yǝḡǝlqɪl	ገባታል ḡǝlqɪl	ገባታሉ ḡǝlqɪlʷo	መገባታል məḡǝlqɪl	ገባታይ ḡǝlqɪḡḡ (-äyy § 6; § 8)
ይገባታል yǝḡǝlǎqɪl	ገባታል ḡǝlǎqɪl	ገባታሉ ḡǝlǎq(ɪ)lʷo	መገባታል məḡǝlǎqɪl	ገባታይ ḡǝlǎqɪḡḡ (-äyy § 6; § 8)
ይገባጥ yǝḡǝṭ		ገባጦ ḡǝṭʷo	መገባጥ məḡǝṭ	ገባጥ ḡǝṭč (§ 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ሸገ ṣṣūṇā (ṣṣ-) 2nd -ገህ -ṇṇāh, etc.	escort, t.	ሸገቷል ṣṣūṇjūtōāl (ṣṣ-)	ይሸገ yijṣṣūṇ (-ṣṣ-)	ይሸገል yijṣṣūṇāl (-ṣṣ-)
ሸገተ ṣṣaggatə	be mouldy, i.	ሸገቷል ṣṣagtōāl	ይሸገት yijṣṣaggit	ይሸገታል yijṣṣaggital
ሸጠ ṣṣṭə (ṣṣ-)	sell, t.	ሸጠል ṣṣṭōāl ሺ- ṣṣ- Ṣ.	ይሸጥ yijṣṣṭ (-ṣṣ-)	ይሸጥል yijṣṣṭāl (-ṣṣ-)
ሸፈነ ṣṣffanə (ṣṣ-)	wrap, t.	ሸፈነል ṣṣffinjōāl (ṣṣ-)	ይሸፍን yijṣṣffinj (-ṣṣ-)	ይሸፍናል yijṣṣffinjāl (-ṣṣ-)
ተላ qālā	be red, i.	ተላቷል qāltōāl	ይተላ yiqālā	ይተላል yiqālāl
ተለመ qāllamə	stain, t.	ተለማል qāllmōāl qāllijmōāl	ይተለም yiqāllm yiqāllijm	ይተለማል yiqāllmāl yiqāllijmāl
ተለተለ qālāqqalə	mix, t.	ተለተለል qālāqjōāl	ይተለታል yiqālāqqijl	ይተለታል yiqālāqqijlāl
ተለተለ qālāqqalə	mix, t.	ተለተለል qālāq(j)lōāl	ይተለታል yiqālāqqijl	ይተለታል yiqālāqqijlāl
ተለጠ qāllatə	melt, i.	ተለጠል qāltōāl	ይተለጥ yiqālt	ይተለጥል yiqāltāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይህኝ yǝḥǝññ (-ḥǝ-; § 8)	ህኝ ḥǝññ (ḥǝ-)	ህኝቶ ḥǝññit ^{wo} (ḥǝ-)	መህኘት məḥǝññät (-ḥǝ-)	ህኝኝ ḥǝññi (ḥǝ-)
ይህጎት yǝḥǝgt		ህጎት ḥǝgt ^{wo}	መህጎት məḥǝgt (-ät)	ህጎች ḥǝgtč (§ 8)
ይህጥ yǝḥǝt (§ 8)	ህጥ ḥǝt	ህጦ ḥǝt ^{wo} ህ- ስፊ- ሸ.	መህጥ məḥǝt (-ḥǝ-; § 8)	ህጥ ḥǝč (-ፈ- -čī)
ይህፍን yǝḥǝffǝn (-ḥǝ-)	ህፍን ḥǝffǝn (ḥǝ-)	ህፍኖ ḥǝffǝn ^{wo} (ḥǝ-)	መህፍን məḥǝffǝn (-ḥǝ-)	ህፍኝ ḥǝffǝñ (ḥǝ-, -ḥññ § 6; § 8)
ይህባ yǝḥǝb		ህባቶ ḥǝbt ^{wo}	መህባት məḥǝbät (§ 8)	ህባ ḥǝbi (qayy § 6)
ይህባጥ yǝḥǝbǝm ይህባጥ yǝḥǝbǝm	ህባጥ ḥǝbǝm ህባጥ ḥǝbǝm	ህባጦ ḥǝbǝm ^{wo} ህባጠ ḥǝbǝm ^{wo}	መህባጥ məḥǝbǝm መህባጥ məḥǝbǝm	ህባጥ ḥǝbǝ(1)ǝmi
ይህባቅል yǝḥǝbǝqǝl	ህባቅል ḥǝbǝqǝl	ህባቅሎ ḥǝbǝqǝl ^{wo}	መህባቅል məḥǝbǝqǝl	ህባቅል ḥǝbǝqǝl (-ḥyy § 6; § 8)
ይህባቅልቅል yǝḥǝbǝqǝlǝqǝl	ህባቅልቅል ḥǝbǝqǝlǝqǝl	ህባቅልቅሎ ḥǝbǝqǝlǝqǝl ^{wo}	መህባቅልቅል məḥǝbǝqǝlǝqǝl	ህባቅልቅል ḥǝbǝqǝlǝqǝl (-ḥyy § 6; § 8)
ይህባቅልጥ yǝḥǝbǝqǝlǝt		ህባቅልጦ ḥǝbǝqǝlǝt ^{wo}	መህባቅልጥ məḥǝbǝqǝlǝt	ህባቅልጥ ḥǝbǝqǝlǝč (§ 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)			Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ቂለፈ qwóllafä	lock, t.		ቂለፋ qwóllifóäl	ይቂለፍ yiqwóllif	ይቂለፋ yiqwóllifäl
ቀጥ qámmä	rob, t.		ቀጥቷ qámmiṭóäl	ይቀጥ yiqámmä	ይቀጥ yiqámmäl
ቀመ q'ómä	stand, i.		ቀጥላ qúmdóäl ቀ- q'ó- Š.	ይቀጥ yiq'óm	ይቀጥ yiq'ómal
ቀመሰ qámmasä	taste, t.		ቀጥሏ qámsóäl	ይቀጥስ yiqáms	ይቀጥላ yiqámsäl
ቀረ qárrä 2nd ቀረህ qárräh (-äh), etc.	remain behind, i.		ቀርቷ qártóäl (qá-)	ይቀር yiqárr (-qá-)	ይቀረ yiqárräl (-qá-)
ቀረበ qárräbä (-yä)	approach, i.		ቀርቧ qárbóäl (qá-, -ry-)	ይቀርብ yiqárb (-qá-, -ry)	ይቀርባ yiqárbäl (-qá-, -ry-)
ቀረጠ qárrätä	charge dues, i.		ቀርጧ qártóäl (qá-)	ይቀርጥ yiqárr (-qá-)	ይቀርጣ yiqárräl (-qá-)
ቂረጠ qwórrätä	cut, t.		ቂርጧ qwórtóäl	ይቂርጥ yiqwórr	ይቂርጣ yiqwórräl
ቂሰለ qwóssälä	be wounded, p.		ቂሰሏ qwós(y)lóäl	ይቂሰ yiqwós(y)	ይቂሰላ yiqwós(y)läl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይቂልፍ yiqwóllif	ቂልፍ qwóllif	ቂልፎ qwóllif ^w o	መቂልፍ maqwóllaf	ቂልፊ qwólláfi
ይቃጠፎ yiqámmā	ቃጠፍ qámmā	ቃጠፍ qámmjít ^w o	መቃጠፍ maqámmát (§ 8)	ቃጠፊ qámmi
ይቁም yiqum	ቁም qum	ቁም qúm ^w o ቆ- q ^w ó- Š.	መቁም maq ^w óm (§ 8)	ቁጠፊ qwámi
ይቅመስ yiqmas	ቅመስ qímas	ቅመስ qáms ^w o	መቅመስ maqmas	ቅጠስ qámás (§ 8)
ይቅር yiqir	ቅር qir	ቅርቶ qárt ^w o (qá-)	መቅርት maqrat (-ät)	ቅር qári (qá-)
ይቅረብ yiqrab (-ay)	ቅረብ qírab (-ay)	ቅርብ qárb ^w o (qá-, -ry-)	መቅረብ maqrab (-ay)	ቅረብ qarábi (-yi)
ይቅረጥ yiqrat	ቅረጥ qírat	ቅርጥ qárt ^w o (qá-)	መቅረጥ maqrat	ቅረጥ qaráč (§ 8)
ይቅረጥ yiqwürat	ቅረጥ qwürat	ቅርጥ qwórt ^w o	መቅረጥ maqwürat	ቅረጥ qwóráč (§ 8)
ይቅሰል yiqwüsal (-äl)	ቅሰል qwüsal (-äl)	ቅስለ qwós(ý)l ^w o	መቅሰል maqwüsal (-äl)	ቅስል qwósáŋ (-áyy § 6; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ቀስቀስ qasəqasə	rouse, t.	ቀስቀሷል qasəqisəwāl	ይቀስቀስ yiqasəqasə	ይቀስቀሳል yiqasəqasəwāl
ቀቀለ qəqalə	boil, t.	ቀቀሏል qəqiləwāl	ይቀቀለ yiqəqalə	ይቀቀላል yiqəqaləwāl
ቀባ qəbbā	anoint, t.	ቀባቷል qəbbətəwāl (-vṭ-)	ይቀባ yiqəbbā (-əy-)	ይቀባል yiqəbbāwāl (-əy-)
ቀበረ qəbbarə (-bä-)	bury, t.	ቀበረል qəbbərəwāl (-vr-)	ይቀበር yiqəbb(ɨ)r (-əy-)	ይቀበራል yiqəbb(ɨ)rəwāl (-əy-)
ቀበጠ qəbbatə	play the fool, i.	ቀበጧል qəbbətəwāl (-vṭ-)	ይቀበጥ yiqəbbət (-vṭ)	ይቀበጣል yiqəbbətəwāl (-vṭ)
ቀና qənnā	be straight, i. bejealous, i.	ቀንቷል qəntəwāl	ይቀና yiqənnā	ይቀናል yiqənnāwāl
ቀንተ qənnatə	put girths on, t.	ቀንቷል qənnitəwāl	ይቀንት yiqənnit	ይቀንታል yiqənnitəwāl
ቂነጠጠ qwənnəttətə	pinch, t.	ቂነጥጧል qwənnititəwāl	ይቂነጥጥ yiqwənnəttit	ይቂነጥጣል yiqwənnəttitəwāl
ቀዘቀዘ qazəqazə	be cold, i.	ቀዘቀዘል qazəqizəwāl	ይቀዘቀዝ yiqazəqazə	ይቀዘቀዝል yiqazəqazəwāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይቀስቅስ yiqásqjs	ቀስቅስ qásqjs	ቀስቅስ qásqjs ^{wo}	መቀስቀስ maqásqas	ቀስቃሽ qásqás (§ 8)
ይቀቅል yiqáqqjl	ቀቅል qáqqjl	ቀቅሉ qáqqjl ^{wo}	መቀቅል maqáqqal	ቀቃይ qáqqájl (-áyy § 6; § 8)
ይቅባ yiqbā (-qy-)	ቅባ qbā (-jy-)	ቀብቶ qábt ^{wo} (-yt-)	መቅባት maqbát (-qy-; § 8)	ቀቢ qábi (-áyy-)
ይቅብር yiqbar (-qy-, -är)	ቅብር qibar (-jy-, -är)	ቀብሮ qábr ^{wo} (-yr-)	መቅብር maqbar (-qy-, -är)	ቀባሪ qábári (-yá-)
ይቅብጥ yiqbat (-qy-)	ቅብጥ qibat (-jy-)	ቀብጦ qábt ^{wo} (-yt-)	መቅብጥ maqbat (-qy-)	ቀባጥ qábat (-áyy-; § 8)
ይቅና yiqnā	ቅና qnā	ቀንቶ qánt ^{wo}	መቅናት maqnát (§ 8)	ቀኝ qan (-ññ § 6; -ኘ -ññi)
ይቅንት yiqánnit	ቅንት qánnit	ቀንቶ qánnit ^{wo}	መቅንት maqánnat (-ät)	ቀናኝ qánnát (§ 8)
ይቂንጥጥ yiqwántit	ቂንጥጥ qwántit	ቂንጥጦ qwántit ^{wo}	መቂንጥጥ maqwántat	ቂንጣጥ qwántát (§ 8)
ይቀዝቅዝ yiqázqjz		ቀዝቅዝ qázqjz ^{wo}	መቀዝቀዝ maqázqaz	ቀዝቃዝ qázqáz (§ 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ቀዘኝ qázzana	have diarrhoea, i.	ቀዘኝል qáz(ǝ)nóál	ይቀዘን yǝqáz(ǝ)n	ይቀዘናል yǝqáz(ǝ)nál
ቂየ qwóyyä 2nd ቂየህ qwóyyäh, etc.	await, t.	ቂየቷል qwóyyǝtóál	ይቂይ yǝqwóǝ (-óyy § 6)	ይቂያል yǝqwóyyál
ቀዳ qáddä	draw (liquids), t.	ቀደቷል qádd(ǝ)tóál (qá-, -rt- § 7d)	ይቀዳ yǝqáddä	ይቀዳል yǝqáddal
ቀደመ qáddama	precede, t.	ቀደሟል qáddmóál (qá-, -rm- § 7d)	ይቀድም yǝqádd(ǝ)m	ይቀድማል yǝqádd(ǝ)mál (-qá-, -rm- § 7d)
ቀደደ qáddada	tear, t.	ቀደደል qáddóál	ይቀድ yǝqádd	ይቀዳል yǝqáddal
ቀጣ qáttä	punish, t.	ቀጥቷል qáttóál	ይቀጣ yǝqáttä	ይቀጣል yǝqáttal
ቀጠለ qáttala	join, t.	ቀጥሏል qáttǝlóál	ይቀጥል yǝqáttǝl	ይቀጥላል yǝqáttǝlal
ቀጠረ qáttara (-tä-)	engage, t.	ቀጥረል qáttóál	ይቀጥር yǝqátt(ǝ)r	ይቀጥራል yǝqátt(ǝ)rál
ቂጠረ qwóttara (-tä-)	count, t.	ቂጥረል qwóttóál	ይቂጥር yǝqwótt(ǝ)r	ይቂጥራል yǝqwótt(ǝ)rál

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
		ተዘኖ qáz(ǝ)n ^w o	መቅዘን maqzən	ተዘኝ qázǎñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ይቂይ yǝqwáǝ (-óyy § 6; § 8)	ቂይ qwáǝ (-óyy § 6) pl. ቂዩ qwóyyu	ቂይቶ qwóyyit ^w o	መቂየት maqwóyyät	
ይቅዳ yǝqdǎ	ቅዳ qǝdǎ	ቅድቶ qǝd(ǝ)t ^w o (qǎ-, -rt- § 7d)	መቅዳት maqǝdát (§ 8)	ቅድ qǝj (qǎ-, -ጁ -ji)
ይቅደም yǝqdam	ቅደም qǝdam	ቅድሞ qǝdm ^w o (qǎ-, -rm- § 7d)	መቅደም maqdam	ቅዳሚ qǝdámi
ይቅደድ yǝqdad	ቅደድ qǝdad	ቅድ qǝdd ^w o	መቅደድ maqǝdad	ቅዳጅ qǝdǎj (§ 8)
ይቅጣ yǝqtǎ	ቅጣ qǝtǎ	ቅጥቶ qǝtt ^w o	መቅጣት maqǝtát (§ 8)	ቅጥ qǝč (qǎ-, -ጢ -čǝ)
ይቅጥል yǝqǎttǝl	ቅጥል qǎttǝl	ቅጥሉ qǎttǝl ^w o	መቅጥል maqǎttǝl	ቅጣይ qǎttǎj (-áyy § 6; § 8)
ይቅጠር yǝqtar (-tä-)	ቅጠር qǝtar (-tä-)	ቅጥር qǝtr ^w o	መቅጠር maqǝtar (-tä-)	ቅጣሪ qǝtári
ይቅጠር yǝqwütar (-tä-)	ቅጠር qwütar (-tä-)	ቂጥር qwótr ^w o	መቅጠር maqwütar (-tä-)	ቂጣሪ qwótarí

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ቋጠረ qwaṭṭara (-tä-)	knot, t.	ቋጥረል qwaṭroäl	ይቋጥር yiqwaṭtir	ይቋጥራል yiqwaṭtiräl
ተጠተጠ qatäqatä	strike re- peatedly, t.	ተጥጥረል qätqitöäl	ይተጠተጥ yiqatäqqit	ይተጠተጥል yiqatäqqitäl
ቲጠበ qwaṭṭaba (-äy-)	save, (money etc.) t.	ቲጥበል qwaṭṭiböäl (-iy-)	ይቲጥብ yiqwaṭṭib (-iy)	ይቲጥብል yiqwaṭṭibäl (-iy-)
ተጠነ qätṭana	be thin, i.	ተጥነል qätṭnöäl	ይተጥን yiqätṭ(i)n	ይተጥናል yiqätṭ(i)näl
ተጠፈ qätṭafa	cheat, t.	ተጥፈል qätṭföäl	ይተጥፍ yiqätṭ(i)f	ይተጥፋል yiqätṭ(i)fäl
ቲፈረ qwaṭṭara (-fä-)	dig, t.	ቲፍረል qwaṭṭiröäl	ይቲፍር yiqwaṭṭir	ይቲፍራል yiqwaṭṭiräl
በላ bälä	eat, t.	በላቷል bältöäl (bä-)	ይበላ yibälä (-yäg-)	ይበላል yibäläl (-yäg-)
በለጠ bälṭaṭa	be more, i.	በለጥል bältöäl (bä-)	ይበለጥ yibält (-iy-, -äl-)	ይበለጥል yibältäl (-iy-, -äl-)
በረ bärä	shine, i.	በርቷል bärtöäl (bä-)	ይበረ yibärä (-iy-, -är-)	ይበራል yibäräl (-iy-, -är-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይጽጥር yǝḳwáṭṭir	ጽጥር ḳwáṭṭir	ጽጥር ḳwáṭṭir ^{wo}	መጽጠር maḳwáṭṭar (-tā-)	ጽጣሪ ḳwáṭṭári
ይተጽጥጥ yǝḳáṭṭiqjǝṭ	ተጽጥጥ ḳáṭṭiqjǝṭ	ተጽጥጦ ḳáṭṭiqjǝṭ ^{wo}	መተጽጥጥ maḳáṭṭiqḳáṭ	ተጽጥጥ ḳáṭṭiqḳáṭ (§ 8)
ይፈጥስ yǝḳwáṭṭib (-iṽ)	ፈጥስ ḳwáṭṭib (-iṽ)	ፈጥስ ḳwáṭṭib ^{wo} (-iṽ-)	መፈጠስ maḳwáṭṭab (-aṽ)	ፈጣሪ ḳwáṭṭabi (-vi)
ይቅጠን yǝḳṭan		ቅጠን ḳáṭṭn ^{wo}	መቅጠን maḳṭan	ቅጣን ḳáṭṭán (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ይቅጠፍ yǝḳṭaf	ቅጠፍ ḳṭaf	ቅጠፍ ḳáṭṭf ^{wo}	መቅጠፍ maḳṭaf	ቅጣፍ ḳáṭṭafi
ይፈፍር yǝḳwáṭṭir	ፈፍር ḳwáṭṭir	ፈፍር ḳwáṭṭir ^{wo}	መፈፈር maḳwáṭṭar (-fä-)	ፈፋሪ ḳwáṭṭári
ይበላ yǝḳblā (-yl-)	በላ bǝlā	በላት báṭṭ ^{wo} (bā-)	መበላት maḳblát (-yl-; § 8)	በይ báṭṭ (bāy § 6)
ይበለጥ yǝḳbləṭ (-yl-)		በለጥ báṭṭ ^{wo} (bā-)	መበለጥ maḳbləṭ (-yl-)	ተበለጥ báṭṭáṭ (§ 8)
ይበራ yǝḳbrā (-vr-)		በርቶ báṭṭ ^{wo} (bā-)	መበራት maḳbrát (-vr-; § 8)	ተበራ báṭṭ (bā-)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 33)
በረረ bárrara (-rär-)	fly, i.	በረረላ bárrōāl	ይበር yibárr (-vǎ-)	ይበረላ yibárrāl (-vǎ-)
በረታ baráttā (bä-)	be strong, i.	በርትተላ bártītōāl (bǎ-)	ይበረታ yibaráttā (-jǎ-, -är-)	ይበረታላ yibaráttāl (-jǎ-, -är-)
በረደ bárrada (bǎ-)	be cold, i.	በርደላ bárdōāl (bǎ-)	ይበርድ yibárd (-jǎ-, -är-)	ይበርደላ yibárdāl (-jǎ-, -är-)
በሰለ bássala	ripen, i.	በሰላላ báslōāl	ይበሰል yibás(ǎ)l (-jǎ-)	ይበሰላላ yibás(ǎ)lāl (-jǎ-)
በሰበሰ basábbasa	be drenched, i.	በሰበሰላ basbjisōāl (-sv-)	ይበሰበሰ yibasábbjis (-jǎ-)	ይበሰበሰላ yibasábbjisāl (-jǎ-)
በቃ báqqā (bǎ-)	suffice, i.	በቅተላ báqtōāl (bǎ-)	ይበቃ yibáqqā (-jǎ-, -ǎq-)	ይበቃላ yibáqqāl (-jǎ-, -ǎq-)
በቀለ báqqala (bǎ-)	sprout, i.	በቅላላ báqlōāl (bǎ-)	ይበቅል yibáq(ǎ)l (-jǎ-, -ǎq-)	ይበቅላላ yibáq(ǎ)lāl (-jǎ-, -ǎq-)
በተገ báttana (-ǎttā-)	scatter, t.	በትገላ báttinōāl (bǎ-)	ይበትገ yibáttin (-jǎ-, -ǎt-)	ይበትገላ yibáttināl (-jǎ-, -ǎt-)
በዛ bázza (bǎ-)	be much, i.	በዝተላ báxtōāl (bǎ-)	ይበዛ yibáza (-jǎ-, -ǎz-)	ይበዛላ yibázāl (-jǎ-, -ǎz-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይበረር yibṛar (-yr-, -är)	በረር bṛar (-är)	በር bār ^{wo}	መበረር mābṛar (-yr-, -är)	በረሪ bārāri (bä-)
ይበርታ yibərtä (-jy-, -är-)	በርታ bərtä (bä-)	በርትቶ bərtj̄t ^{wo} (bä-)	መበርታት mābərtāt (-əy-, -är-; § 8)	በርች bərč (bä-, -ṛč -či)
ይበረድ yibṛad (-yr-)		በርድ bārd ^{wo} (bä-)	መበረድ mābṛad (-yr-)	
ይበሰል yibsaḷ (-ys-, -äl)	በሰል bsaḷ (-äl)	በሰሎ bāsl ^{wo}	መበሰል mābsaḷ (-ys-, -äl)	በሰይ bāsāj̄ (-äyy § 6; § 8)
ይበስበስ yibəsbjs (-yās-)	በስበስ bəsbjs (-sy-)	በስበሶ bəsbjs ^{wo} (-sy-)	መበስበስ mābəsbəs (-yās-)	በስበሻ bəsbās (-sy-; § 8)
ይበቃ yibqä (-yq-)		በቅቶ bəqt ^{wo} (bä-)	መበቃት mābqāt (-yq-; § 8)	ቀበቂ bəqi (bä-)
ይበቀል yibqal (-yq-)		በቅሎ bəql ^{wo} (bä-)	መበቀል mābqal (-yq-)	በቃይ bəqāj̄ (bä-; -äyy § 6; § 8)
ይበትገ yibəttj̄n (-jy-, -ätt-)	በትገ bəttj̄n (bä-)	በትገኖ bəttj̄n ^{wo} (bä-)	መበትገ mābəttan (-əy-, -ättä-)	በታች bəttān (bä-; -änn § 6; § 8)
ይበዛ yibzä (-yz-)	በዛ bzä	በዛቶ bəzt ^{wo} (bä-)	መበዛት mābzāt (-yz-; § 8)	በዛ bəz (bä-, -ṛč -zi)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
በደለ bəddələ (bá-)	ill-treat, t.	በደሏል bəddilōāl (bá-)	ይበድል yibəddil (-jv-, -ád-)	ይበድላል yibəddilāl (-jv-, -ád-)
በደነ bəddana (bá-)	be paralysed, i.	በደኑል bədnōāl (bá-)	ይበድን yibəd(ŋ)n (-jv-, -ád-)	ይበድናል yibəd(ŋ)nāl (-jv-, -ád-)
በጅ bəjjä (bá-) 2nd -ጅህ -jjäh, etc.	be good, i.	በጅቷል bəjjitōāl (bá-)	ይበጅ yibəjj (-jv-, -áj-)	ይበጅል yibəjjāl (-jv-, -áj-)
ተለለከ G. taläläka	be sent to and fro, p.	ተለለካል taläl(ŋ)kōāl (-läl-)	ይለለክ yilläläk	ይለለክል yilläläkāl
ተለለከ Š. taläläka	be sent to and fro, p.	ተለለካል taläl(ŋ)kōāl	ይለለክ yilläläk	ይለለክል yilläläkāl
ተለመደ talámmaḍa	be used, P.	ተለመደል talámdōāl	ይለመድ yillámməd	ይለመዳል yillámma- dāl
ተለሰ talása	be licked, P.	ተለሰል talísōāl (tá-)	ይለስ yillás	ይለሰል yillásāl
ተለቀመ taláqqama	be picked, P.	ተለቀማል taláqqmōāl	ይለቀጥ yilláqqam	ይለቀጥል yilláqqamāl
ተለቀሰ taláqqasa	mourn publicly, i.	ተለቀሰል taláqsōāl	ይለቀስ yilláqqas	ይለቀሰል yilláqqasāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይበድል yibāddil (-ጿፕ-, -ādd-)	በድል bāddil (bā-)	በድሎ bāddil^wo (bā-)	መበድል mābāddal (-ጿፕ-, -āddä-)	ተበድሎ bāddāḷ (bā-; -āyy § 6; § 8)
		በድኖ bādn^wo (bā-)	መበድን mābdan (-ፕd-, -än)	
ይበጅ yibāj (-ጿፕ-, -āj-; § 8)		በጅቱ bājjit^wo (bā-)	መበጅት mābājjät (-ጿፕ-, -āj-)	
ይለላክ yilläläk (§ 8)	ተለላክ taläläk (§ 8)	ተለላክ taläl(ḷ)k^wo (-läḷ-)	መለላክ mälläläk (§ 8)	ተለላክ. taläläki
ይለላክ yilläläk (§ 8)	ተለላክ taläläk (§ 8)	ተለላክ taläl(ḷ)k^wo	መለላክ mälläläk (§ 8)	ተለላክ. taläläki
ይለመድ yillāmäd	ተለመድ talāmäd	ተለመድ talām^wo	መለመድ mällāmäd	ተለመድ talāmmāj (§ 8)
ይለስ yilläs (§ 8)	ተለስ taläs (§ 8)	ተለስ talīs^wo (tā-)	መለስ mälläs (§ 8)	ተለስ taläs (§ 8; -ሺ -ši)
ይለታም yillāqam		ተለታም talāqm^wo	መለታም mällāqam	ተለታም talāqāmi
ይለታስ yillāqas	ተለታስ talāqas	ተለታስ talāqs^wo	መለታስ mällāqas	ተለታስ talāqās (§ 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተለተ taläqqäqä	be given up, p.	ተለታለ taläqqäḳäl	የለተ yilläqqäq	የለተለ yilläqqäqäl
ተለተመ taläqqäqqä- mä	be picked out, p.	ተለተኝለ taläqqäq- mōäl	የለተኝ yilläqqäq- qäm	የለተኝለ yilläqqäqqä- mäl
ተለበበ taläbbäbä (-ፕፕ)	have a halter put on, p.	ተለበበለ taläbbäbbäḳäl (-ፓፕ-)	የለበበ yilläbbäbä (-ፓፕ)	የለበበለ yilläbbäbäḳäl (-ፕፕ-)
ተለበች tälläbäč (-ፓፕፕ- ; -äčč § 6)	be milked, p.	ተለበለች tälläbälläč (-ፓፕፕ- ; -äčč § 6)	ትተለበ tjttälläb (-ፓፕ)	ትተለበለች tjttälläbäl- läč (-ፕፕፕ- ; -äčč § 6)
ተለከ taläkkä	be measured, p.	ተለከተለ taläkkjätäl (-ፓፕ-)	የለከ yilläkkä	የለከለ yilläkkäl
ተለከ taläkä	be sent, p.	ተለከለ täljikkäl (ፓፕ-)	የለከ yilläk	የለከለ yilläkäl
ተለወጠ taläwätä	be changed, p.	ተለወጠለ taläwü- täl	የለወጠ yilläwät	የለወጠለ yilläwätäl
ተለየ taläyyä 2nd ተለየህ taläyyäh, etc.	be dis- tinguished, p.	ተለየተለ taläyyjätäl	የለየ yilläyy	የለየለ yilläyyäl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይለተት yilláqaaq	ተለተት taláqaaq	ተለቶ taláqqʷo	መለተት malláqaaq	ተለታቂ taláqqáqi
ይለታተፍ yilláqáqam		ተለታትፍ taláqáqmʷo	መለታተፍ malláqá- qam	ተለታታግ taláqáqámi
ይለበብ yillábab (-vəv)		ተለበብ talábbibʷo (-iʷ-)	መለበብ mallábab (-vəv)	ተለበቢ talábbábi (-vi)
ትታለብ tjttálab (-əv)	ታለቢ tálabi (-vi)	ታለብ tálbā (-lʷ-)	መታለብ məttálab (-əv)	ታለቢ tálábi (-vi)
ይለክ yillákā	ተለክ talákā	ተለክቶ talákkjʷo (-lá-)	መለክት mallákāt (§ 8)	ተለክ. talákki (-lá-)
ይለክ yillák (§ 8)	ተለክ tálák (§ 8)	ተለክ táljkʷo (tá-)	መለክ məllák (§ 8)	ተለክ. taláki
ይለወጥ yilláuat	ተለወጥ taláuat	ተለወጥ taláuwʷtʷo	መለወጥ malláuat	ተለወጥ taláuwáç (§ 8)
ይለይ yillái (-əyy § 6; § 8) pl. ይለዩ yilláyyu		ተለይቶ taláyyjʷo	መለዩት malláyät (-lájjät)	ተለይ. taláyyi

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተለገገው talaggw- ma	have a bridle put on, p.	ተለገገው talaggwū- mōāl	ይለገገው yillaggwom	ይለገገው yillaggw- māl
ተላረሰ talāccā	be shaved, p.	ተላረሰ talāc(ī)tōāl	ይላረሰ yillāccē	ይላረሰ yillāccāl
2nd ተላረሰህ talāccāh, etc.	shave one- self, r.			
ተመለሰ tamalāllasa	come and go, i.	ተመለሰ tamalāl(ī)- sōāl	ይመለሰ yimmalāl- las	ይመለሰ yimmalāl- lasāl
ተመለሰ tamallasa (-mā-)	return, i.	ተመለሰ tamallisōāl (-mā-)	ይመለሰ yimmallas (-mā-)	ይመለሰ yimmalla- sāl (-mā-)
ተመለከተ tamalāk- kata	watch, t.	ተመለከተ tamalkjītōāl (-mā-)	ይመለከተ yimmalāk- kat (-ät)	ይመለከተ yimmalāk- katāl
ተመጠመ tāmmaṃa	be ill, i.	ተመጠመ tāmmōāl	ይተመጠመ yittāmmaṃ	ይተመጠመ yittāmma- māl
ተመረጠ tamarrā	be guided, p.	ተመረጠ tamartōāl (-mā-)	ይመረጠ yimmarrā	ይመረጠ yimmarrāl
ተማረ tamara	(a) learn, i. (b) be for- given, p.	ተማረ tām(ī)rōāl	ይማረ yimmār	ይማረ yimmārāl
ተመረመረ tamarām- marā (-ärāmma-)	be ex- amined, p.	ተመረመረ tamarmj- rōāl (-mā-)	ይመረመረ yimmaram- mar (-ärāmma-)	ይመረመረ yimmaram- marāl (-ärāmma-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያለጉጥ yillággwom		ተለጉጥ talággwū- m ^{wo}	መለጉጥ mallággwom	
ያለጥ yilláč (§ 8)	ተለጥ taláč (§ 8)	ተለጥቶ taláč(ǝ)t ^{wo}	መለጥት malláčät	ተለጢ taláč(č)i
ያመለለስ yimmalálas	ተመለለስ tamalálas	ተመለለሶ tama- lál(ǝ)s ^{wo}	መመለለስ mammá- lálas	ተመለለሽ tamaláláš (§ 8)
ያመለስ yimmálas (-má-)	ተመለስ tamálas (-má-)	ተመለሶ taniállis ^{wo} (-má-)	መመለስ mammálas (-má-)	ተመለሽ tamáláš (-má- ; § 8)
ያመለከት yimmálkat (-má-, -ät)	ተመለከት tamálkat (-má-, -ät)	ተመለከቶ tamálkit ^{wo} (-má-)	መመለከት mammálkat (-má-, -ät)	ተመለከች tamálkáč (-má- ; § 8)
ያጥመጥ yittámam		ጥጥ támm ^{wo}	መጥመጥ maṭtámam	ጥጥጢ tāmámi
ያመራ yimmára (-má-)	ተመራ tamára (-má-)	ተመርቶ tamárt ^{wo} (-má-)	መመራት mammáráč (-ár- ; § 8)	ተመሪ tamári (-má-)
ያግር yimmár (§ 8)	ተግር támár (§ 8)	ተግር tám(ǝ)r ^{wo}	መግር mámmár (§ 8)	(a) ተግሪ támári
ያመርመር yimmármar (-ármä-)		ተመርጥር tamármir ^{wo} (-má-)	መመርመር mammá- mar (-ármä-)	ተመርጥሪ tamármári (-ámä-)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተመረረ tamárrara (-rär-)	be annoyed, i.	ተመረረል tamárrōāl	ይመረር yimmárrar (-rär)	ይመረራል yimmárra- rāl (-rär-)
ተገረከ tamárraka p.	be captured, p.	ተገርኳል tamárkōāl	ይገረክ yimmárrak	ይገረካል yimmárra- kāl
ተመረጠ tamárrata P.	be chosen, P.	ተመርጧል tamártōāl (-mā-)	ይመረጥ yimmárrat	ይመረጧል yimmárra- tāl
ተመሰገነ tamaság- gana	be praised, P.	ተመሰገኑል tamasgi- nōāl	ይመሰገን yimmaság- gan	ይመሰገናል yimmaság- ganāl
ተጽበረከክ tambarák- kaka (-bä-)	kneel, i.	ተጽበርክኳል tambárki- kōāl (-bā-)	ይጽበረከክ yimbarák- kak (-bä-; § 7c)	ይጽበረከክል yimbarák- kakāl (-bä-; § 7c)
ተመታ tamáttā	be struck,	ተመትቷል tamáttōāl	ይመታ yimmáttā	ይመታል yimmáttāl
ተግታ tamáttā	come to blows, i.	ተግትቷል tamáttōāl	ይግታ yimmáttā	ይግታል yimmáttāl
ተመች tamáččä (-mā-)	be suitable, i.	ተመችቷል tamáčč(č)- tōāl (-mā-)	ይመች yimmáčč (-mā-)	ይመችል yimmáččāl (-mā-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
neg. አይመረር ajimmárar (-árär)	neg. አትመረር ättjimmárar (-árär)	ተመረ tamárr ^{wo}	መመረር majmárar (-árär)	ተመራሪ tamárári (-mä-)
ይግረክ yimmárák	ተግረክ tamárák	ተግርክ tamárk ^{wo}	መግረክ majmárák	ተግራክ tamaráki
ይመረጥ yimmárat (-má-)	ተመረጥ tamárat (-má-)	ተመርጦ tamárt ^{wo} (-má-)	መመረጥ majmárat (-má-)	ተመራጭ tamár(r)áč (§ 8)
ይመስገን yimmásgan	ተመስገን tamásgan	ተመስገኖ tamásgin ^{wo}	መመስገን majmás- gan	ተመስጋኝ tamásgáñ (-ññ § 6 ; § 8)
ይምበርክክ ymbárkak (-bá- ; § 7c)	ተምበርክክ tambárkak (-bá-)	ተምበርክክ tambár- kik ^{wo} (-bá-)	መምበርክክ majbár- kak (-bá- ; § 7c)	ተተምበርክክ tambarkáki (-bä-)
ይመታ yimmátä	ተመታ tamátä	ተመትቶ tamátt ^{wo}	መመታት majmátát (§ 8)	ተመች támáč (-áč ; § 8 ; -č -či)
ይግታ yimmátä	ተግታ tamátä	ተግትቶ tamátt ^{wo}	መግታት majmátát (§ 8)	ተግች támáč (§ 8 ; -č -či)
ይመች yimmáč (-má- ; § 8)		ተመችቶ tamáč(č)it ^{wo} (-má-)	መመችት majmáčät (-má-)	ተመች támáč (-mä- ; § 8 ; -č -či)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተመነ tāmmanā	be believed, p. believe, t.	ተመነላ (p.) tāmnoāl (t.) tāmmi- noāl	ይተመን yittāmman	ይተመናል yittāmmanā
ተመነዘረ tāmānz- zara (zä-)	be changed, p.	ተመነዘረላ tāmānz- roāl	ይመነዘር yimmānz- zar (-zä-)	ይመነዘራል yimmānz- zarāl (-zä-)
ተመኘ tāmāññä (-mä-) 2nd -ፕህ -ññäh, etc.	long for, t.	ተመኘተላ tāmāññi- toāl (-mä-)	ይመኝ yimmāññ (-mä-)	ይመኝል yimmāññāl (-mä-)
ተግከረ tamākka- ra (kä-)	deliberate, i.	ተግከረላ tamākroāl	ይግከር yimmākka- rā (-kä-)	ይግከራል yimmākka- rāl (-kä-)
ተጥከረ tamʷók- kara (-kä-)	be tried, p.	ተጥከረላ tamʷókki- roāl	ይጥከር yimmʷók- kar (-kä-)	ይጥከራል yimmʷók- karāl (-kä-)
ተመነኘ tāmāzzaṇa	weigh, i. be weighed, p.	ተመነኘላ tāmāzzi- noāl	ይመነኝ yimmāzzaṇ	ይመነኝል yimmāzza- nāl
ተመነበ tāmāggaba (-va)	be fed, p.	ተመነበላ tāmāggi- boāl (-i-y-)	ይመነበ yimmāggab (-av-)	ይመነበል yimmāggi- bāl (-av-)
ተረመ tārrama	be weeded, p.	ተርኝላ tārrimoāl	ይተረም yittārram	ይተረማል yittārramāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይገጥሙን yigtáman	ገጥሙን táman	ገጥሞና (p.) támn ^{wo} (t.) támmjñ ^{wo}	መገጥሙን mattáman	ገጥሞኝ (p.) támánñ (-ññ § 6; § 8) (t.) támmánñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ይመገንዘር yimmánzar (-zä-)		ተመገንዘር tamánzir ^{wo}	መመገንዘር mammánzar (-zä-)	ተመገንዘሪ tamánzári
ይመጽኝ yimmáñ (-má-; -ññ § 6; § 8)	ተመጽኝ támáñ (-má-; -ññ § 6; § 8)	ተመጽኝቶ tamáññit ^{wo} (-má-)	መመጽኝት mammáññät (-má-)	ተመጽኝ támáññ (-má-; § 8)
ይገክር yimmákər (-kä-)	ተገክር tamákər (-kä-)	ተገክር tamákr ^{wo}	መገክር mammákər (-kä-)	ተገክሪ tamákári
ይጥክር yimm ^{wo} ókar (-kä-)		ተጥክር tam ^{wo} ók- kir ^{wo}	መጥክር mamm ^{wo} ó- kar (-kä-)	ተተጥክሪ tam ^{wo} ók- kári
ይመዘን yimmázan	ተመዘን tamázan	ተመዘኛ tamázzjñ ^{wo}	መመዘን mammázan	ተተመዘኝ tamázzánñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ይመገብ yimmágəb (-əv)	ተመገብ tamágəb (-əv)	ተመገብ tamággjib ^{wo} (-jv-)	መመገብ mammágəb (-əv)	ተመገቢ tamaggábi (-vi)
ይገጥረዎ yigtáram		ገጥረዎ tárrim ^{wo}	መገጥረዎ mattáram	

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተረፈ G. taráráqu (tärä-)	be separated, p.	ተረርተዋል tarár(ŷ)- qäual (tärä-)	ይረፈ yirraráqu (-ärä-)	ይረፈዋል yirraráqállu (-ärä-)
ተረረቱ tarárraqa (tä-)	make peace, i.	ተረርቷል tarár(ŷ)qoäl (tä-)	ይተረረቅ yittarárraq (-tä-)	ይተረረቃል yittarárraqä qäl (-tä-)
ተረፈ Š. taráráqu (tä-)	be separated, p.	ተረርተዋል tarár(ŷ)- qäual (tä-)	ይረፈ yirraráqu	ይረፈዋል yirraráqállu
ተረሰ tarássa (tä-)	be forgotten, p.	ተረስቷል tarástoäl (-ärä-)	ይረሰ yirrása	ይረሰል yirrásäl
ተረበ tárriba (tä-, -ya)	play, i.	ተርቧል tárriböäl (tä-, -jy-)	ይተርብ yitárrib (-tä-, -jy)	ይተርባል yitárribäl (-tä-, -jy-)
ተረብ tarába (tä-, -ya)	be hungry, i.	ተርቧል tárriböäl (tä-, -jy-)	ይረብ yirráb (-áy)	ይረባል yirrábäl (-áy-)
ተረታ taráttä (tä-)	be overcome, p.	ተረትቷል taráttöäl (tä-)	ይረታ yirrättä	ይረታል yirrättäl
ተረተረ taráttara (-ärättä-)	crack, t.	ተርትረዋል tártiröäl (tä-)	ይተረትር yitaráttir (-jtä-)	ይተረትረል yitaráttiräl (-jtä-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
የገገራሳ yǝrrarāqu (-ārā-)	ተገገራሳ tararāqu (tārā-)	ተገገርተዎ tarār(ǝ)qau (tārā-)	መገገራሳ mararāq (-ārā-; § 8)	ተገገራሳች tararāq ^w ōč (tārā-; -ōč § 6)
የገገራረሳ yǝttarāraq (-tā-)	ተገራረሳ tarāraq (tā-)	ተገራርሳ tarār(ǝ)q ^w o (tā-)	መተገራረሳ mattarāraq (-tā-)	ተገራረሳ tarāraqi (tā-)
የገገራሳ yǝrrarāqu	ተገራሳ tararāqu (tā-)	ተገራርተዎ tarār(ǝ)qau (tā-)	መገራሳ mararāq (§ 8)	ተገራሳች tararāq ^w ōč (tā-; -ōč § 6)
የገገራሳ yǝrrāsā		ተገገሳች tarāst ^w o (-ārā-)	መገገሳች mararāsāt (§ 8)	ተገገሳ tarās (-ārā-; § 8; ፲- -si)
የገገርብ yǝttarrib (-tā-, -ǝy-)	ተገርብ tarrib (tā-, -ǝy-)	ተገርብ tarrib ^w o (tā-, -ǝy-)	መተገርብ matarrib (-tā-, -ǝy-)	ተገርብ tarribi (tā-, -yi)
የገገራብ yǝrrāb (-āy; § 8)	ተገራብ tarāb (tā-, -āy; § 8)	ተገርብ tarrib ^w o (tā-, -ǝy-)	መገራብ mararāb (-āy; § 8)	ተገራብ tarābi (tā-, -yi)
የገገራተ yǝrrātā	ተገራተ tarātā (tā-)	ተገራተች tarātt ^w o (tā-)	መገራተ mararātāt (§ 8)	ተገራተች tarāč (-ārā-; § 8; -፳ -ci)
የገገርተር yǝttartir (-ǝtā-)	ተገርተር tartir (tā-)	ተገርተር tartir ^w o (tā-)	መተገርተር matartar (-ārtā-)	ተገርተር tartari (tā-)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተረከ tárṛakə (tá-)	narrate, t.	ተርካል tárkōāl (tárrik-, tá-)	ይተርከ yītárk (-tárrik-, -tá-)	ይተርካል yītárkāl (-tárrik-, -tá-)
ተረገጦ tarǝggw- mə (tä-)	interpret, t.	ተርገዛል tǝrgwū- mōāl (tá-)	ይተረገጥ yītǝrg- gwūm (-tä-)	ይተረገጥል yītǝrggwū- māl (-tä-)
ተርገበገበ tǝrgǝbg- gǝbə (tä-, -vǝggǝy-)	wave, i.	ተርገበገበል tǝrgǝbgǝ- bōāl (tä-, -vǝggǝy-)	ይርገበገበ yǝr(r)gǝbg- gǝb (§ 7c; -vǝggǝy-)	ይርገበገበል yǝr(r)gǝbg- gǝbāl (§ 7c; -vǝggǝy-)
ተረፈ tárṛafə (tá-)	remain over, i.	ተርፋል tǝrfōāl (tá-)	ይተርፍ yītǝrf (-tá-)	ይተርፋል yītǝrfāl (-tá-)
ተሰለፈ tasǎllafə (-äsä-)	be paraded, p.	ተሰለፋል tasǎllifōāl (-äsä-)	ይሰለፍ yǝssǎllaf (-sä-)	ይሰለፋል yǝssǎllafāl (-sä-)
ተሰማ tasǎmmä (tä-)	be heard, p.	ተሰማቷል tasǎmtōāl (tä-)	ይሰማ yǝssǎmmä	ይሰማል yǝssǎmmāl
ተሰማማ tasǎmām- mä (-äsä-) [ተሰማማ] (tasǎmām- mä, tä-)	make peace, i.	ተሰማማቷል tasǎmām- tōāl (-äsä-) [ተሰማማ] (tasǎmä-, tä-)	ይሰማማ yǝssǎmām- mä [ይሰማማ] (yǝs(s)mǎ-; § 7c)	ይሰማማል yǝssǎmām- māl [ይሰማማ] (yǝs(s)mǎ-; § 7c)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይትረከ yǝtrək ይትርከ yǝtərrik (-tǎ-)	ትረከ tǝrək ትርከ tǝrrik (tǎ-)	ትርከ tǝrk ^{wo} (tǝrrik-, tǎ-)	መትረከ mətrək መትርከ mətərrik (-tǎ-)	ተረከ tar(r)aki (tǎ-)
ይትርጉም yǝtərgwüm (-tǎ-)	ትርጉም tǝrgwüm (tǎ-)	ትርጉም tǝrgwüm ^{wo} (tǎ-)	መትርጉም mətərg- gwüm (-tǎ-)	ተርጎሚ tərgwāmi (tǎ-)
ይርገብገብ yǝr(r)gǎb- gab (§ 7c; -vgǎv)	ትርገብገብ tərgǎbgǎb (tǎ-, -vgǎv)	ትርገብገብ tərgǎb- gǐb ^{wo} (tǎ-, -vgǐv-)	መርገብገብ mər(r)gǎb- gab (§ 7c; mä-, -vgǎv)	ተርገብጋቢ tərgǎbgǎbi (tǎ-, -vgǎv-)
ይትረፍ yǝtrəf		ትርፍ tǝrf ^{wo} (tǎ-)	መትረፍ mətrəf	ተትረፈ təráfi (tǎ-)
ይሰለፍ yǝsǎlaf (-sä-)	ትሰለፍ tǝsǎlaf (-äsǎ-)	ትሰለፍ tǝsǎllif ^{wo} (-äsǎ-)	መሰለፍ massǎlaf (-sä-)	ተሰላፈ tasǎlláfi (-äsä-)
ይሰማ yǝsǎmǎ	ትሰማ tǝsǎmǎ (tǎ-)	ትሰማቶ tǝsǎmt ^{wo} (tǎ-)	መሰማት massǎmát (§ 8)	ተሰሚ tasǎmi (tǎ-)
ይሰማማ yǝsǎmǎmǎ	ትሰማማ tǝsǎmǎmǎ (-äsä-)	ትሰማማቶ tǝsǎmǎmt ^{wo} (-äsä-)	መሰማማት massǎmǎ- mát (§ 8)	ተሰማሚ tasǎmāmi (-äsä-)
[ይሰማ-] (yǝs(s)mǎ-; § 7c)	[ትሰማ-] (tǝsmǎ-, tǎ-)	[ትሰማ-] (tǝsmǎ-, tǎ-)	[መሰማ-] (məs(s)mǎ-; § 7c)	[ተሰማ-] (tǝsmǎ-, tǎ-)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተሰመረ ሸ. tasamárṛa (-äsä-) 2nd -ረሀ -rrah (-äh), etc.	graze, i.	ተሰመርቷል tasamártōāl (-äsämä-)	ይሰመር yissamárr	ይሰመራል yissamártāl
ተሰግራ G. tasamárrä (-äsä-)	graze, i.	ተሰግርቷል tasamártōāl (-äsä-)	ይሰግራ yissamárrä	ይሰግራል yissamártāl
ተሰራ tasárrä (-äsä-)	be built, p. be decreed, P.	ተሰርቷል tasártōāl (-äsä-)	ይሰራ yissárrä (-sä-)	ይሰራል yissárräl (-sä-)
ተሰረ tásara (-sä-)	be tied, p.	ተሰሩል tásrōāl	ይተሰር yittásar (-sä-)	ይተሰራል yittásaräl (-sä-)
ተሰረሰረ tasarásara (-ärässä-)	be bored, P.	ተሰርሰሩል tasársirōāl (-äsä-)	ይሰረሰር yissarásar (-ärässä-)	ይሰረሰራል yissarásaräl (-ärässä-)
ተሰረቀ tasárraqa (-äsä-)	be stolen, P.	ተሰርቋል tasárqōāl (-äsä-)	ይሰረቅ yissárraq (-sä-)	ይሰረቃል yissárraqäl (-sä-)
ተሰሳተ G. tasasáta (-äsä-)	be confused, i.	ተሰስቷል tasás(ī)tōāl (-äsä-)	ይሰሳት yissasát (-sä-)	ይሰሳታል yissasátäl (-sä-)
ተሰሳተ ሸ. tasasátä (tä-)	be confused, i.	ተሰስቷል tasás(ī)tōāl (tä-)	ይሰሳት yissasát	ይሰሳታል yissasátäl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይሰሙር yissámar (-är)		ተሰሙርቶ tasámart ^{wo} (-äsámä-)	መሰሙርት massámä- rat (-ärä-)	ተሰማሪ tasámäri (-äsä-)
ይሰማራ yissamárá		ተሰማርቶ tasámárt ^{wo} (-äsä-)	መሰማራት massámä- rát (§ 8)	ተሰማሪ tasámäri (-äsä-)
ይሰራ yissára (-sä-)		ተሰርቶ tasárt ^{wo} (-äsä-)	መሰራት massarát (-sä-; § 8)	ተሰሪ tasäri (-äsä-)
ይታሰር yittásar (-sä-)	ታሰር tásar (-sä-)	ታሰር tásr ^{wo}	መታሰር mattásar (-sä-)	ታሰሪ täsäri
ይሰርስር yissársar (-ärsä-)		ተሰርስር tasársir ^{wo} (-äsä-)	መሰርስር massársar (-ärsä-)	ተተሰርሰሪ tasársäri (-äsä-)
ይሰረቅ yissáraq (-sä-)		ተሰርቆ tasárq ^{wo} (-äsä-)	መሰረቅ massáraq (-sä-)	ተተሰራቂ tasaráqi (-äsä-)
ይሰሳት yissásät (-sä-; § 8)	ተሰሳት tasásät (-äsä-; § 8)	ተሰስቶ tasás(ī)t ^{wo} (-äsä-)	መሰሳት massásät (-sä-; § 8)	ተሰሳች tasásäč (-äsä-; § 8)
ይሰሳት yissásät (§ 8)	ተሰሳት tasásät (tä-; § 8)	ተሰስቶ tasäs(ī)t ^{wo} (tä-)	መሰሳት massásät (§ 8)	ተሰሳች tasásäč (tä-; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተሰቀለ tasáqqalá (tä-)	be sus- pended, p. ride, i.	ተሰቀለል tasáqlōāl (tä-)	ይሰቀል yissáqqal	ይሰቀላል yissáqqalāl
ተሰበ tasába (tä-, -ya)	be drawn, p.	ተሰበል tásibōāl (tä-, -iy-)	ይሰበ yissáb (-áy)	ይሰበል yissábāl (-áy-)
ተሰበረ tasábbarā (tä-, -bä-)	be broken, p.	ተሰበረል tasábrōāl (tä-, -yr-)	ይሰበር yissábbar (-bä-)	ይሰበረል yissábbarāl (-bä-)
ተሰበሰበ tasábsasaba (tä-, -yásasay-)	be gathered, p.	ተሰበሰበል tasábsibōāl (tä-, -ysiy-)	ይሰበሰበ yissábsasab (-yásasay)	ይሰበሰበል yissábsasabāl (-yásasay-)
ተሰበበረ tasábábbarā (-äsä-, -yā-, -är-)	be shattered, p.	ተሰበበረል tasábáb- rōāl (-äsä-, -yáy-)	ይሰበበር yissábáb- bar (-yā-, -är)	ይሰበበረል yissábábbarāl (-yā-, -är-)
ተሰተ tasáta (tä-)	be missed, p.	ተሰተል tásitōāl (tä-)	ይሰተ yissát	ይሰተል yissátāl
ተሰናበተ tasānābbatā (-äsä-, -bä-)	be dismissed, p.	ተሰናበተል tasānābtōāl (-äsä-, -yt-)	ይሰናበት yissānāb- bat (-sä-, -bä-)	ይሰናበተል yissānāb- batāl (-sä-, -bä-)
ተሰናዳ tasānāddā (-äsä-)	be prepared, p.	ተሰናደተል tasānād(ī)- tōāl (-äsä-, -ärt- § 7d)	ይሰናዳ yissānāddā	ይሰናዳል yissānāddāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይሰታል yissáqal	ተሰታል tasáqal (tä-)	ተሰታሎ tasáql ^w o (tä-)	መሰታል massáqal	ተሰታይ tasáqáj (tä-; -áyy § 6; § 8)
ይሰል yissáb (-áṽ; § 8)	ተሰል tásáb (tä-, -áṽ; § 8)	ተሰሎ tásib ^w o (tä-, -jṽ-)	መሰል mássáb (-áṽ; § 8)	ተሰለ tasábi (tä-, -yi)
ይሰበር yissábar (-áṽ-, -är)	ተሰበር tasábar (tä-, -áṽ-, -är)	ተሰበሮ tasábr ^w o (tä-, -ṽr-)	መሰበር massábar (-áṽ-, -är)	ተሰበሪ tasábári (tä-, -ṽä-)
ይሰበስብ yissábsab (-ṽsáṽ)	ተሰበስብ tasábsab (tä-, ṽsáṽ)	ተሰበስቦ tasábsib ^w o (tä-, -ṽsṽṽ-)	መሰበስብ massábsab (-ṽsáṽ)	ተሰበስቢ tasábsábi (tä-, -ṽsáṽ-)
ይሰበር yissabábar (-ṽáṽ-, -är)	ተሰበር tasabábar (-äsä-, -ṽáṽ-, -är)	ተሰበሮ tasabábr ^w o (-äsä-, -ṽáṽ-)	መሰበር massabá- bar (-ṽáṽ-, -är)	ተሰበሪ tasabábári (-äsä-, -ṽáṽ-)
ይሰት yissát (§ 8)		ተሰት tásit ^w o (tä-)	መሰት mássát (§ 8)	
ይሰናበት yissanábat (-sä-, -áṽ-, -ät)	ተሰናበት tasanábat (-äsä-, -áṽ-, -ät)	ተሰናበቱ tasanábt ^w o (-äsä-, -ṽt-)	መሰናበት massanábat (-sä-, -áṽ-, -ät)	ተሰናበች tasanábáč (-äsä-, -áṽ-; § 8)
ይሰናዳ yissanádä	ተሰናዳ tasanádä (-äsä-)	ተሰናድቶ tasanád(f)- t ^w o (-äsä-, -árt- § 7d)	መሰናዳት massanádát (§ 8)	ተሰናድጅ tasanáj (-äsä-; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተሰነጠቀ tasānāttāq (-äsä-)	be split, p.	ተሰነጠቀል tasāntijqōāl (tä-)	ይሰነጠቅ yissānāttāq	ይሰነጠቅል yissānāttāqāl
ተሰወረ tasāuwara (tä-)	be hidden, P.	ተሰወረል tasāuwürōāl (tä-)	ይሰወር yissāuwar	ይሰወረል yissāuwarāl
ተሰደበ tasāddabə (tä-, -yə)	be abused, P.	ተሰደበል tasādd(ī)bōāl (tä-, -yō-)	ይሰደብ yissāddab (-ay)	ይሰደባል yissāddabāl (-yāl)
ተሰደደ tasāddada (tä-)	migrate, i.	ተሰደደል tasāddōāl (tä-)	ይሰደድ yissāddad	ይሰደዳል yissāddadāl
ተሰዳደቡ tasāddād- dabu (-äsä-, -yu)	quarrel, i.	ተሰዳደቡል tasāddād(ī)- bāuāl (-äsä-, -yāu-)	ይሰዳደቡ yissāddād- dabu (-yu)	ይሰዳደቡል yissāddād- dabāllu (-yāl-)
ተሰጠ tasāttā (-äsä-)	be given, p.	ተሰጥቷል tasātt(ī)tōāl (-äsä-)	ይሰጥ yissātt	ይሰጣል yissāttāl
2nd -ጠህ -ttah (-äh), etc.				
ተሰፋ tasāffā (tä-)	be sewn, p.	ተሰፋቷል tasāfftōāl (tä-)	ይሰፋ yissāffā	ይሰፋል yissāffāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይሰንጠቅ yissántəq		ተሰንጥቆ tasántiq ^w o (tä-)	መሰንጠቅ massántəq	ተሰንጣቂ tasántəqi (tä-)
ይሰወር yissəuər	ተሰወር tasəuər (tä-)	ተሰውሮ tasəuwür ^w o (tä-)	መሰወር massəuər	ተሰዋሪ tasəuwəri (tä-)
ይሰደብ yissədab (-əy)		ተሰደቦ tasəd(ǝ)b ^w o (tä-, -y ^w o)	መሰደብ massədab (-əy)	ተሰዳቢ tasəddäbi (tä-, -yi)
ይሰደድ yissädäd	ተሰደድ tasädäd (tä-)	ተሰደደ tasädd ^w o (tä-)	መሰደድ massädäd	ተሰዳጅ tasädäj (tä- ; § 8)
ይሰዳደብ yissädä- däbu (-yu)	ተሰዳደብ tasädädäbu (-äsä-, -yu)	ተሰዳደብው tasädäd(ǝ)- bäw (-äsä-, -yäu)	መሰዳደብ massädä- däb (-əy)	ተሰዳዳቢ tasädädä- b ^w oč (-äsä-, -äy- ; -čč § 6)
ይሰጥ yissät (§ 8)		ተሰጥቶ tasät(ǝ)t ^w o (-äsä-)	መሰጠት massätät (-ät)	ተሰጥቶ tasät (-äsä- ; § 8 ; -ጢ -či)
ይሰፋ yissäfä		ተሰፋቶ tasäft ^w o (tä-)	መሰፋት massäfat (§ 8)	ተሰፋ tasäfi (tä-, -sä-)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ታረሰ táśśä 2nd ታረሰህ táśśäh, etc.	be rubbed, P.	ታረሰላ táśśōāl	ይታረስ yǝttáśś	ይታረሰል yǝttáśśäl
ተሻለ taśśälä (tä-)	be better, i.	ተሻለላ taśśälōāl (tä-)	ይሻለ yǝśśäl	ይሻለል yǝśśäläl
ተሻሸመ taśśämmä (tä-)	scramble for, t.	ተሻሸሙ taśśämtōāl (tä-)	ይሻሸመ yǝśśämmä	ይሻሸመል yǝśśämmäl
ተሾመ taśśómä (tä-)	be set in authority, P.	ተሾሙ taśśúmōāl (tä-) -ሾ- -śśó- Š.	ይሾሙ yǝśśóm	ይሾሙል yǝśśómäl
ተሸሸገ taśśǝśǝgǝ (-äśśǝśǝ-)	be hidden, P.	ተሸሸገላ taśśǝśǝgōāl (täśśǝ-)	ይሸሸገ yǝśśǝśǝg	ይሸሸገል yǝśśǝśǝgäl (-äśśǝśǝ-)
ተሸሸከ taśśǝññä (-äśśǝ-) 2nd -ሸሸከህ -ññäh, etc.	be escorted, P.	ተሸሸከላ taśśǝññitōāl (-äśśǝ-)	ይሸሸከ yǝśśǝññ (-śśǝ-)	ይሸሸከል yǝśśǝññäl (-śśǝ-)
ተሸሸከመ taśśǝkkamä (-äśśǝ-)	be laden, P.	ተሸሸከሙ taśśǝkkimōāl (-äśśǝ-)	ይሸሸከመ yǝśśǝkkam (-śśǝ-)	ይሸሸከመል yǝśśǝkkä- mäl (-śśǝ-)
ተሸሸገረ taśśǝggara (tä-, -gä-)	cross, t.	ተሸሸገረላ taśśǝgrōāl (tä-)	ይሸሸገረ yǝśśǝggar (-är)	ይሸሸገረል yǝśśǝggaräl (-gä-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይታሕ yǝttās (§ 8)		ታሕቶ tāst ^w o	መታሕት maṭtāsāt	
		ተሕሉ təṣǝl ^w o (tā-)	መሕሉ məṣṣāl (§ 8)	
ይሕማ yǝśāmā	ተሕማ təṣāmā (tä-)	ተሕምቶ təṣāmt ^w o (tä-)	መሕማት məṣṣāmāt (§ 8)	ተሕሚ təṣāmi (tä-)
ይሕም yǝśś ^w óm (§ 8)	ተሕም təṣś ^w óm (tā-; § 8)	ተሕም təṣśúm ^w o (tä-) -ሕ- -ṣ ^w ó- Ṣ.	መሕም məṣṣś ^w óm (§ 8)	ተሕሚ təṣśwāmi (tä-)
ይሕሰግ yǝśṣṣag (-śśśä-)	ተሕሰግ təṣṣṣag (-äśśśä-)	ተሕሰገ təṣṣṣǝḡ ^w o (tāśśä-)	መሕሰግ məṣṣṣṣag (-äśśśśä-)	ተሕሰጊ təṣṣṣṣǝḡ (tāśśä-)
ይሕኝ yǝśśṣāñ (-śśä-; § 8)	ተሕኝ təṣṣṣāñ (-äśśä-; § 8)	ተሕኝቶ təṣṣṣāññit ^w o (-äśśä-)	መሕኝት məṣṣṣāñ(ñ)ät (-śśä-)	ተሕኝ təṣṣṣāññi (-äśśä-)
ይሕከም yǝśṣṣakam (-śśä-)	ተሕከም təṣṣṣakam (-äśśä-)	ተሕከም təṣṣṣakkim ^w o (-äśśä-)	መሕከም məṣṣṣakam (-śśä-)	ተሕከሚ təṣṣṣakkāmi (-äśśä-)
ይሕገር yǝśśṣagar (-är)	ተሕገር təṣṣṣagar (tä-, -är)	ተሕገር təṣṣṣagr ^w o (tä-)	መሕገር məṣṣṣagar (-är)	ተሕገሪ təṣṣṣagāri (tä-)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተሸጠ taššata (-äšä-)	be sold, p.	ተሸጠል taššitōäl (tä-) -ሽ- -sä- Š.	ይሸጥ yjššät (-sä-)	ይሸጥል yjššätäl (-sä-)
ተሸፈነ taššaffana (-äšä-)	be wrapped, p.	ተሸፈነል taššaffinōäl (-äšä-)	ይሸፈን yjššaffan (-sä-)	ይሸፈናል yjššaffanäl (-sä-)
ተቀለመ taqqallama	be stained, p.	ተቀለሟል taqqälmōäl (-älliṃ-)	ይቀለጥ yiqqällam	ይቀለጥል yiqqällamäl
ተቀለቀለ taqqaläq-qalä	be mixed, p.	ተቀለቀለል taqqälqjilōäl	ይቀለቀል yiqqaläq-qal	ይቀለቀልል yiqqaläq-qaläl
ተቀለሷ taqqaläq-qalä	be mixed, p.	ተቀለሷል taqqaläq(ŋ)- lōäl	ይቀለሷ yiqqaläq-qal	ይቀለሷል yiqqaläq-qaläl
ተቋለፈ taqqwällafa	be locked, p.	ተቋለፈል taqqwällifōäl	ይቋለፍ yiqqwällaf	ይቋለፍል yiqqwällafäl
ተቋጠፈ taqqämmä	be robbed, p.	ተቋጠፈል taqqämmj- tōäl	ይቋጠፍ yiqqämmä	ይቋጠፍል yiqqämmäl
ተቋጠሰ taqqämmasä	be tasted, p.	ተቋጠሰል taqqämsōäl	ይቋጠስ yiqqämmas	ይቋጠሰል yiqqämmasäl
ተቋጠጠ taqqämmata	sit, ride, i.	ተቋጠጠል taqqäm(mi)- tōäl	ይቋጠጥ yiqqämmat	ይቋጠጥል yiqqämmätäl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይሰጥ yisṣat (-ṣā-; § 8)		ተሰጦ təṣit ^{wo} (tā-) -ሺ- -ṣā- Ṣ.	መሰጥ məṣṣat (-ṣā-; § 8)	ተሰጥ təṣṣāč (tā-; § 8)
ይሰፈን yisṣāfan (-ṣā-)	ተሰፈን təṣṣāfan (-ṣā-)	ተሰፍን təṣṣāffin ^{wo} (-ṣā-)	መሰፈን məṣṣāfan (-ṣā-)	ተሰፋን təṣṣāffāñ (-ṣā-; -ññ § 6; § 8)
ይቀለም yiqqālam		ተቀለሞ taqqālm ^{wo} (-āllim-)	መቀለም maqqālam	ተቀለሚ taqal(l)āmi
ተይቀለቀለ yiqqālaqal		ተተቀለቀለ taqqālaqil ^{wo}	ተመቀለቀለ maqqālaqal	ተተቀለቀይ taqqālaqāñ (-āyy § 6; § 8)
ይቀለቀለ yiqqālaqal		ተቀለቀለ taqalā- q(ŷ)l ^{wo}	መቀለቀለ maqqalā- qal	ተተቀለቀይ taqalāqāñ (-āyy § 6; § 8)
ይቀጥፍ yiqqawālaf		ተቀጥፍ taqqawālif ^{wo}	መቀጥፍ maqqawālaf	ተተቀጥፍ taqqawālañ
ይቀጥፍ yiqqāmā	ተቀጥፍ taqqāmā	ተቀጥፍ taqqām- mit ^{wo}	መቀጥፍ maqqāmāt (§ 8)	ተቀጥፍ taqqāmi
ይቀመስ yiqqāmas		ተቀመስ taqqāms ^{wo}	መቀመስ maqqāmas	ተቀጥሽ taqqāmāñ (§ 8)
ይቀመጥ yiqqāmat	ተቀመጥ taqqāmat	ተቀመጥ taqqām(mi)- t ^{wo}	መቀመጥ maqqāmat	ተቀጥጥ taqqāmmāč (§ 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተቀረረቡ taqarār- rabu (-yu)	be close together, i.	ተቀረርበዋል taqarār(ī) baual (-yau-)	ይቀረረቡ yiqqarār- rabu (-yu)	ይቀረረባሉ yiqqarārra- ballu (-yā-)
ተቀረጠ taqarrata	pay dues, i.	ተቀርጧል taqartōāl (-qā-)	ይቀረጥ yiqqarrat	ይቀረጣል yiqqarratāl
ተቋረጠ taqworrata	be cut, p.	ተቋርጧል taqwortōāl	ይቋረጥ yiqqworrat	ይቋረጣል yiqqworratāl
ተቀሰቀሰ taqasāq- qasa	be roused, P.	ተቀስቅሷል taqasqisōāl	ይቀሰቀሰ yiqqasāq- qas	ይቀሰቀሳል yiqqasāq- qasāl
ተቀቀለ taqqāqala	be boiled, P.	ተቀቅሏል taqqāqilōāl	ይቀቀል yiqqāqal	ይቀቀላል yiqqāqalāl
ተቀባ taqqābbā	be anointed, P.	ተቀብቷል taqqābtōāl (-yt-)	ይቀባ yiqqābbā	ይቀባል yiqqābbāl
ተቀበለ taqqābbala	accept, t.	ተቀብሏል taqqābbilōāl	ይቀበል yiqqābbal (-āl)	ይቀበላል yiqqābbalāl
ተቀበረ taqqābbara (-bā-)	be buried, P.	ተቀብሯል taqqābrōāl (-yr-)	ይቀበር yiqqābbar (-bā-)	ይቀበራል yiqqābbar- rāl (-bā-)
ተቀገ taqqāddā	be drawn, P.	ተቀድቷል taqqādītōāl (-ärt- § 7d)	ይቀገ yiqqāddā	ይቀገል yiqqāddāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይቀራረቡ yiqqará- rabu (-yu)	ተቀራረቡ taqqarárabu (-yu)	ተቀራርብው taqqarár(ŷ)- bau (-vau)	መቀራረብ maqqará- rab (-ay)	ተቀራረብኝ taqqará- b ^w ōč (-áy-; - ^w ōčč § 6)
ይቀረጥ yiqqárat	ተቀረጥ taqqárat	ተቀርጦ taqqárt ^w o (-qá-)	መቀረጥ maqqárat	ተቀረጥኝ taqqáráč (§ 8)
ይቂረጥ yiqqawrat	ተቂረጥ taqqawrat	ተቂርጦ taqqawrt ^w o	መቂረጥ maqqawrat	ተቂረጥኝ taqqawráč (§ 8)
ይቀስቀስ yiqqásqas	ተቀስቀስ taqqásqas	ተቀስቅስ taqqásqis ^w o	መቀስቀስ maqqásqas	ተቀስቃሽ taqqásqás (§ 8)
ይቀቀል yiqqáqal		ተቀቅሉ taqqáqqil ^w o	መቀቀል maqqáqal	ተቀቃይ taqqáqqáŷ (-áyy § 6; § 8)
ይቀባ yiqqábā (-áy-)	ተቀባ taqqábā (-áy-)	ተቀብቶ taqqábt ^w o (-vt-)	መቀባት maqqábát (-áy-; § 8)	ተቀቢ taqqábi (-áy-)
ይቀብል yiqqábal (-áy-, -äl)	ተቀብል taqqábal (-áy-, -äl)	ተቀብሉ taqqábbil ^w o	መቀብል maqqábal (-áy-, -äl)	ተቀባይ taqqábbáŷ (-áyy § 6; § 8)
ይቀብር yiqqábar (-áy-, -är)		ተቀብር taqqábr ^w o (-vr-)	መቀብር maqqábar (-áy-, -är)	ተቀባሪ taqqábári (-vā-)
ይቀዳ yiqqádā		ተቀድቶ taqqádīt ^w o (-ärt- § 7d)	መቀዳት maqqádát (§ 8)	ተቀድ taqqáj (-qá-; § 8; -ጁ -ji)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተቀደጠ taqáddama	go in front, i.	ተቀደጠኛል taqáddmōāl (-qá-, -rm- § 7d)	ይቀደም yiqqáddam	ይቀደጠል yiqqáddamāl
ተቀደደ taqáddada	be pierced, p.	ተቀደደል taqáddōāl	ይቀደድ yiqqáddad	ይቀደዳል yiqqáddadāl
ተቀጣ taqáttā	be punished, p.	ተቀጥቷል taqáttōāl	ይቀጣ yiqqáttā	ይቀጣል yiqqáttāl
ተቂጣ taqwóttā	be angry, i.	ተቂጥቷል taqwótt(ī)- tōāl	ይቂጣ yiqqwóttā	ይቂጣል yiqqwóttāl
ተቀጠለ taqáttalā	be joined, p.	ተቀጥሏል taqáttīlōāl	ይቀጠል yiqqáttāl (-āl)	ይቀጠላል yiqqáttālāl
ተቃጠለ taqáttalā	be burnt, p.	ተቃጥሏል taqátt(ī)lōāl	ይቃጠል yiqqáttāl (-āl)	ይቃጠላል yiqqáttālāl
ተቀጠረ taqáttara (-tä-)	be engaged, p.	ተቀጥረል taqáttōāl	ይቀጠር yiqqáttar (-tä-)	ይቀጠራል yiqqáttarāl (-tä-)
ተቂጠረ taqwóttara (-tä-)	be counted, p.	ተቂጥረል taqwóttōāl	ይቂጠር yiqqwóttar (-tä-)	ይቂጠራል yiqqwóttarāl (-tä-)
ተቂጠበ taqwóttaba (-ay-)	be saved, p.	ተቂጥበል taqwóttī- bōāl (-iy-)	ይቂጠብ yiqqwóttab (-ay-)	ይቂጠባል yiqqwóttabāl (-ay-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይቀደም yiqqádam	ተቀደም taqádam	ተቀደሞ taqádm ^{wo} (-qá-, -rm- § 7d)	መቀደም maqádam	ተቀዳሚ taqadámi
ይቀደድ yiqqádad		ተቀድ taqádd ^{wo}	መቀድድ maqádad	ተቀዳጅ taqád(d)áj (§ 8)
ይቀጣ yiqqátā	ተቀጣ taqátā	ተቀጥቶ taqát ^t wo	መቀጣት maqqátát (§ 8)	ተቀጥጥ taqátē (-qá-; § 8; -ጢ -čī)
ይቂጣ yiqqwátā	ተቂጣ taqwátā	ተቂጥቶ taqwát(ī)t ^{wo}	መቂጣት maqqwátát (§ 8)	ተቂጥጥ taqwátē (-ጢ -čī)
ይቀጠል yiqqátal (-äl)	ተቀጠል taqátal (-äl)	ተቀጥሉ taqát ^t il ^{wo}	መቀጠል maqqátal (-äl)	ተቀጣይ taqátái (-áyy § 6; § 8)
ይቃጠል yiqqátal (-äl)	ተቃጠል taqátal (-äl)	ተቃጥሉ taqát(ī)l ^{wo}	መቃጠል maqqátal (-äl)	ተቃጣይ taqátái (-áyy § 6; § 8)
ይቀጠር yiqqátar (-tä-)	ተቀጠር taqátar (-tä-)	ተቀጥር taqát ^r wo	መቀጠር maqqátar (-tä-)	ተቀጣሪ taqátári
ይቂጠር yiqqwátar (-tä-)	ተቂጠር taqwátar (-tä-)	ተቂጥር taqwát ^r wo	መቂጠር maqqwátar (-tä-)	ተቂጣሪ taqwátári
ይቂጠብ yiqqwátāb (-äy)		ተቂጥቦ taqwát ^t ib ^{wo} (-iy-)	መቂጠብ maqqwátāb (-äy)	ተቂጣቢ taqwátābi (-yi)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተተጠረ taqáttafa	be cheated, P.	ተተጥሩል taqáttóäl	ይተጠፍ yiqqáttaf	ይተጠፋል yiqqáttafäl
ተደረረ taqqwóffara (-fä-)	be dug, p.	ተደፍሩል taqqwóffir- róäl	ይደረር yiqqwóffar (-fä-)	ይደረራል yiqqwóffar- räl (-fä-)
ተበላ tabállä (-ay-)	be eaten, P.	ተበላቷል tabáltóäl (-ay-, -äl-)	ይበላ yibbállä	ይበላል yibbálläl
ተባለ tabála (-ay-)	be said, P.	ተባለላል tab(ä)lóäl (tä-, -y(ä)-)	ይባል yibbäl	ይባልል yibbäläl
ተበላሽ tabalássä (-ay-) 2nd -ሽህ -ssäh, etc.	be spoiled, P.	ተበላሽቷል tabalástóäl (-ay-)	ይበላሽ yibbaláss	ይበላሽል yibbalássäl
ተበረ tabárrä (-ay-)	be lit, p.	ተበርቷል tabártóäl (-ay-, -är-)	ይበረ yibbárrä	ይበረል yibbárräl
ተባረከ tabárraka (-ay-)	be blessed, i.	ተባርካል tabárkóäl (-ay-)	ይባረክ yibbárrak	ይባረክል yibbárrakäl
ተበሰ täbbasa	be wiped, P.	ተበሰላል täbbisóäl	ይተበስ yittäbbas	ይተበሳል yittäbbasäl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይተጠፍ yiqqátəf		ተተጥሮ taqátəf ^{wo}	መተጠፍ maqqátəf	ተተጣረ taqatəfi
ይቲረር yiqqawəfar (-fä-)		ተቲፍሮ taqawəffir ^{wo}	መቲረር maqqawəfar (-fä-)	ተቲፋሪ taqawəffäri
ይበላ yibbälä	ተበላ täbbälä (-äy-)	ተበላቶ täbbält ^{wo} (-äy-, -äl-)	መበላት mäbbälät (§ 8)	ተበይ täbbäy (-äy-; -äyy § 6; § 8)
ይበል yibbäl (§ 8)		ተበሎ täbb(ä)l ^{wo} (tä-, -y(ä)-)	መበል mäbbäl (§ 8)	ተበይ täbbäy (-äy-; -äyy § 6; § 8)
ይበላሽ yibbäläs (§ 8)		ተበላሽቶ täbbäläst ^{wo} (-äy-)	መበላሽት mäbbäläsät	
ይበራ yibbärä (-är-)		ተበርቶ täbärt ^{wo} (-äy-, -är-)	መበራት mäbbärät (-är-; § 8)	ተበሪ täbäri (-äy-, -är-)
ይበረክ yibbärak	ተበረክ täbärak (-äy-)	ተበርክ täbärk ^{wo} (-äy-)	መበረክ mäbbärak	ተበረኪ täbäräki (-äy-)
ይታበስ yittäbas (-äy-)		ታበሶ täbbis ^{wo}	መታበስ mättäbas (-äy-)	ታበሽ täbbäs (§ 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf (§ 32)
ተበተነ tabəttana (-əy-, -ättä-)	be scattered, P.	ተበተኑል tabəttinjōāl (-əy-, -ätt-)	ይበተን yibbəttan (-ättä-)	ይበተናል yibbəttanā (-ättä-)
ተበደለ tabəddala (-əy-, -äd-)	be ill-treated, P.	ተበደሏል tabəddijōāl (-əy-, -äd-)	ይበደል yibbəddal (-äddä-)	ይበደላል yibbəddalā (-äd-)
ተበደረ tabəddara (-əy-, -äddä-)	borrow, t.	ተበደሩል tabəddirōāl (-əy-, -äd-)	ይበደር yibbəddar (-äddä-)	ይበደራል yibbəddarā (-äddä-)
ተበጀ tabəjjä (-əy-, -äj-) 2nd -ጀህ -jjäh, etc.	be made, P.	ተበጀተል tabəjjijōāl (-əy-, -äj-)	ይበጀ yibbəjj (-äj-)	ይበጃል yibbəjjāl (-äj-)
ተታለለ tatāllala	be deceived, P.	ተታላል tatāllōāl	ይታለል yittāllal (-äl)	ይታለላል yittāllalā
ተጠመ tättama	be sealed, P.	ተጠኘል tättimōāl	ይታተም yittättam	ይታተማል yittättamāl
ተተረተረ tatarəttara (-ärättä-)	be cracked, P.	ተተርተሩል tatarətirōāl (-tä-)	ይተረተር yittarəttar (-ärättä-)	ይተረተራል yittarəttarā (-ärättä-)
ተተርጉመ tatarəggwoma (-är-)	be in- terpreted, P.	ተተርጉኝል tatarəgwū- mōāl (-är-)	ይተርገም yittarəg- gwom (-är-)	ይተርገማል yittarəggw- māl (-är-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይበተን yibbatan (-äta-)	pl. ተበተኑ tabät(t)anu (-ay-, -ät(t)ä-)	ተበተኖ tabättijn ^{wo} (-ay-, -ätt-)	መበተን mabbatan (-äta-)	ተበተኝ tabättän (-ay-, -ätt- ; ññ § 6 ; § 8)
ይበደል yibbadal (-ädä-)	ተበደል tabädal (-ay-, -ädä-)	ተበደሉ tabäddil ^{wo} (-ay-, -äd-)	መበደል mabbadal (-ädä-)	ተበደሪ tabäddäjj (-ay-, -äd- ; äyy § 6 ; § 8)
ይበደር yibbadar (-ädä-)	ተበደር tabädar (-ay-, -ädä-)	ተበደሮ tabäddir ^{wo} (-ay-, -äd-)	መበደር mabbadar (-ädä-)	ተበደሪ tabäddäri (-ay-, -äd-)
ይበጅ yibbaj (-äj ; § 8)		ተበጅኑ tabäjjit ^{wo} (-ay-, -äj-)	መበጅት mabbäjät (-äj-)	
ይታለል yittälal (-äl)		ተታለሉ tääll ^{wo}	መታለል mattälal (-äl)	ተታለሪ tääläjj (-äyy § 6 ; § 8)
ይታተም yittätam		ተታተሞ täättim ^{wo}	መታተም mattätam	ተታተሚ täättämi
ይተርተር yittärtar (-ärtä-)	ተተርተር täärtar (-ärtä-)	ተተርተሮ täärtir ^{wo} (-tä-)	መተርተር mattärtar (-ärtä-)	ተተርተሪ täärtäri (-atä-)
ይተርጉም yittärgwom (-är-)		ተተርጉሞ täärgwü- m ^{wo} (-är-)	መተርጉም mattär- gwom (-är-)	ተተርጎሚ täärgwämi (-är-)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተተክላ təṭəkkəla	be planted, P.	ተተክላል təṭəkkə(l)lōāl (-tā-)	ይተክል yittəkkəl	ይተክላል yittəkkəlal
ተተክሠ təṭəkkwəsa (-wəkkə-)	be scorched, P.	ተተክሠል təṭəkkwəsōāl (-wəkkə-)	ይተክሠ yittəkkwəs (-wəkkə-)	ይተክሠል yittəkkwəsāl (-wəkkə-)
ተተወ təṭəwə (-əwə-)	be left, p.	ተተወል təṭəwōāl (tā-)	ይተወ yittəw	ይተወል yittəwāl (-təwā-)
ተቻለ təčələ	be possible, i.	ተቻለል təčəlōāl (tā-)	ይቻል yičəl	ይቻላል yičəlāl
ተነሣ tənəssā	rise, i.	ተነሣል tənəstōāl	ይነሣ yinnəssā	ይነሣል yinnəssāl
ተንሸተተ tənšəttətə (-ətə)	slide, i.	ተንሸተተል tənšəttōāl	ይንሸተተ yjnšəttət (§ 7c; -ət)	ይንሸተተል yjnšəttətāl (§ 7c; -ətāl)
ተንቀሳቀሰ tənqəsā- qqəsə (§ 7d)	be moved, P.	ተንቀሳቀሰል tənqəsāq(l)- sōāl	ይንቀሳቀስ yjnqəsā- qqəs (§ 7c; -jñq-)	ይንቀሳቀሳል yjnqəsā- qqəsāl (§ 7c; -jñq-)
ተንቀሳቀሰ tənqəsā- nnəqə	be shaken, P.	ተንቀሳቀሰል tənqəni- qōāl	ይንቀሳቀስ yjnnaqə- nnəq	ይንቀሳቀሳል yjnnaqə- nnəqāl
ተንቀሳቀሰ tənqəsā- nnəqə	be shaken, P.	ተንቀሳቀሰል tənqəsā- qōāl	ይንቀሳቀስ yjnnaqə- nnəq	ይንቀሳቀሳል yjnnaqə- nnəqāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይተከል yittákāl		ተተከሉ tāták(ŷ)l ^w o (-tá-)	መተከል mattákāl	ተተከይ tātákáŷ (-áyy § 6; § 8)
ይተከስ yitták ^w os (-óko-)		ተተከሱ tātákkwü- s ^w o (-ók-)	መተከስ matták ^w os (-óko-)	ተተከሽ tātákkwás (-ók-; § 8)
ይተው yittáu (§ 8)		ተተዩ tátit ^w o (tá-)	መተው mattáwat (-táuə-)	
ይቻል yǝčál (§ 8)		ተችሉ táčǝl ^w o (tá-)	መቻል máččál (§ 8)	
ይነሣ yinnásǎ	ተነሣ tanásǎ	ተነሥዩ tanást ^w o	መነሣት mannását (§ 8)	ተነሽ tánás (-ná-; § 8; -ǝ -ši)
ይንሰጥ yinsátat (§ 7c; -ät)	ተንሰጥ tansátat (-ät)	ተንሰዩ tansátt ^w o	መንሰጥ mansátat (§ 7c; -ät)	ተንሰጥኝ tansátáč (§ 8)
ይንቀሳቀስ yinqasáqas (§ 7c; -ǝnq-)	ተንቀሳቀስ tanqasáqas	ተንቀሳቅሱ tanqasá- q(ŷ)s ^w o	መንቀሳቀስ manqasá- qas (§ 7c; -ǝnq-)	ተንቀሳቃሽ tanqasáqás (§ 8)
ይነቅነቅ yinnáqnaq	ተነቅነቅ tanáqnaq	ተነቅንዩ tanáqniq ^w o	መነቅነቅ mannáq- naq	ተነቅናቂ tanáqnáqi
ይነቃነቅ yinnáqánaq		ተነቃንዩ tanáqánaq ^w o	መነቃነቅ mannáqá- naq	

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተንተጠተጠ tañqatə- qqatə (§ 7d)	tremble, i.	ተንተጠተጠላ tañqatəqj- tōāl	ይንተጠተጥ yinqatə- qqat (§ 7c; -jñq-)	ይንተጠተጥላ yinqatəqqə- tāl (§ 7c; -jñq-)
ተነከ tañəkkā	be touched, P.	ተነከተላ tañəktōāl (-nā-)	ይነከ yinnəkkā	ይነከላ yinnəkkāl
ተነከረ tañəkkarə (-ākkä-)	be wetted, P.	ተነከረላ tañəkrōāl (-āk-)	ይነከር yinnəkkar (-ākkä-)	ይነከረላ yinnəkkarāl (-ākkä-)
ተነከሰ tañəkkasə	be bitten, P.	ተነከሰላ tañəksōāl	ይነከሰ yinnəkkas	ይነከሰላ yinnəkkasāl
ተናከሰ tañəkkasə	bite, i.	ተናከሰላ tañəksōāl	ይናከሰ yinnəkkas	ይናከሰላ yinnəkkasāl
ተንከ-ሻከ-ሻ tañkwəšä- kkwəšə (§ 7d)	rustle, i.	ተንከ-ሻከ-ሻላ tañkwəšä- kwüşōāl	ይንከ-ሻከ-ሻ yinkwəšä- kkwəš (§ 7c; -jñk-)	ይንከ-ሻከ-ሻላ yinkwəšä- kkwəšāl (§ 7c; -jñk-)
ተንከባለለ tañkabä- llələ (§ 7d; -yə-)	be rolled, P.	ተንከባለላ tañkabä- llōāl (-yə-)	ይንከባለላ yinkabállal (§ 7c; -jñk-, -yə-, -äl)	ይንከባለላላ yinkabállä- läl (§ 7c; -jñk-, -yə-)
ተንካካ tañkwä- kkwä (§ 7d)	creak, i.	ተንካከተላ tañkwäkwü- tōāl (-äkt-)	ይንካካ yinkwä- kkwä (§ 7c; -jñk-)	ይንካካላ yinkwä- kkwäl (§ 7c; -jñk-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይንቀጥቀጥ yinqátqat (§ 7c; -jñq-)	ተንቀጥቀጥ tañqátqat	ተንቀጥቅጦ tañqát- qit ^{wo}	መንቀጥቀጥ manqátqat (§ 7c; -añq-)	ተንቀጥቃጥ tañqátqáč (§ 8)
ይንከ yinnákā (-ná-)		ተንከቶ tañákt ^{wo} (-ná-)	መንከት mannákát (-ná-; § 8)	ተንከ tañáki (-ná-)
ይንከር yinnákə (-ákä-)	ተንከር tañákə (-ákä-)	ተንከር tañákr ^{wo} (-ák-)	መንከር mannákə (-ákä-)	ተንከሪ tañákəri (-ák-)
ይንከስ yinnákəs		ተንከሶ tañáks ^{wo}	መንከስ mannákəs	ተንከሽ tañákás (§ 8)
ይናከስ yinnákəs	ተናከስ tañákəs	ተናከሶ tañáks ^{wo}	መናከስ mannákəs	ተናከሽ tañákás (§ 8)
ይንከ-ሻከ-ሽ yinkwəśá- kwəś (§ 7c; -jñk-)	ተንከ-ሻከ-ሽ tañkwəśá- kwəś	ተንከ-ሻከ-ሽ tañkwəśá- kwüş ^{wo}	መንከ-ሻከ-ሽ mankwəśá- kwəś (§ 7c; -añk-)	ተንከ-ሻከ-ሽ tañkwəśá- kwás (§ 8)
ይንከባለል yinkəbálal (§ 7c; -jñk-, -yǎ-, -äl)	ተንከባለል tañkəbálal (-yǎ-, -äl)	ተንከባለ tañkə- báll ^{wo} (-yǎ-)	መንከባለል mankəbá- lál (§ 7c; -añk-, -yǎ-, -äl)	ተንከባለይ tañkəbáláj (-yǎ-; -áyy § 6; § 8)
ይንከኳ yinkwákəwǎ (§ 7c; -jñk-)		ተንከኳቶ tañkwá- kwüt ^{wo} (-ákt-)	መንከኳት mankwá- kwát (§ 7c; -añk-; § 8)	

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተኖፀፀ tanāuwatə (-wə-)	be disturbed, p.	ተኖፀ-ዐለ tanāuūtōāl	ይኖፀ yinnāuwat (-wə-)	ይኖፀዐለ yinnāuwatāl (-wə-)
ተነገ tanāddā	be driven, p.	ተነገ-ተለ tanādītōāl (-nārt-, -nārt- § 7d)	ይነገ yinnāddā	ይነገለ yinnāddāl
ተናደደ tanāddadə	be annoyed, i.	ተናደለ tanāddōāl	ይናደደ yinnāddad	ይናደደለ yinnāddadāl
ተነደፈ tanāddafə	be stung, p.	ተነደ-ችለ tanādfōāl	ይነደፍ yinnāddaf	ይነደችለ yinnāddafāl
ተናደፈ tanāddafə	sting, i.	ተናደ-ችለ tanādfōāl	ይናደፍ yinnāddaf	ይናደችለ yinnāddafāl
ተናገረ tanāggara (-är-)	speak, i.	ተናገረለ tanāgrōāl	ይናገር yinnāggar (-är)	ይናገረለ yinnāggarāl (-är-)
ተነጋገረ tanagāggara (-är-)	converse, i.	ተነጋገረለ tanagā- grōāl	ይነጋገር yinnagā- ggar (-är)	ይነጋገረለ yinnagāggarāl (-är-)
ተንጠለጠለ tantälättala	be hung, p.	ተንጠለጥለለ tantältölāl (-tä-)	ይንጠለጠለ yintälättal (§ 7c; -äl)	ይንጠለጠለለ yintälättäl (§ 7c)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይናወጥ yinnāuṭ (-wṭ)		ተናውጦ ṭanāuṭ ^w	መናወጥ mannāuṭ (-wṭ)	ተናዋጥ ṭanāuṭ (§ 8)
ይነጻ yinnāḍā	ተነጻ ṭanāḍā	ተነድቶ ṭanāḍīt ^w (-nārt-, -nārt- § 7d)	መነጻት mannāḍāt (§ 8)	ተነጅ ṭanāḍj (-nā-; § 8; -ጅ -ji)
ይናደድ yinnāḍad	ተናደድ ṭanāḍad	ተናዶ ṭanādd ^w	መናደድ mannāḍad	ተናጻጅ ṭanāḍāj (§ 8)
ይነደፍ yinnāḍaf	ተነደፍ ṭanāḍaf	ተነድፎ ṭanāḍf ^w	መነደፍ mannāḍaf	ተነጻፊ ṭanāḍāfi
ይናደፍ yinnāḍaf		ተናድፎ ṭanāḍf ^w	መናደፍ mannāḍaf	ተናጻፊ ṭanāḍāfi
ይናገር yinnāgar (-är)	ተናገር ṭanāgar (-är)	ተናገሮ ṭanāgr ^w	መናገር mannāgar (-är)	ተናገሪ ṭanāgāri
ይነገር yinnagāgar (-är)	ተነገር ṭanagāgar (-är)	ተነገሮ ṭanagāgr ^w	መነገር mannagā- gar (-är)	ተነገሪ ṭanagāgāri
ይንጠልፍ yintältal (§ 7c; -ältä-)	ተንጠልፍ ṭantältal (-ältä-)	ተንጠልፍ ṭantältij ^w (-tä-)	መንጠልፍ mantältal (§ 7c; -ältä-)	ተንጠልፍ ṭantältāj (-tä-; -äyy § 6; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተገፈ tanáččä 2nd ተገፈህ tanáččäh, etc.	be plucked out, p.	ተገፈተ tanáčtōāl	ይገፈ yinnáččē	ይገፈላ yinnáččäl
ተገፋ tanáfፋä	be inflated, p.	ተገፋተ tanáfፋtōāl (-nä-)	ይገፋ yinnáfፋä	ይገፋላ yinnáfፋäl
ተገፈሰ tanáfፋፍፍä	breathe, i.	ተገፋሰ tanáfፋፍፍōāl (tä-, -mf-)	ይገፋሰ y፲tanáfፋፍፍä	ይገፋሰላ y፲tanáfፋፍፍäl
ተፋፈሰ tanáfፋፍፍä	get fresh air, i.	ተፋፈሰ tanáfፋፍፍōāl	ይፋፈሰ yinnáfፋፍፍä	ይፋፈሰላ yinnáfፋፍፍäl
ተፋ täññä (tä-, -ñä)	recline, i.	ተፋተ täññitōāl (tä-)	ይተፋ y፲täññä (-tä-, -ñä)	ይተፋላ y፲täññäl (-tä-)
ተከለ täkkälä	plant, t.	ተከለ täk(፲)lōāl (tä-)	ይተከለ y፲täk(፲)l (-tä-)	ይተከለላ y፲täk(፲)lä (-tä-)
ተከለከለ täkaläkkä- lä	be hindered, p.	ተከለከለ täkaläkkilōāl	ይከለከለ y፲kaläkkäl	ይከለከለላ y፲kaläkkälä
ተከመረ täkäm፡፡ä	be piled, p.	ተከመረ täkäm፡፡rōāl	ይከመረ y፲käm፡፡ä	ይከመረላ y፲käm፡፡ä räl (-mä-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይነኞ yinnāč (§ 8)		ተነኞ ṭanāčt ^{wo}	መነኞ mannāčāt	ተነኞ ṭanāč (§ 8 ; -ፌ-ፎ)
ይነፋ yinnāfā (-nā-)	ተነፋ ṭanāfā (-nā-)	ተነፋ ṭanāft ^{wo} (-nā-)	መነፋ mannāfāt (-nā- ; § 8)	ተነፋ ṭanāfi (-nā-)
ይተነፍስ yitānfis (-tā-, -mf-)	ተነፍስ ṭānfis (tā-, -mf-)	ተነፍስ ṭānfis ^{wo} (tā-, -mf-)	መተነፍስ matānfas (-tā-, -mf-)	ተነፍስ ṭanāffās (§ 8)
ይናፈስ yinnāfas	ተናፈስ ṭanāfas	ተናፍስ ṭanāfs ^{wo}	መናፈስ mannāfas	ተናፍስ ṭanāffās (§ 8)
ይተንሸ yitāññā (-tā-, -ñä)	ተንሸ ṭāññā (tā-, -ñä)	ተንሸ ṭāññit ^{wo} (tā-)	መተንሸ matāññāt (-tā- ; § 8)	
ይተክል yitkāl	ተክል ṭkāl	ተክል ṭāk(፲)l ^{wo} (tā-)	መተክል matkāl	ተክል ṭākāj (-äyy §6; §8)
ይክልክል yikkālkāl	ተክልክል ṭakālkāl	ተክልክል ṭakālkil ^{wo}	መክልክል makkālkāl	ተክልክል ṭakālkāj (-äyy §6; §8)
ይክመር yikkāmar (-mä-)	ተክመር ṭakāmar (-mä-)	ተክመር ṭakāmmj- r ^{wo}	መክመር makkāmar (-mä-)	ተክመር ṭakāmmāri

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተከረከረ taḵarákka- ra (-ärákkä-)	dispute, i.	ተከረከረሉ taḵará- krōāl (-ärá-)	ይከረከር yikkarā- kkaṛ (-ärákkä-)	ይከረከረሉ yikkarā- kkaṛāl (-ärákkä-)
ተከረየ taḵaráyya (-kä-) 2nd -ረየህ -räyyäh, etc.	take on hire, t.	ተከረየተሉ taḵaráy- tōāl (-kä-, -äjt-)	ይከረየ yikkaráy- yyä (-kä-)	ይከረየሉ yikkaráy- yyāl (-kä-)
ተከሰ tákkwōsa (tōkkosa)	scorch, t.	ተከሰሉ tákkwūsōāl (tō-)	ይተከስ yitákkwūs (-tō-)	ይተከሰሉ yitákkwūsāl (-tō-)
ተከሰሰ takássaša	be accused, p.	ተከሰሉ takássōāl	ይከሰስ yikkássaša	ይከሰሰሉ yikkássašāl
ተከበረ takábbara (-bä-)	be honoured, p.	ተከበረሉ takábrōāl (-äy-)	ይከበር yikkábbar (-bä-)	ይከበረሉ yikkábbar- rāl (-bä-)
ተከተለ takáttaḷa	follow, t.	ተከተለሉ takáttilōāl	ይከተለ yikkáttaḷ (-äl)	ይከተለሉ yikkáttaḷāl
ተከሰሰ tákkaka	be scratched, p.	ተከሰሰሉ tákkōāl	ይተከስ yittákkak	ይተከሰሰሉ yittákkakāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይከረከር yikkārākər (-ärākä-)	ተከረከር takārākər (-ärākä-)	ተከረከር takārākər ^{wo} (-ärä-)	መከረከር makkarä- kar (-ärākä-)	ተከረከረ takārākəri (-ärä-)
ይከረይ yikkārāj (-kä-)	ተከረይ takārāj (-kä-)	ተከረይቶ takārāyit ^{wo} (-kä-, -ājät-)	መከረየት makkarä- yät (-kä-, -ājät)	
ይተከስ yittäkkwüs (-tā-)	ተተከስ tākkwüs (tā-)	ተተከስ tākkwüs ^{wo} (tā-)	መተከስ matäkkwös (-tākkos)	ተከሸ tākkwäs (tā-; § 8)
ይከሰስ yikkāsəs (-äy-, -är)	ተከሰስ takāsəs (-äy-, -är)	ተከሰስ takāsəs ^{wo} (-äy-, -är)	መከሰስ makkasəs (-äy-, -är)	ተከሰሸ takāsäs (§ 8)
ይከበር yikkābər (-äy-, -är)		ተከበር takābr ^{wo} (-yr-)	መከበር makkābər (-äy-, -är)	ተከበረ takābəri (-yā-), honoured; takābbəri, conceited
ይከተል yikkätäl (-äl)	ተከተል takät(t)äl (-äl)	ተከተለ takättil ^{wo} (-äl)	መከተል makkätäl (-äl)	ተከተይ takättāj (-äyy § 6; § 8)
ይተከከ yittākək		ተከ tākək ^{wo}	መተከከ matākək	ተከከ takäki

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተከለ takákkala	be equal, i.	ተከለለ takáklōāl	ይተከለ yittakákkal	ይተከለለ yittakákkalāl
ተከለለ takáffala	be divided, P.	ተከለለለ takáflōāl (-ká-)	ይከለለ yikkáffal (-āl)	ይከለለለ yikkáffalāl
ተከለለ takáffala	share, t.	ተከለለለ takáflōāl	ይከለለ yikkáffal (-āl)	ይከለለለ yikkáffalāl
ተከለተ takáffata	be opened, P.	ተከለተለ takáftōāl	ይከለተ yikkáffat (-ät)	ይከለተለ yikkáffatal
ተወ táwa (táua)	leave, t.	ተተለ títōāl	ይተወ yitáu	ይተወለ yitáwal (-táua-)
ተወለወለ tawáláuwala (táua-)	be wiped, P.	ተወለወለለ tawálwīlōāl (táua-, -lwīl-)	ይወለወለ yiwwaláuwal (yuwa-)	ይወለወለለ yiwwaláuwalāl (yuwa-)
ተወለደ tawállada (táua-, -ál-, -wīl-)	be born, i.	ተወለደለ tawáldōāl (táua-, -wīl-)	ይወለደ yiwwállad (yuwa-, -ál-, -wīl-)	ይወለደለ yiwwálladāl (yuwa-, -ál-, -wīl-)
ተወረረደ tawarár- rada (táua-, -wā-)	bet, i.	ተወረረደለ tawarár- dōāl (táua-, -wā-)	ይወረረደ yiwwarár- rad (yuwa-, -wā-)	ይወረረደለ yiwwarár- radāl (yuwa-, -wā-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይተከላ yittakákal	ተከላ takákal	ተከላ takákl ^{wo}	መተከላ mattakákal	ተከላይ takákáj (-áyy § 6; § 8)
ይከፈል yikkáfal (-äl)	ተከፈል takáfal (-äl)	ተከፍሎ takáfl ^{wo} (-ká-)	መከፈል makkáfal (-äl)	ተከፋይ takáfáj (-áyy § 6; § 8)
ይከፈል yikkáfal (-äl)	ተከፈል takáfal (-äl)	ተከፍሎ takáfl ^{wo}	መከፈል makkáfal (-äl)	ተከፋይ takáfáj (-áyy § 6; § 8)
ይከፈት yikkáfät (-ät)		ተከፍቶ takáf ^{wo}	መከፈት makkáfat (-ät)	ተከፋች takáfäč (§ 8)
ይተው yítäu (§ 8)	ተው täu f. ተይ ተፎይ	ትቶ tj ^{wo}	መተው mätäu (§ 8)	ተይ täi
ይወለወል yijwálwäl (yuwá-)		ተወለወሎ täwálwil ^{wo} (täuá-, -lwül-)	መወለወል mäwálwäl (mäuwa-)	
		ተወለዶ täwáld ^{wo} (täuá-, -wä-)	መወለድ mäwálad (mäuwa-, -äl-, -wä-)	ተወለድ täwáldáj (täuá-, -äl-, -wä-; § 8)
ይወረረድ yijwarárad (yuwá-, -wä-)	ተወረረድ täwarárad (täuá-, -wä-)	ተወረርዶ täwarárd ^{wo} (täuá-, -wä-)	መወረረድ mäwwarárad (mäuwa-, -wä-)	ተወረረድ täwaráráj (täuá-, -wä-; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተፀረፀ təwəṣṣu- wəṣṣə (təuṣṣ-)	be thrown, P.	ተፀረፀል təwəṣṣwü- rōāl (təuṣṣ-)	ይፀረፀር yijwəṣṣu- wəṣṣ (yuwṣṣ-)	ይፀረፀሉል yijwəṣṣu- wəṣṣāl (yuwṣṣ-)
ተዋሰ təwāsə (təuṣṣ-)	be guaran- tor, i.	ተዋሰል təwāsōāl (təuṣṣ-)	ይዋሰ yijwās (yuwās)	ይዋሰል yijwāsāl (yuwās)
ተወሰደ təwəssadə (təuṣṣ-, -əs-)	be re- moved, P.	ተወሰደል təwās(ŋ)- dōāl (təuṣṣ-, -əs-)	ይወሰድ yijwəssad (yuwṣṣ-, -əs-)	ይወሰዳል yijwəssad- dāl (yuwṣṣ-, -əs-)
ተወቀ təuwaqə (-wə-)	be known, P.	ተወቀል təu(ŋ)qōāl	ይተወቅ yittəuwaq (-wəq)	ይተወቅል yittəu- waqāl(-wə-)
ተወተጠ təwəqqatə (təuṣṣ-)	be crushed, P.	ተወተጠል təwəqqatōāl (təuṣṣ-)	ይወተጥ yijwəqqat (yuwṣṣ-)	ይወተጥል yijwəqqat- tāl (yuwṣṣ-)
ተወዘዘ təwəzəṣu- wəzə (təuṣṣ-, -wəzəuww-)	be shaken, P.	ተወዘዘል təwəzəwü- zōāl (təuṣṣ-, -wəz-)	ይወዘዝ yijwəzəṣu- wəz (yuwṣṣ-, -wəzəuww-)	ይወዘዝል yijwəzəṣu- wəzāl (yuwṣṣ-, -wəzəuww-)
ተወደደ təwəddadə (təuṣṣ-)	be loved, P.	ተወደደል təwəddōāl (təuṣṣ-)	ይወደድ yijwəddad (yuwṣṣ-)	ይወደዳል yijwəddad- dāl (yuwṣṣ-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይጠርጠር yǝwwárwar (yuwǎ-)		ተጠርጠር tǎwár- wür ^w o (tǎuǎ-)	መጠርጠር mǎwwár- war (mǎuǎ-)	ተጠርጥሪ tǎwarwári (tǎuǎ-)
ይዋስ yǝwwás (yúwás; § 8)	ተዋስ tǎwás (tǎuás; § 8)	ተውሰ tǎwüs ^w o (tǎuüs ^w o)	መዋስ mǎwwás (mǎuǎwás; § 8)	ተዋሽ tǎwás (tǎuás; § 8; -ሺ -ሽi)
ይጠሰድ yǝwwásad (yuwǎ-, -ús-)		ተጠሰድ tǎwás(ǝ)d ^w o (tǎuǎ-, -ús-)	መጠሰድ mǎwwásad (mǎuǎwǎ-, -ús-)	ተጠሰድ tǎwásǎj (tǎuǎ-, -ús-; § 8)
ይታጠቅ yǝttáuǎq (-ωq)		ታውቅ tǎu(ǝ)q ^w o	መታጠቅ mǎttáuǎq (-ωq)	ታዋቂ tawáqi (tǎuǎ-)
ይጠቀጥ yǝwwóqat (yuwó-)		ተጠቅጥ tǎwóqt ^w o (tǎuó-)	መጠቀጥ mǎwwóqat (mǎuǎwó-)	ተጠቃጥ tǎwóqǎǎ (tǎuó-; § 8)
ይጠዝጠዝ yǝwwǎzwǎz (yuwǎ-, -óZWω-)	ተጠዝጠዝ tǎwǎzwǎz (tǎuǎ-, -óZWω-)	ተጠዝውዝ tǎwǎz- wüz ^w o (tǎuǎ-, -óZ-)	መጠዝጠዝ mǎwwǎz- wǎz (mǎuǎwǎ-, -óZWω-)	ተጠዝጥዝ tǎwǎzwǎš (tǎuǎ-, -óZ-; § 8)
ይጠደድ yǝwwódad (yuwó-)	ተጠደድ tǎwódad (tǎuó-)	ተጠደ tǎwódd ^w o (tǎuó-)	መጠደድ mǎwwódad (mǎuǎwó-)	ተጠደድ tǎwó(d)ǎj (tǎuó-; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተዋደዱ təwáddadu (təuá-)	agree, i.	ተዋደዱል təwáddauāl (təuá-)	ይዋደዱ yiwwáddadu (yuwá-)	ይዋደዱል yiwwáddadu dállu (yuwa-)
ተወጋ təwóggā (təuó-)	be pricked, p.	ተወጋጽኑል təwóggāōāl (təuó-)	ይወጋ yiwwóggā (yuwó-)	ይወጋል yiwwóggāl (yuwó-)
ተዋጋ təwággā (təuá-)	fight; butt, i.	ተዋጋጽኑል təwággāōāl (təuá-)	ይዋጋ yiwwággā (yuwá-)	ይዋጋል yiwwággāl (yuwá-)
ተዘረ təzárǎ (-ázá-)	be sown, p.	ተዘርጽኑል təzárǎōāl (-ázá-)	ይዘረ yizzárǎ (-zá-)	ይዘረል yizzárǎl (-zá-)
ተዘረፈ təzárǎfā (-ázá-)	be looted, p.	ተዘርፍኑል təzárǎfōāl (-ázá-)	ይዘረፍ yizzárǎf (-zá-)	ይዘረፍል yizzárǎfāl (-zá-)
ተዘቀዘቀ təzəqəzzə- qə	be inclined, p.	ተዘቅዝቅኑል təzəqəzzəōāl	ይዘቀዝቅ yizzəqəz- zəq	ይዘቀዝቅል yizzəqəzzə- qāl
ተዘወረ təzəwəṛə	be turned, p.	ተዘወድኑል təzəwəṛōāl	ይዘወር yizzəwəṛ	ይዘወርል yizzəwəṛāl
ተዘዘ təzzəzə	obey, t.	ተዘዘኑል təzzəōāl	ይተዘዘ yittəzzəz	ይተዘዘል yittəzzəzāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይዋደዱ yiwwádadu (yuwá-)	ተዋደዱ təwádadu (təuá-)	ተዋደው təwáddəu (təuá-)	መዋደድ məwwádad (məuá-)	ተዋደኛ təwádj ^w óč (təuá-; - ^w óčč § 6)
ይወጋ yiwwógā (yuwó-)		ተወገተ təwógt ^w o (təuó-)	መወጋት məwwógát (məuó-; § 8)	ተወገ təwági (təuá-, -óg-)
ይዋጋ yiwwágā (yuwá-)	ተዋጋ təwágā (təuá-)	ተዋገተ təwágt ^w o (təuá-)	መዋጋት məwwágát (məuá-; § 8)	ተዋገ təwági (təuá-)
ይዘራ yizzárā (-zá-)		ተዘርቶ təzár ^t ^w o (-ázá-)	መዘራት məzzárát (-zá-; § 8)	
ይዘረፍ yizzáraf (-zá-)		ተዘርፎ təzár ^f ^w o (-ázá-)	መዘረፍ məzzáraf (-zá-)	ተዘራፊ təzaráfi (-ázä-)
ይዘቅዝቅ yizzáqzaq (-zá-)	ተዘቅዝቅ təzáqzaq	ተዘቅዝቶ təzáqziq ^w o	መዘቅዝቅ məzzáqzaq	ተዘቅዝቂ təzáqzáqi
ይዘውር yizzáuar (-zá-)		ተዘውር təzáuür ^w o	መዘውር məzzáuar	ተዘዋሪ təzáuári
ይተሰረዝ yittázaz (-zá-)	ተሰረዝ tázaz	ተሰረዝ tázz ^w o	መተሰረዝ məttázaz	ተሰረዝ tázáz (§ 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተዘጋ tazággä	be shut, p.	ተዘገተል tazágtōāl	ይዘጋ yizzággä	ይዘጋል yizzággāl
ታየ täyyä 2nd ታየህ täyyäh, etc.	be seen, p.	ታይተል täйтōāl	ይታይ yittäyy	ይታያል yittäyyāl
ተያዘ tayáza (tajä-)	be seized, P.	ተያዘል täyizōāl (täiz-)	ይያዝ yiyýáz	ይያዛል yiyýázāl
ተዳመመ tadámmata	be ginned, P.	ተዳጦጦል tadámtoāl	ይዳመጥ yiddámmaṭ	ይዳመጥል yiddámma- tāl
ተደረገ tadárraga	be done, P.	ተደረገል tadárgōāl (-dä-)	ይደረግ yiddárrag	ይደረጋል yiddárra- gāl
ተደበለቀ tadabálläqä (-yä-)	be mixed, P. interfere, i.	ተደበለቀል tadábliqōāl (-dä-, -yl-)	ይደበለቅ yiddabál- läq (-dä-, äyä-, -áll-)	ይደበለቅል yiddabállä- qāl (-dä-, äyä-, -áll-)
ተደበለቀ ሹ tadabálläqä (-yä-)	be mixed, P. interfere, i.	ተደበለቀል tadabál- qōāl (-yä-)	ይደበለቅ yiddabál- läq (-yä-)	ይደበለቅል yiddabállä- qāl (-yä-)
ተደገፈ tadággaga	lean, i. (= ተገደረ)	ተደገፈል tadággifoāl (-dä-)	ይደገፍ yiddággaf	ይደገፋል yiddággä- fāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይዘጋ yizzägä		ተዘገተ täzägt ^{wo}	መዘጋት mazzägat (§ 8)	ተዘገ täzägi (-zä-)
ይተይ yittäi (-äyy § 6; § 8)	ተይ täi (täyy § 6)	ተይተ täit ^{wo}	መተየት mattäiat (-ä'ät)	
ይያዝ yīyyāz (§ 8)	ተያዝ täyāz (täiāz; § 8)	ተያዘ täyiz ^{wo} (täiiz ^{wo})	መያዝ mäyyāz (§ 8)	ተያዝ täyāz (täiāz; § 8)
ይደመጥ yiddāmaṭ		ተደጦጦ tädāmt ^{wo}	መደመጥ maddāmaṭ	ተደጦጥ tädāmaṣ (§ 8)
ይደረገ yiddārag (-dä-)		ተደርገ tädārg ^{wo} (-dä-)	መደረገ maddārag (-dä-)	ተደረገ tädar(r)ägi (-dä-)
ይደብለት yiddäbläq (-dä-, -yl-)	ተደብለት tädäbläq (-dä-, -yl-)	ተደብለቶ tädäbliq ^{wo} (-dä-, -yl-)	መደብለት maddäbläq (-dä-, -yl-)	ተደብለቱ tädäbläqi (-dä-, -yl-)
ይደባለት yiddäbäläq (-yā-)	ተደባለት tädäbäläq (-yā-)	ተደባለቶ tädäbälq ^{wo} (-yā-)	መደባለት maddäbäläq (-yā-)	ተደባለቱ tädäbäläqi (-ayā-)
ይደገፍ yiddägäf	ተደገፍ tädägäf	ተደገፍ tädäggif ^{wo} (-dä-)	መደገፍ maddägäf	ተደገፍ tädäggäfi

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተጀመላ tajǝmmala	be added, P.	ተጀምላ tajǝmmi- lōāl	ይጀመላ yijǝmmal (-āl)	ይጀመላ yijǝmma- lāl
ተጀመረ tajǝmmara (-mä-)	be begun, P.	ተጀምረ tajǝmmi- rōāl	ይጀመር yijǝmmar (-mä-)	ይጀመራ yijǝmma- rāl (-mä-)
ተገገ taggā	persevere, P.	ተገገላ taggtōāl	ይተገገ yitaggā	ይተገገ yitaggāl
ተገገለ taggala	struggle, i.	ተገገላ tagglōāl	ይተገገለ yittaggal	ይተገገለ yittaggalāl
ተገለበበ tagalabāb- baṭa (-yā-)	be com- pletely in- verted, p.	ተገለበበላ tagalabāb- tōāl (-yāy-)	ይገለበበ yiggalabāb- baṭ (-gä-, -yā-)	ይገለበበላ yiggalabāb- baṭāl (-gä-, -yā-)
ተገለበበ tagalābbata	beinverted, P.	ተገለበበላ tagālbiṭōāl (-ly-)	ይገለበበ yiggalābbat (-gä-)	ይገለበበላ yiggalābbe- ṭāl (-gä-)
ተገረ tagarrā	be tamed, P.	ተገርገላ tagārtōāl (-gā-)	ይገረ yiggarrā	ይገረ yiggarrāl
ተገረመ tagarraṃa	be sur- prised, i.	ተገርገላ tagārmōāl (-gā-)	ይገርገ yiggarraṃ	ይገርገላ yiggarra- māl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይጅመል yijǰəməɫ (-äl)		ተጅምሎ täǰəmmil ^{wo}	መጅመል məǰǰəməɫ (-äl)	
ይጅመር yijǰəməɾ (-mä-)		ተጅምር täǰəmm- mir ^{wo}	መጅመር məǰǰəməɾ (-är)	ተጅምሪ täǰəmmári
ይትጋ yitǵä	ትጋ tǵä	ተግቶ täǵt ^{wo}	መትጋት mətǵät (§ 8)	ተጊ täǵi (tä-)
ይተገል yittäǵal	ተገል täǵal	ተገሎ täǵl ^{wo}	መተገል məttäǵal	ተጋይ täǵáj (-äyy § 6; § 8)
ይገለባበጥ yiggəlabä- bat (-gä-, -yáy-)	ተገለባበጥ täǵəlabäbat (-yáy-)	ተገለባብጦ täǵəlabä- bäbt ^{wo} (-yáy-)	መገለባበጥ məggəlabä- bäbat (-yáy-)	ተገለባባጭ täǵəlabä- bäč (-yáy-; § 8)
ይገልበጥ yiggälbat (-ly-, -ät)		ተገልብጦ täǵälbi ^{two} (-ly-)	መገልበጥ məggälbat (-ly-, -ät)	ተገልባጭ täǵälbäč (-ly-; § 8)
ይገራ yiggärä (-gä-)		ተገርቶ täǵärt ^{wo} (-gä-)	መገራት məggärät (-gä-; § 8)	ተገሪ täǵäri (-gä-)
ይገርጥ yiggäram (-gä-)		ተገርጥ täǵärm ^{wo} (-gä-)	መገርጥ məggäram (-gä-)	ተገራጫ täǵärrämi

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተገረፈ tagárrafa (-gá-)	be beaten, P.	ተገርፋል tagárrtōāl (-gá-)	ይገረፍ yiggárraf (-gá-)	ይገረፋል yiggárrafāl (-gá-)
ተገገሠ tággasa	be patient, i.	ተገፂል tággisōāl	ይተገሥ yittággas	ይተገገል yittággasāl
ተገበ tagábbā	be proper, i.	ተገበቷል tagábtōāl (-yt-)	ይገበ yiggábbā	ይገበል yiggábbāl
ተጋበ tagábbā	be married, P.	ተጋበቷል tagábtōāl (-yt-)	ይጋበ yiggábbā	ይጋበል yiggábbāl
ተገነበሰ tagwónāb- basā	be bent, p.	ተገንበሷል tagwóm- bīsōāl	ይገነበስ yiggwónāb- bas	ይገንበሳል yiggwónāb- basāl
ተገናኘ taganáññā 2nd -ኘህ -ññāh, etc.	meet, t.	ተገናኝቷል taganáñ- tōāl	ይገናኝ yigganáññ (-āñ § 6)	ይገናኝል yigganáñ- ñāl
ተገኘ tagáññā (-gá-) 2nd -ኘህ -ññāh, etc.	be found, P.	ተገኝቷል tagáñtōāl (-gá-)	ይገኝ yiggáññ (-gá-; -āñ § 6)	ይገኝል yiggáññāl (-gá-)
ተገዛ tagázzā	be bought, P.	ተገዛቷል tagáztōāl	ይገዛ yiggázzā	ይገዛል yiggázzāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይገረፍ yiggáraf (-gǎ-)	ተገረፍ tagáraf (-gǎ-)	ተገርፎ tagárf ^{wo} (-gǎ-)	መገረፍ maggáraf (-gǎ-)	ተገራፈ tagarǎfi (-gǎ-)
ይተገሥ yittágas	ተገሥ tágas	ተገሥ tággis ^{wo}	መተገሥ mattágas	ተገሽ tággǎś (§ 8)
		ተገብቶ tagábt ^{wo} (-yt-)	መገብት maggábát (-ǧy-; § 8)	
ይጋባ yiggábǎ (-yǎ)	ተጋባ tagábǎ (-yǎ)	ተጋብቶ tagábt ^{wo} (-yt-)	መጋብት maggábát (-yát; § 8)	ተጋቢ tagábi (-yi)
ይጉገበስ yiggwómbas	ተጉገበስ tagwómbas	ተጉገበሶ tagwómbis ^{wo}	መጉገበስ maggwómbas	ተጉገባሽ tagwómbǎś (§ 8)
ይገናኝ yigganáñ (§ 8)	ተገናኝ taganáñ (§ 8)	ተገናኝቶ taganáñt ^{wo}	መገናኘት magganáñ- (ñ)ät	ተገናኝ taganáñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ይገኝ yiggǎñ (-gǎ-; § 8)	ተገኝ táǎñ (-gǎ-; § 8)	ተገኝቶ tagáñt ^{wo} (-gǎ-)	መገኘት maggǎñ(ñ)ät (-gǎ-) መገኝ mǎggǎñ(-gǎ-; -ññ § 6; § 8)	
ይገዛ yiggázǎ	ተገዛ tagázǎ	ተገዛቶ tagáz ^{wo} t	መገዛት maggázát (§ 8)	ተገዛ tágázǎ (-ǎǎ; § 8; -ገዛ -ǎi)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተገዘ tagwāza	set out, i.	ተገዘለ tagwūzōāl	ይገዝ yiggwāz	ይገዛለ yiggwāzāl
ተገዳ tagwōddā	be injured, P.	ተገደቷለ tagwōd(ī)- tōāl (-órt- § 7d)	ይገዳ yiggwōddā	ይገዳለ yiggwōddāl
ተገደለ tagāddalā	fight, i.	ተገደላለ tagādlōāl	ይገደል yiggāddal	ይገደላለ yiggāddalāl
ተገደለ tagāddafā	lean, i.	ተገደላለ tagāddifōāl (-gā-)	ይገደፍ yiggāddaf	ይገደፋለ yiggāddafāl
ተገጠ tagāččā 2nd -ጠሀ -ččāh, etc.	be knocked, p.	ተገጠቷለ tagāčtōāl	ይገጠ yiggāčč	ይገጠለ yiggāččāl
ተገፋ tagāffā	be pushed, P.	ተገፋቷለ tagāftōāl	ይገፋ yiggāffā	ይገፋለ yiggāffāl
ተገጠ tāttā	be lacking, i.	ተገጠቷለ tāttōāl	ይገጠ yittāttā	ይገጠለ yittāttāl
ተገለ tātālā	be thrown, P.	ተገለቷለ tātīlōāl (tā-)	ይገለ yittāl	ይገለለ yittālāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይገዝ yiggwáz (§ 8)	ተገዝ tágwáz (§ 8)	ተገዝ tágwüz ^{wo}	መገዝ mággwáz (§ 8)	ተገዛ tágwáz (§ 8; -ዝ -zi)
ይገዳ yiggwádā		ተገድቶ tagwód(ገ)- t ^{wo} (-órt- § 7d)	መገዳት maggwó- dát (§ 8)	ተገድ tágwój (§ 8; -ገ -ji)
ይገዳል yiggádal	ተገዳል tagádal	ተገድሎ tagádl ^{wo}	መገዳል maggádal	ተገዳይ tagádáj (-áyy § 6; § 8)
ይገዳፍ yiggádaf	ተገዳፍ tagádaf	ተገድፎ tagáddif ^{wo} (-gá-)	መገዳፍ maggádaf	ተገዳፊ tagáddáfi
ይገዳሩ yiggáč (§ 8)	ተገዳሩ tágáč (§ 8)	ተገዳሩቶ tagáčt ^{wo}	መገዳሩት maggáčát	ተገዳሩ tágáč (§ 8) [ተገዳፊ] (tagáçi)
ይገዳፋ yiggáfā	ተገዳፋ tagáfā	ተገድፋቶ tagáf ^{wo}	መገዳፋት maggáfát (§ 8)	ተገዳፊ tagáfí (-gá-)
		ተገዳቶ tátt ^{wo}	መገዳታት mattátát (§ 8)	
ይገዳል yigtál (§ 8)		ተገዳሎ tátíl ^{wo} (tá-)	መገዳል mattál (§ 8)	ተገዳይ tátáj (-áyy § 6; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተጣላ təṭallā	quarrel, i.	ተጣላቷ təṭaltōāl	ይጣላ yittallā	ይጣላል yittallāl
ተጠመቀ təṭammaqə	be wrung; be baptized, p.	ተጠመቀል təṭamqōāl	ይጠመቅ yittammaq	ይጠመቅል yittammaqāl
ተጠመዘዘ təṭaməzza- zə	be twisted, p.	ተጠመዘዘል təṭəmzizōāl	ይጠመዘዝ yittaməzzaz	ይጠመዘዝል yittaməzzazāl
ተጠመደ təṭammaḍa	be yoked, p.	ተጠመደል təṭamdōāl	ይጠመድ yittammad	ይጠመድል yittammadāl
ተጠመጠመ təṭaməttə- mə	be wound, p.	ተጠመጠመል təṭəmtj- mōāl	ይጠመጠም yittaməṭ- təm	ይጠመጠምል yittaməṭtə- māl
ተጠራ təṭarrā	be called, p.	ተጠራቷ təṭartōāl (-tā-)	ይጠራ yittarrā	ይጠራል yittarrāl
ተጣራ təṭarrā	summon, t.	ተጣራቷ təṭartōāl	ይጣራ yittarrā	ይጣራል yittarrāl
ተጠረገ təṭarraga	be cleaned, p.	ተጠረገል təṭərgōāl (-är-)	ይጠረግ yittarrag	ይጠረግል yittarragāl
ተጠረጠረ təṭarəttara (-ärəttä-)	be doubted, p.	ተጠረጠረል təṭərtjōāl (-əttä-)	ይጠረጠር yittarəttar (-ärəttä-)	ይጠረጠራል yittarəttarāl (-ärəttä-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይጣላ yittálā	ተጣላ tatálā	ተጣላቶ tatáltʷo	መጣላት mattálat (§ 8)	ተጣይ tátái (-áyy § 6; § 8)
ይጠመቅ yittámaq	ተጠመቅ tatámaq	ተጠምቆ tatámqʷo	መጠመቅ mattámaq	ተጠግቂ tátammáqi
ይጠምዝዝ yittámzaz		ተጠምዝዝ tátámzizʷo	መጠምዝዝ mattámzaz	ተጠምዝጋሪ tátámzáž (§ 8)
ይጠመድ yittámad		ተጠምዶ tátámdʷo	መጠመድ mattámad	ተጠግድ tátámmáj (§ 8)
ይጠምጠም yittámtam	ተጠምጠም tátámtam	ተጠምጥጥ tátámtijʷo	መጠምጠም mattámtam	ተጠምጣጣ tátámtámi
ይጠራ yittará (-tā-)		ተጠርቶ tátártʷo (-tā-)	መጠራት mattárat (-tā-; § 8)	ተጠሪ tátári (-tā-)
ይጣራ yittará		ተጣርቶ tátártʷo	መጣራት mattárat (§ 8)	ተጣሪ tátári
ይጠረገ yittárag (-ār-)		ተጠርገ tátárgʷo (-ār-)	መጠረገ mattárag (-ār-)	
ይጠርጠር yittártar (-ártä-)		ተጠርጥር tátártijʷo (-ártä-)	መጠርጠር mattártar (-ártä-)	ተጠርጣሪ tátártári (-ártä-)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተጠቀሰ təṭəqállala	be rolled up, p.	ተጠቀሰል təṭəqállōāl (-tā-) ተጠቀሰል təṭəqállōāl (-tā-)	ይጠቀሳል yittəqállāl (-äl)	ይጠቀሳል yittəqállā- lāl
ተጠቀሰው təṭəqáq- qamu	agree together, i.	ተጠቀሰው təṭəqáq(ī)- mauāl	ይጠቀሳል yittəqáq- qamu	ይጠቀሳል yittəqáqq- māllu
ታጠበ tátṭəbə (-ya)	be washed, p.	ታጠበል tát(ī)bōāl (-yō-)	ይታጠብ yittátṭəb (-əy)	ይታጠብ yittátṭəbāl (-əy-)
ተጠበሰ təṭəbbasa	be toasted, p.	ተጠበሰል təṭəbsōāl (-ys-)	ይጠበስ yittəbbas	ይጠበሳል yittəbbasāl
ተጠበቀ təṭəbbəqə	be guarded, p.	ተጠበቀል təṭəbbiqōāl	ይጠበቅ yittəbbəq	ይጠበቅል yittəbbəqāl
ተጠበቀ təṭəbbəqə	be squeezed, p.	ተጠበቀል təṭəbqōāl (-yq-)	ይጠበቅ yittəbbəq	ይጠበቅል yittəbbəqāl
ተጠበበ təṭəbbəbə (-ya)	be wise; be in diffi- culty, i.	ተጠበበል təṭəbbōāl	ይጠበብ yittəbbəb (-əy)	ይጠበብ yittəbbəbāl (-əyāl)
ታጠነ tátṭana	be per- fumed, p.	ታጠነል tát(ī)nōāl	ይታጠን yittátṭan	ይታጠናል yittátṭanāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይጠቅለል yittäqlal (-äqlä-)	ተጠቅለል täṭäqlal (-äqlä-)	ተጠቅለሎ täṭäqlil ^{wo} (-tä-)	መጠቅለል mattäqlal (-äqlä-)	ተጠቅላይ täṭäqläḵ (-tä-; -äyy § 6; § 8)
ይጠቅታል yittäqäqä- mu	ተጠቅታል täṭäqäqä- mu	ተጠቅታል täṭäqäq(ḵ)- mäu	መጠቅታል mattäqä- qam	ተጠቅታል täṭäqäqä- m ^{wo} (— (— § 6)
ይታጠቅ yittätäṭab (-äṭ)	ታጠቅ täṭäṭab (-äṭ)	ታጥቅ täṭ(ḵ)b ^{wo} (-ṭ ^{wo})	መታጠቅ mattätäṭab (-äṭ)	ታጣቅ täṭäṭabi (-ṭi)
ይጠቅስ yittäṭbas (-ṭas)		ተጠቅስ täṭäṭbs ^{wo} (-ṭs-)	መጠቅስ mattäṭbas (-ṭas)	ተጠቅስ täṭäṭbäs (-ṭṭ-; § 8)
ይጠቅቅ yittäṭbaq (-ṭṭä-)	ተጠቅቅ täṭäṭbaq (-ṭṭä-)	ተጠቅቅ täṭäṭbbiq ^{wo}	መጠቅቅ mattäṭbaq (-ṭṭä-)	ተጠቅቅ täṭäṭbbäqi
ይጣቅቅ yittäṭbaq (-ṭäq)		ተጣቅቅ täṭäṭbq ^{wo} (-ṭq-)	መጣቅቅ mattäṭbaq (-ṭäq)	ተጣቅቅ täṭäṭbäqi (-ṭä-)
ይጠቅብ yittäṭbab (-ṭäṭ)	ተጠቅብ täṭäṭbab (-ṭäṭ)	ተጠቅ täṭäṭbb ^{wo}	መጠቅብ mattäṭbab (-ṭäṭ)	ተጠቅብ täṭäṭbbäbi (-ṭi)
ይታጠቅ yittätätan	ታጠቅ täṭätan	ታጥቅ täṭ(ḵ)n ^{wo}	መታጠቅ mattätätan	ታጣቅ täṭätän (-ṭṭ § 6; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተጠነተ tatānāq- qəqə	beware, i.	ተጠነተል tatānāqjōāl	ይጠነተ yittānāq- qəq	ይጠነተል yittānāq- qəqāl
ተጠየቀ tatāyyaqə (-äq-)	be asked, P.	ተጠየቀል tatāyyiqōāl	ይጠየቅ yittāyyaq (-äq)	ይጠየቅል yittāyyaqāl (-äq-)
ተጠጋ tatāggä	lean, i.	ተጠጋል tatāggjōāl	ይጠጋ yittāggä	ይጠጋል yittāggāl
ተጠጣ tatātā	be drunk, P.	ተጠጥሏል tatātittōāl	ይጠጣ yittātā	ይጠጣል yittātāl
ተጣረ tatāfa (-ä- -sä-)	be written, P.	ተጥሏል tāttfōāl (tā-, -ä- -sij-)	ይጣፍ yittāf (-ä- -ssä-)	ይጣሩል yittāfal (-ä- -ssä-)
ተጠረ tāttāfa	be folded, P.	ተጥሏል tāttfōāl	ይተጠፍ yittāttāf	ይተጠሩል yittāttāfal
ተጨመረ täčämmarə (-mä-)	be increased, P.	ተጨመሩል täčämmj- rōāl	ይጨመር yiččämmar (-mä-)	ይጨመሩል yiččämma- rāl (-mä-)
ተጠረከ täčärrasə (-äčärrä-)	be finished, P.	ተጠርጧል täčärrisōāl (-äčä-)	ይጠረክ yiččärras (-ärrä-)	ይጠረክል yiččärrasāl (-ärrä-)
ተጠቂነ täčäqqwəna (-čəqqon-)	be pressed, P.	ተጠቀኑል täčäqqwū- nōāl (-čə-)	ይጠቂን yiččäqqwon (-čəqqo-)	ይጠቂናል yiččäqqwə- nāl (-čəqqo-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይጠገቱት yittānqəq	ተጠገቱት təṭṭānqəq	ተጠገቱቱ təṭṭānqij ^w o	መጠገቱት məttānqəq	ተጠገቱቱ təṭṭānqəqi
ይጠየቱ yittāyəq (-፩፤, -äq)		ተጠየቱ təṭṭāyyij ^w o	መጠየቱ məttāyəq (-፩፤, -äq)	ተጠየቱ təṭṭāyyəqi
ይጠጋ yittāgā	ተጠጋ təṭṭāgā	ተጠገቱ təṭṭāggij ^w o	መጠጋት məttāgāt (§ 8)	ተጠጋ təṭṭāggi
ይጠጣ yittātā		ተጠጥቱ təṭṭāttij ^w o	መጠጣት məttātāt (§ 8)	ተጠጥቱ təṭṭācc (-äcc; § 8; -፩, -cc)
ይጠፍ yittāf (-ጸ-ssā; § 8)		ተጠፍ təṭṭāf ^w o (tā-, -ጸ-sj-)	መጠፍ məttāf (-ጸ- ssā; § 8)	ተጠፍ təṭṭāfi
ይታጠፍ yittātaf		ታጠፍ tātf ^w o	መታጠፍ məttātaf	ታጠፍ tātafi
ይጨመር yiččamar (-mä-)	ተጨመር təččamar (-mä-)	ተጨምር təččammj- r ^w o	መጨመር məččamar (-är)	ተጨማሪ təččammāri
ይጨረስ yiččaras (-ärä-)		ተጨርሰ təččarris ^w o (-äčä-)	መጨረስ məččaras (-ärä-)	ተጨረሻ təččaráš (-äčä-; § 8)
ይጨቅጥ yiččəqwən (-əqo-)		ተጨቅጥ təččəqwū- n ^w o (-čə-)	መጨቅጥ məččəqwən (-əqo-)	ተጨቅጥ təččəqwañ (-čə-; ስጥፍ § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተጫነ tačāna	be saddled, P.	ተጫኑል tačānōāl (tā-)	ይጫን yiččān	ይጫናል yiččānāl
ተጫውተ tačāuwatə (-wt-)	play, i.	ተጫውተል tačāuūtōāl (-ūt-)	ይጫውት yiččāuwət (-wt)	ይጫውታል yiččāuwətāl (-wt-)
ተፈለገ tafállaga	be sought, P.	ተፈለገል tafálligōāl	ይፈለግ yiffállag	ይፈለጋል yiffállagāl
ተፈረደ tafárrada	be decided, P.	ተፈረደል tafárdōāl (-fā-)	ይፈረድ yiffárrad	ይፈረዳል yiffárradāl
ተፋቀ tafáqa	be scraped, P.	ተፋቀል taf(i)qōāl (tā-)	ይፋቅ yiffáq	ይፋቃል yiffáqāl
ተፈታ tafátta	be untied, P.	ተፈታል tafát(i)tōāl	ይፈታ yiffátta	ይፈታል yiffáttaāl
ተፈተነ tafáttana (-ättä-)	be tested, P.	ተፈተነል tafáttinōāl (-fā-)	ይፈተን yiffáttan (-ättä-)	ይፈተናል yiffáttanāl (-ättä-)
ተፈወሰ tafāuwasə	be cured, P.	ተፈወሰል tafāuwū- sōāl	ይፈወስ yiffāuwas	ይፈወሳል yiffāuwasāl
ተፈገፈገ tafagáffaga	be rubbed, P.	ተፈገፈገል tafágfigōāl	ይፈገፈግ yiffagáffag	ይፈገፈጋል yiffagáffagāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይጋን yǝḡān (§ 8)		ተጋኖ taḡcin ^{wo} (tǎ-)	መጋን maḡcān (§ 8)	ተጋኝ taḡcān (tǎ-; -ānn § 6; § 8)
ይጋጋውት yǝḡḡauṭ (-wt)	ተጋጋውት taḡḡauṭ (-wt)	ተጋጋውት taḡḡauṭ ^{wo} (-āut-)	መጋጋውት maḡḡauṭ (-wt)	ተጋጋዋች taḡḡauṭāč (§ 8)
ይፈለግ yǝffālag		ተፈለጎ taffāllig ^{wo}	መፈለግ maffālag	ተፈለገ taffallāgi
ይፈፈሩ yǝffārad (-fǎ-)		ተፈፈሩ taffārd ^{wo} (-fǎ-)	መፈፈሩ maffārad (-fǎ-)	ተፈፈሩ taffāraj (-fǎ-; § 8)
ይፋቅ yǝffāq (§ 8)		ተፋቅ taff(i)q ^{wo} (tǎ-)	መፋቅ maffāq (§ 8)	ተፋቂ taffāqi
ይፈታ yǝffātǎ		ተፈታ taffāt(i)t ^{wo}	መፈታት maffātāt (§ 8)	ተፈች taffāč (-fǎ-; § 8; -ፒ -či)
ይፈተን yǝffātan (-ǎtä-)	ተፈተን taffātan (-ǎtä-)	ተፈተኖ taffāttin ^{wo} (-fǎ-)	መፈተን maffātan (-ǎtä-)	ተፈታኝ taffāttān (-fǎ-; -ānn § 6; § 8)
ይፈውስ yǝffāuas		ተፈውሱ taffāuwūs ^{wo}	መፈውስ maffāuas	ተፈዋሽ taffāuwāš (§ 8)
ይፈገፈግ yǝffāgfag		ተፈገፍኝ taffāgfig ^{wo}	መፈገፈግ maffāgfag	

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ተፈፃ tafaǧǧä (-fä-)	be destroyed, P.	ተፈፃተፈ tafaǧǧ(j)töäl (-fä-)	ይፈፃ yiffäǧǧ (-fä-)	ይፈፃል yiffäǧǧäl (-fä-)
2nd -ፂህ -ijäh, etc.				
ተፈፃ tafaǧǧä (-fä-)	be ground, P.	ተፈፃተፈ tafaǧǧtöäl (-fä-)	ይፈፃ yiffäǧǧ (-fä-)	ይፈፃል yiffäǧǧäl (-fä-)
ቻለ čälä	hold, t.	ቻለ čöläl	ይቻለ yicǧl	ይቻለ yicǧläl
ቻለ čäkkwölä (čökwölä)	hasten, i.	ቻለ čäkkwöläl (čö-)	ይቻለ yicäkkwöl (-čö-)	ይቻለ yicäkkwöläl (-čö-)
ቻለ čäggaraü (-gä-; § 43a)	be at a loss, i.	ቻለ čäggir ^w otäl	ይቻለ yicäggiraü	ይቻለ yicäggiraüäl
ፍረ n ^w örä	stay, i.	ፍረ nüröäl ፍረ Š. n ^w öröäl	ይፍረ yin ^w ör	ይፍረ yin ^w öräl
ነሳ nässa	take, t.	ነሳ nästöäl	ይነሳ yinasä	ይነሳ yinasäl
ነሳ nässaü (-sä-; § 43a)	bleed at the nose, i.	ነሳ näsr ^w otäl	ይነሳ yinasraü	ይነሳ yinasraüäl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይፈፅ yǫffǎj (-fǎ-; § 8)		ተፈፅቶ taǫfǎj(i)t ^w o (-fǎ-)	መፈፅት maǫffǎjät (-fǎ-)	ተፈፅ täǫfǎj (-fǎ-; § 8; -፯ -ji)
ይፈፃ yǫffǎč (-fǎ-; § 8)		ተፈፃቶ taǫfǎčt ^w o (-fǎ-)	መፈፃት maǫffǎčät (-fǎ-)	ተፈፃ täǫfǎč (-fǎ-; § 8; -፯ -či)
ይቻል yǫčäl (§ 8)	ቻል čäl	ቸሎ čǫl ^w o	መቻል mačäl (§ 8)	ቻይ čäǫj (čäyy § 6)
ይቸሉ yǫčǎkkwül (-čǎ-)	ቸሉ čǎkkwül (čǎ-)	ቸሉሎ čǎkkwül ^w o (čǎ-)	መቸሉ mačǎkkwöl (-čǎkkol)	ቸላይ čǎkkwäǫj (čǎ-; -äyy § 6; § 8)
		ቸገርት čǎggir ^w öt	መቸገር mačǎggar (-är)	ቸገሪ čǎggäri
ይኑር yǫnür	ኑር nür	ኑር nür ^w o ኖር ሸ. n ^w ör ^w o	መኖር mañn ^w ör (§ 8)	ኑሪ nwärì
ይንጻ yǫnsǎ	ንጻ nǫsǎ	ነጻቶ nǎst ^w o	መንጻት mǎnsät (§ 8)	ነሽ nǎš (nǎ-, -፯ -ši)
ይንሰረው yǫnsarǫu (-sä-)		ነሰርት nǎsr ^w öt	መንሰር mǎnsar (-sä-)	

Simp. perf. (§ 25)			Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ነቃ nəqqā	wake, split,	i. i.	ነቃቲል nəqtōāl	ይነቃ yənəqā	ይነቃል yənəqāl
ነቃለ nəqqalā	uproot, t.		ነቃለል nəqlōāl	ይነቃ yənəq(ī)l	ይነቃለ yənəq(ī)lāl
ነቃሰ nəqqasā	comb, t.		ነቃሰል nəqsōāl	ይነቃሰ yənəq(ī)s	ይነቃሰል yənəq(ī)sāl
ነቃነቃ nəqqānnəqā	shake, t.		ነቃነቃል nəqniqōāl (nā-)	ይነቃነቃ yənəqānniq	ይነቃነቃል yənəqān- niqāl
ነበረ nəbbarā (-bā-, -በር -bbar, -är)	be, i. (§ 33)				
ነከ nəkkā	touch, t.		ነከቲል nəktōāl (nā-)	ይነከ yənəkā (-nā-)	ይነከል yənəkāl (-nā-)
ነከረ nəkkarā (-ākā-)	wet, t.		ነከረል nəkrōāl (-āk-)	ይነከር yənək(ī)r (-āk-)	ይነከረል yənək(ī)rāl (-āk-)
ነከሰ nəkkasā	bite, t.		ነከሰል nəksōāl	ይነከሰ yənək(ī)s	ይነከሰል yənək(ī)sāl
ነገ nəddā	drive, t.		ነገቲል nəditōāl (nārt-, nārt- § 7d)	ይነገ yənədā	ይነገል yənədāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይገታ yǧṇqǎ	ገታ nǧqǎ	ነታቶ nǧqt ^w o	መገታት mǧṇqát (§ 8)	ነቲ nǧqi
ይገታል yǧṇqǎl	ገታል nǧqǎl	ነታሉ nǧql ^w o	መገታል mǧṇqǎl	ነታይ nǧqǎḷ (-ǧyy § 6; § 8)
ይገታስ yǧṇqǎs (-ḥq-)	ገታስ nǧqǎs	ነታሶ nǧqs ^w o	መገታስ mǧṇqǎs (-ḥq-)	ነታሽ nǧqǎš (§ 8)
ይነታንታ yǧṇqṇijq (-nǎ-)	ነታንታ nǧqṇijq (nǎ-)	ነታንቶ nǧqṇijq ^w o (nǎ-)	መነታንታ mǧṇqṇaq	ነታናቲ nǧqṇǎqi
ይገክ yǧṇkǎ	ገክ nǧkǎ [እገክ (ǧ)ṇkǎ]	ነክቶ nǧkt ^w o (nǎ-)	መገካት mǧṇkát (§ 8)	ነክ nǧki (nǎ-)
ይገክር yǧṇkǎṛ (-kǎ-)	ገክር nǧkǎṛ (-kǎ-)	ነክሮ nǧkr ^w o (-ǧk-)	መገክር mǧṇkǎṛ (-kǎ-)	ነክሪ nǧkári (-ǧk-)
ይገክስ yǧṇkǎs	ገክስ nǧkǎs	ነክሶ nǧks ^w o	መገክስ mǧṇkǎs	ተነክሽ nǧkǎš (§ 8)
ይገና yǧṇdǎ	ገና nǧdǎ	ነገቶ nǧdǧt ^w o (nǧrt, nǧrt- § 7d)	መገናት mǧṇdát (§ 8)	ነጅ nǧj (nǎ-, -ጂ -ji)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)			Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ነጂጂ nāddada	burn, i.		ነጂል nāddōāl	ይነጂ yīnādd	ይነጂል yīnāddāl
ነጂፈ nāddafa	sting, t.		ነጂፋል nādfōāl	ይነጂፍ yīnād(ī)f	ይነጂፋል yīnād(ī)fāl
ነጋ nāggā	dawn, i.		ነጋፒል nāgtōāl	ይነጋ yīnāggā	ይነጋል yīnāgāl
ነገረ nāggara (-gä-)	say, t.		ነገረል nāgrōāl	ይነገር yīnāg(ī)r	ይነገረል yīnāgrāl
ነገሠ nāggasa	reign, i.		ነገሠል nāgsōāl	ይነገሥ yīnāgs	ይነገሠል yīnāgsāl
ነገደ nāggada	trade, i.		ነገደል nāgdōāl (-āggid-)	ይነገድ yīnāgd (-āggid)	ይነገደል yīnāgdāl (-āggid-)
ነጣ nāttā	be white, i.		ነጥፒል nāt(ī)tōāl (nā-)	ይነጣ yīnātā (-nā-)	ይነጣል yīnātāl (-nā-)
ነጠረ nāttara (-tā-)	be clarified, i.		ነጥረል nātrōāl	ይነጥር yīnāt(ī)r	ይነጥረል yīnātrāl
ነጠቀ nāttaga (nā-)	snatch, t.		ነጥቀል nāt(ī)qōāl (nā-)	ይነጥቅ yīnāt(ī)q (-nā-)	ይነጥቀል yīnāt(ī)qāl (-nā-)
ነጠበ nāttaba (nā-, -ay-)	drip, i.		ነጥቧል nātbōāl (nā-, -ty-)	ይነጥብ yīnāt(ī)b (-nā-, -y)	ይነጥቧል yīnāt(ī)bāl (-nā-, -yā-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይንደድ yīndad	ንደድ nīdad	ነደ nādd ^{wo}	መንደድ māndad	ነዳፎ nādāj (§ 8)
ይንደፍ yīndaf	ንደፍ nīdaf	ነደፍ nādf ^{wo}	መንደፍ māndaf	ነዳፊ nādafi
		ነገፋ nāgt ^{wo}	መንገት māngāt (§ 8)	
ይንገር yīngar (-gä-)	ንገር nīgar (-gä-)	ነገር nāgr ^{wo}	መንገር māngar (-gä-)	ነገሪ nāgāri
ይንገሥ yīngas	ንገሥ nīgas	ነገሥ nāgs ^{wo}	መንገሥ māngas	ነገሽ nāgās (§ 8)
ይንገድ yīngad [ይነገድ] (yīnāggid)	ንገድ nīgad [ነገድ] (nāggid)	ነገድ nāgd ^{wo} (-āggid-)	መንገድ māngad [መነገድ] (mānāggad)	ነገድ nāggāj (§ 8)
ይንገፋ yīntā	ንገፋ nītā	ነገፋ nāṭ(i)t ^{wo} (nā-)	መንገፋ māntāt (§ 8)	ነገፊ nāṭṭ (nā-)
ይንገር yīntar (-är)		ነገር nāṭr ^{wo}	መንገር māntar (-är)	†ነገሪ nāṭāri
ይንገቀፍ yīntaq	ንገቀፍ nītāq	ነገቀፍ nāṭ(i)q ^{wo} (nā-)	መንገቀፍ māntaq	ነገቀፊ nāṭāqi (nā-)
ይንገብ yīntab (-ay)		ነገብ nāṭb ^{wo} (nā-, -ty-)	መንገብ māntab (-ay)	ነገብ nāṭābi (nā-, -yi)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ነጪ náččä 2nd ነጪህ náččäh, etc.	pluck out, t.	ነጥቷል náčtōāl	ይነጥ yjináč	ይነጥል yjináčāl
ነፋ náffä	inflate, t.	ነፋቷል náftōāl (ná-)	ይነፋ yjináfä (-ná-)	ይነፋል yjináfäl (-ná-)
ነፈሰ náffasä	blow, i.	ነፈሰል náfsōāl	ይነፈሰ yjináfs	ይነፈሰል yjináfsäl
አለ ála (§ 44a)	say, t.	ከለል bǝlōāl	ይለ yil	ይለል yǝläl (§ 8)
አለ állä (§ 32) 2nd አለህ álläh, etc.	be, i.			
አለክ G. allälákä	send to and fro, t.	አለልክል alläl(ǝ)kōāl (-läl-)	ያለልክ yälläl(ǝ)k (-läl-)	ያለልክል yälläl(ǝ)käl (-läl-)
አለክ ሸ. allälákä	send to and fro, t.	አለልክል alläl(ǝ)kōāl	ያለልክ yälläl(ǝ)k	ያለልክል yälläl(ǝ)käl
አለሰለሰ aläsállisä	soften, t.	አለሰለሰል aläslisōāl	ያለሰለሰ yäläsállis	ያለሰለሰል yäläsállisäl
አለቀ álläqä	end, i.	አለቀል älqōāl	ያለቀ yälq	ያለቀል yälqäl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይጎጥ yṅṭ	[እ]ጎጥ nṅṭ (ṅṭ)	ነጥጥ nāṭt ^w o	መጎጠት mānṭät	ነጥ näṭ (-ጠ -ṭi)
ይጎፋ yṅfä	ጎፋ nṅfä	ነፋፋ nāft ^w o (nā-)	መጎፋት mānfät (§ 8)	ነፋ nāfi (nā-)
ይጎፈስ yṅfas		ነፋስ nāfs ^w o	መጎፈስ mānfas	†ነፋሽ nāfāś (§ 8)
ይበል yṅbal (-ገፕ-, -äl)	በል bäl (bäl)	በለ bäl ^w o	ግለት mälät (-ät)	
ያለልክ yälläl(ṽ)k (-läl-)	አለልክ alläl(ṽ)k (-läl-)	አለልክ alläl(ṽ)k ^w o (-läl-)	ግለላክ mällälák (§ 8)	አለላክ alläláki
ያላልክ yälläl(ṽ)k	አላልክ alläl(ṽ)k	አላልክ alläl(ṽ)k ^w o	ግላላክ mällälák (§ 8)	አላላክ alläláki
ያለስልስ yälläslis	አለስልስ alläslis	አለስልስ alläslis ^w o	ግለስልስ mälläslas	
ይለቅ yṅlaq	ለለቅ läq	ለልቅ läq ^w o	ግለቅ mäláq	አላቅ läáqi

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አለቀመ aláqqamaḡ	take to pasture, t.	አልቅኝል álqijmōāl	ያለቅም yāláq(ǝ)m (-lá-)	ያለቅማል yāláq(ǝ)māl (-lá-)
አላቀመ alláqqamaḡ	help to reap, t.	አላቅኝል alláq(ǝ)- mōāl	ያላቅም yálláqqijm	ያላቅማል yálláqqij- māl
አለቀሰ aláqqasaḡ	weep, i.	አልቅሷል álqijsōāl	ያለቅስ yāláqs	ያለቅሳል yāláqsāl
አለቃቀመ aláqáqqamaḡ	cause to pick a little, t.	አለቃቅኝል aláqáq(ǝ)- mōāl	ያለቃቅም yálaqáq- qijm	ያለቃቅማል yálaqáqqij- māl
አለቃቀመ alláqáqqamaḡ	help to pick, t.	አለቃቅኝል alláqáq(ǝ)- mōāl	ያለቃቅም yálláqáq- qijm	ያለቃቅማል yálláqáqqij- māl
አለብ állabaḡ (-yaḡ)	milk, t.	አልብል álbōāl (-ly-)	ያልብ yálb (-ly-)	ያልባል yálbāl (-ly-)
አለበሰ alábbasaḡ	dress, t.	አልብሷል álbjsōāl (-ly-)	ያለብስ yálábs (-lá-, -ys)	ያለብሳል yálábsāl (-lá-, -ys)
አለፈ állafaḡ	pass, t.	አልፏል álfōāl	ያልፍ yálf	ያልፋል yálfāl
አማ ámmaḡ	slander, t.	አምቷል ámtōāl	ያማ yámā	ያማል yámāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያልትፍ yālqjm	አልትፍ ǎlqjm	አልትፍ ǎlqjm ^{wo}	ግልትፍ mǎlqam	አልታግ alqámi
ያላትፍ yálláqjm	አላትፍ alláqjm	አላትፍ alláq(ǎ)m ^{wo}	ግላትፍ málláqam	አላታግ alláqámi
ያልትስ yālqjs	አልትስ ǎlqjs	አልትሶ ǎlqjs ^{wo}	ግልትስ mǎlqas	አልታሽ ǎlqás (§ 8)
ያለታትፍ yálaqǎqjm	አለታትፍ alaqǎqjm	አለታትፍ alaqǎq(ǎ)m ^{wo}	ግለታትፍ málaqǎqam	አለታታግ alaqǎqámi
ያለታትፍ yállaqǎqjm	አለታትፍ allaqǎqjm	አለታትፍ allaqǎq(ǎ)m ^{wo}	ግለታትፍ mállaqǎqam	አለታታግ allaqǎqámi
ያለብ yǎlab (-ǎy)	አለብ ǎlab (-ǎy)	አለቦ ǎlb ^{wo} (-ly-)	ግለብ mǎlab (-ǎy)	አለቢ ǎlábi (-yi)
ያለብስ yǎlbjs (-ly-)	አለብስ ǎlbjs (-ly-)	አለብሶ ǎlbjs ^{wo} (-ly-)	ግለብስ mǎlbjas (-ly-)	አለብሽ ǎlbás (-ly-; § 8)
ያለፍ yǎlaf	አለፍ ǎlaf	አለፎ ǎlf ^{wo}	ግለፍ mǎlaf	አለፈ ǎláfi
ያግ yǎmǎ	አግ ǎmǎ	አጾተ ǎmt ^{wo}	ግግት mǎmǎt (§ 8)	አግ ǎmi

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አመለሰ ammalālla- sa	fetch and carry, t.	አመለሰል ammalāl(ī)- sōāl	ያመለስ yāmmalāl- lis	ያመለሳል yāmmalāl- lisāl
አመለከተ amalākkatā	indicate, t.	አመለከተል amālkjītōāl (-mā-)	ያመለከት yāmalākkjīt (-lā-)	ያመለከተል yāmalākkjī- tāl (-lā-)
አመመ āmmama	ache, i.	አሻል āmmōāl	ያመመ yāmmim [ያመ] (yāmm)	ያመላል yāmmāl
አማረ amāra	be pleasant, i.	አምረል āmroāl	ያምር yām(ī)r	ያምረል yāmrāl
አማሰለ ammāssala	stir, t.	አማሰለል ammās(ī)- lōāl	ያማስል yāmmāssil	ያማሰለል yāmmāssij- lāl
አመሰገነ amasāgganā	praise, t.	አመሰገነል amasāggjīnōāl	ያመሰገን yāmasāg- gjin	ያመሰገናል yāmasāggjī- nāl
አሞቀ am ^w ōqa	warm, t.	አሞቀል āmuqōāl	ያሞቅ yām ^w ōq	ያሞቃል yām ^w ōqāl
አምበረከክ ambārāka- kaḳa (-bä-)	cause to kneel, t.	አምበረከክል ambārāki- kōāl (-bā-)	ያምበረክክ yāmbārāka- kjk (-bä-)	ያምበረከክል yāmbārāka- kjkāl (-bä-)
አመነ āmmama	believe, t.	አምነል āmnōāl	ያምን yām(ī)n	ያምናል yām(ī)nāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያመላልክ yāmmalāl- l(i)s	አመላልክ ammalāl(i)s	አመላልሶ ammalāl(i)- s ^{wo}	ግመላልክ māmmalāl- las	አመላለሽ ammalālāš (§ 8)
ያልገኝ yāmālkjē (-mā-)	አልገኝ amālkjē (-mā-)	አልገኝ amālkjē ^{wo} (-mā-)	ግልገኝ māmālkjē (-mā-, -ät)	አልገኝ amālkāč (-mā- ; § 8)
ያመጥ yāmam		አጥ ām ^{wo}	ግመጥ māmam	
ያመር yāmar (-är)		አጥር ām ^{wo}	ግጥር māmār (§ 8)	አገሪ āmāri
ያመጽገ yāmmāsijl	አገሽ ammāsijl	አገሽ ammās(i)- l ^{wo}	መገሽ mammāsäl (-äl)	አገሽ ammāsāj (-āyy § 6; § 8)
ያመስገን yāmāsgjēn	አመስገን amāsgjēn	አመስገኖ amāsgjē ^{wo}	ግመስገን māmāsgjēn	አመስገኝ amāsgāñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ያሙቅ yāmuq	አሙቅ āmuq	አሙቅ āmuq ^{wo}	ግጥቅ mām ^{wo} ōq (§ 8)	አጃቂ amwāqi
ያመባርክ yāmbārkjēk (-bā-)	አመባርክ ambārkjēk (-bā-)	አመባርክ ambārkjē ^{wo} (-bā-)	ግመባርክ māmārk- kāk (-bā-)	አመባርክ ambārkāki (-bā-)
ያመን yāman	አመን jman	አጥና ām ^{wo}	ግመን māman	አጥኝ āmāñ (-ññ § 6 ; -āj § 7d; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አጥኘ am ^w óññä	deceive, t.	አጥኝቷል am ^w óññj- tōāl	ያጥኝ yām ^w óñ (-ññ § 6)	ያጥኛል yām ^w óññāl
አመጠ ámmaṭə	rebel, i.	አጥጧል ámmjītōāl	ያጥጥ yámmjīt	ያጥጣል yámmjītāl
አመጣ amátṭä	bring, t.	አጥጥቷል ámṭjītōāl (-nt- § 7d)	ያመጣ yámátä	ያመጣል yámátāl
አረመ árramə	weed, t.	አርኝል árrjmōāl	ያርጥ yárrjm	ያርጣል yárrjmāl
አረረተ G. arraráqə (-rär-)	separate, t.	አርርቷል arrár(ĭ)qōāl (-rär-)	ያርርቅ yárrár(ĭ)q (-rär-)	ያርርቃል yárrár(ĭ)qāl (-rär-)
አረረተ Š. arraráqə	separate, t.	አረርቷል arrár(ĭ)qōāl	ያረርቅ yárrár(ĭ)q	ያረርቃል yárrár(ĭ)qāl
አረሰ árrasə	plough, t.	አርሷል ársōāl	ያርስ yárs	ያርሳል yársāl
አረቀ árraqə	straighten, t.	አርቋል árrjqōāl	ያርቅ yárrjq	ያርቃል yárrjqāl
አረደ árradə	slaughter, t.	አርደል árdōāl	ያርድ yárd	ያርዳል yárdāl
አረጀ arājjä 2nd አረጀህ arājjä, etc.	grow old, i.	አርጀቷል árjjetōāl	ያረጀ yărăj	ያረጃል yărăjāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያሞኝ yám ^w oñ (-ññ § 6)	አሞኝ ám ^w oñ (-ññ § 6)	አሞኝቶ am ^w óññj- t ^w o	ማሞኘት mām ^w óñ- ñät	ተአሞኝ ám ^w óñ (§ 8; -ññ § 6) [አሞኝ] (am ^w óññi)
ያምገጥ yámmjṭ yámṭä (-nt-)	አምገጥ ámmjṭ ámṭä (-nt-)	አምገጥ ámṭjṭ ^w o (-nt-)	ማምገጥ māmṭät (§ 8)	አምገጥ ámmäç (§ 8) ámö (-ፈ -çi)
ያርገጥ yárrjṭ yárrár(ገ)q (-rár-)	አርገጥ árrjṭ árrár(ገ)q (-rár-)	አርገጥ árrjṭ ^w o (-rár-)	ማርገጥ márräq (-rár-; § 8)	አርገጥ arrámi arraráqi (-rár-)
ያረርት yárrár(ገ)q (-rár-)	አረርት arrár(ገ)q (-rár-)	አረርቶ arrár(ገ)q ^w o (-rár-)	ማረርት márráräq (§ 8)	አረርቶ arraráqi (-rár-)
ያረርት yárrár(ገ)q (-rár-)	አረርት arrár(ገ)q (-rár-)	አረርቶ arrár(ገ)q ^w o (-rár-)	ማረርት márráräq (§ 8)	አረርቶ arraráqi (-rár-)
ያረሰ yíras yárrjṭ yírad	አረሰ íras árrjṭ írad	አርሶ árs ^w o árrjṭ ^w o árd ^w o	ማረሰ máras márräq márad	አረሰ áräs (§ 8) arráqi áräj (§ 8)
ያርጅ yírad	አርጅ írad	አርጅቶ árjṭ ^w o	ማርጅት márjät	ተአርጅ ärj (-ጂ -ji)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አረገበ arrággabəḅa (-ገፃ)	loosen, t.	አርገቧል árgjibōāl (-ገሃ-)	ያረገበ yārrág(ገ)b (-ገሃ)	ያረገባል yārrág(ገ)bāl (-ገሃ-)
አረገበ arrággabəḅa (-ገፃ)	wave, t.	አረገቧል arrággjibōāl (-ገሃ-)	ያረገበ yārrággjib (-ገሃ)	ያረገባል yārrággjibāl (-ገሃ-)
አርገበገበ argəbággəḅa (-ገፃggəገሃ-)	flutter, t.	አርገበገቧል argəbgi- bōāl (-ገፃገሃ-)	ያርገበገበ yārgəbágg- gjb (-ገፃggjገሃ)	ያርገበገባል yārgəbágg- gjbāl (-ገፃggjገሃ-)
አረገፈ arrággafəḅa	unsaddle, t.	አረገፋል arrág(ገ)fōāl	ያረገፍ yārrággif	ያረገፋል yārrággifāl
አረፈ árrafəḅa	rest, i.	አርፋል árfōāl	ያርፍ yārf	ያርፋል yārfāl
አስለቱ asláqqəḅaməḅa	cause to gather, t.	አስለትኝል asláqqj- mōāl	ያስለትኛ yāsláqqjīm	ያስለትኛል yāsláqqj- māl
አስለፈ assálləḅafəḅa (-ፈፈ-)	parade, t.	አስለፋል assállifōāl (-ፈፈ-)	ያስለፍ yāssállif (-ፈፈ-)	ያስለፋል yāssállifāl (-ፈፈ-)
አሳለፈ asálləḅafəḅa	let pass, t.	አሳለፋል asállifōāl	ያሳለፍ yāsállif	ያሳለፋል yāsállifāl
አስማ assámməḅa	cause to hear, t.	አስማቷል assámmj- tōāl	ያስማ yāssámməḅa	ያስማል yāssámmāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያርገብ yárgib (-jɿ)	አርገብ árgib (-jɿ)	አርገቦ árgib ^{wo} (-jɿ-)	ግርገብ márgab (-əɿ)	አርገቢ argábi (-ɿi)
ያረገብ yárrágib (-jɿ)	አረገብ arrágib (-jɿ)	አረገቦ arrágib ^{wo} (-jɿ-)	ግረገብ márrágab (-əɿ)	አረገቢ arrágábi (-ɿi)
ያርገብገብ yárgábgib (-vgjɿ)	አርገብገብ argábgib (-vgjɿ)	አርገብገቦ argábgib ^{wo} (-vgjɿ-)	ግርገብገብ márgábgab (-vgəɿ)	አርገብገቢ argábgábi (-vgáɿ-)
ያረገፍ yárrágjɪf	አረገፍ arrágjɪf	አረገፎ arrág(jɪ)f ^{wo}	ግረገፍ márrágəf	አረገፊ arrágáfi
ይገራፍ yǵraf	አገራፍ ǵraf	አገራፎ árf ^{wo}	ግገራፍ máraf	አገራፊ árfáfi
ይስለቅጥ yǣsləqqjɪm	አስለቅጥ asləqqjɪm	አስለቅጥ asləqqjɪm ^{wo}	ግስለቅጥ mǣsləqqəɪm	አስለቅጥኢ asləqqəɪmi
ያስልፍ yǣssálljɪf	አስልፍ assálljɪf	አስልፎ assálljɪf ^{wo} (-sǣ-)	ግስልፍ mǣssálləf (-sǣ-)	አስልፊ assálláfi (-sǣ-)
ያሳልፍ yǣsálljɪf	አሳልፍ asálljɪf	አሳልፎ asálljɪf ^{wo}	ግሳልፍ mǣsálləf	አሳልፊ asálláfi
ያስግ yǣssámmǣ	አስግ assámmǣ	አስግፉ assámmjɪ- t ^{wo}	ግስግት mǣssámmát (§ 8)	አስግኢ assámmi

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አሳመመ asámmama	hurt, t.	አሳምኝል asámmi- mōāl	ያሳምም yāsámmijm	ያሳምግል yāsámmi- māl
አስመረ ሸ. assamárṛa 2nd -ረህ -rrah (-äh), etc.	take to pasture, t.	አስመርቷል assamár- tōāl (-mā-)	ያስመር yāsamár	ያስመረል yāsamár- rāl
አስግራ G. assamárṛā	take to pasture, t.	አስግርቷል assamár- tōāl	ያስግራ yāsamárṛā	ያስግራል yāsamár- rāl
አስመሰለ asmássaḷa	pretend, t.	አስመሰላል asmássiḷōāl	ያስመሰል yāsmássiḷ	ያስመሰላል yāsmássiḷāl
አስመነዘረ asmānz- zara (-är-)	cause to change, t.	አስመንዝሩል asmānz- rōāl	ያስመንዝር yāsmā- nāzzir	ያስመንዝራል yāsmānz- zirāl
አሳመጠ asámmaṭa	cause to rebel, t.	አሳምጠል asámmiṭōāl	ያሳምጥ yāsámmiṭ	ያሳምጣል yāsámmiṭāl
አስመጣ asmáṭṭā	cause to come, t.	አስመጥቷል asmáṭṭiṭōāl	ያስመጣ yāsmáṭṭā	ያስመጣል yāsmáṭṭāl
አስረ ásara (-sä-)	bind, t.	አስሩል ásrōāl	ያስር yās(ī)r	ያስራል yās(ī)rāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያሳምጥ yāsámmijm	አሳምጥ asámmijm	አሳምጥ asám- mijm ^{wo}	ግሳመጥ māsám- mjam	† አሳግጧ asammámi
ያሳመር yāssamár	አሳመር assamár	አሳመርቶ assamárt ^{wo} (-má-)	ግሳረት māssamár- rat (-ät)	አሳገሪ assamár(r)i [አሳገሪ] (assámri)
ያሳገራ yāssamárä	አሳገራ assamárä	አሳገርቶ assamárt ^{wo}	ግሳገራት māssamár- rát (§ 8)	አሳገሪ assamár(r)i
ያስመስል yāsmássi	አስመስል asmássi	አስመስሉ asmássi ^{wo}	ግስመስል māsmássi (-äl)	አስመሳይ asmássi (-äyy § 6; § 8)
ያስመንገር yāsmánzir	አስመንገር asmánzir	አስመንገር asmánzir ^{wo}	ግስመንገር māsmánzar (-är)	አስመንገሪ asmanzári
ያሳምጥ yāsámmijt	አሳምጥ asámmijt	አሳምጦ asámmijt ^{wo}	ግሳመጥ māsámmaṭ	አሳግጥ asámmač (§ 8)
ያስመጣ yāsmáttä	አስመጣ asmáttä	አስመጥቶ asmáttijt ^{wo}	ግስመጣት māsmáttät (§ 8)	አስመጥ āsmáčč (-má-; § 8; -ጪ -čči)
ያሳር yǰsar (-sä-)	አሳር ǰsar (-sä-)	አሳር ǰsar ^{wo}	ግሳር mǰsar (-sä-)	አሳሪ ǰsári

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አሰራ assárrä (-sä-)	employ, t.	አሰርቷል assárrjtoäl (-sä-)	ያሰራ yässárrä (-sä-)	ያሰራል yässárräl (-sä-)
አሳሰበ asássäbä (-və)	remind, t.	አሳስቧል asássjboäl (-jv-)	ያሳስብ yässássjb (-jv)	ያሳስባል yässássjbäl (-jv-)
አሰሳተ G. assasäta	mistake, t.	አሰስቷል assástoäl	ያሰስት yässást	ያሰስታል yässástäl
አሳሳተ Š assäsäta	mistake, t.	አሳስቷል assás(ŋ)toäl	ያሳስት yässás(ŋ)t	ያሳስታል yässás(ŋ)täl
አሳቀ assäqä	amuse, t.	አሥቋል ásjjoäl	ያሥቅ yässjqq	ያሥቃል yässjqqäl
አስቀመጠ asqámmata	set, t.	አስቀጥጧል asqámmi- toäl	ያስቀጥጥ yässqámmj	ያስቀጥጣል yässqámmi- täl
አስቀረ asqárrä 2nd አስቀረህ asqárräh (-äh), etc.	delay, t.	አስቀርቷል asqárrjtoäl (-qä-)	ያስቀር yässqárr	ያስቀራል yässqárräl
አስቀረበ asqárrabä (-və)	cause to approach, t.	አስቀርቧል asqárrjböäl (-qä-, -jv-)	ያስቀርብ yässqárrjb (-qä-, -jv)	ያስቀርባል yässqárrjbäl (-qä-, -jv-)
አስቂረጠ asqwórrata	cause to cut, t.	አስቂርጧል asqwórrj- toäl	ያስቂርጥ yässqwórrj	ያስቂርጣል yässqwórrj- täl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያሰራ yāssárrā (-sá-)	አሰራ assárrā (-sá-)	አሰርቶ assárrjt^{wo} (-sá-)	ማሰራት māssárrát (-sá-; § 8)	አሰሪ assárrī (-sá-)
ያሳስብ yāssássib (-jy-)	አሳስብ asássib (-jy-)	አሳስቦ asássib^{wo} (-jy-)	ማሳስብ māssássab (-gy-)	አሳሰቢ asāssábi (-vi-)
ያሰስት yāssást	አሰስት assást	አሰስቶ assást^{wo}	ማሰሳት māssását (§ 8)	አሰሳች assásáč (§ 8)
ያሳስት yāssás(ŷ)t	አሳስት assás(ŷ)t	አሳስቶ assás(ŷ)t^{wo}	ማሳሳት māssását(§ 8)	አሳሳች assásáč(§ 8)
ያሥቅ yāssiq	አሥቅ ássiq	አሥቆ ássiq^{wo}	ማሣቅ māssáq(§ 8)	አሣቂ assáqi
ያስቀምጥ yāsqámmjṭ	አስቀምጥ asqámmjṭ	አስቀምጦ asqámmj- t^{wo}	ማስቀመጥ māsqámm- maṭ	አስቀማጭ asqámmáč (§ 8)
ያስቀር yāsqárr	አስቀር asqárr	አስቀርቶ asqárrjt^{wo} (-qá-)	ማስቀረት māsqárraṭ (-árrä-)	አስቀሪ asqárrī (-qá-)
ያስቀርብ yāsqárrjib (-qá-, jy-)	አስቀርብ asqárrjib (-qá-, jy-)	አስቀርቦ asqárrjib^{wo} (-qá-, jy-)	ማስቀረብ māsqárrab (-gy-)	አስቀረቢ asqárrábi (-vi-)
ያስቂርጥ yāsqwórrjṭ	አስቂርጥ asqwórrjṭ	አስቂርጦ asqwórrj- t^{wo}	ማስቂረጥ māsqwór- raṭ	አስቂረጭ asqwórráč (§ 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አስተዘን asqázzana	cause diar- rhoea (to) i. & t.	አስተዘኑል asqázzinōāl	ያስተዘን yāsqaázzin	ያስተዘናል yāsqaázzinā
አስተደመ asqáddama	put in front, t.	አስተደኝል asqáddimōāl	ያስተደም yāsqaáddim	ያስተደግል yāsqaáddimā
አሰበ ásaba (-ገላ)	suppose, t.	አሰበል ásibōāl (-ገላ-)	ያሰብ yásib (-ገላ-)	ያሰባል yásibā (-ገላ-)
አስበረ asbárrā (-ሀረ-)	cause to light, t.	አስበርቷል asbárritōāl (-ሀረ-, -ፅረ-)	ያስበረ yāsbárrā (-ሀረ-)	ያስበረል yāsbárrāl (-ሀረ-)
አሰበበረ assabáb- bara (-ገፅ-, -ፅረ-)	cause to shatter, t.	አሰበበረል assabáb(ገ)- rōāl (-ገፅሀ-)	ያሰበበር yāssabáb- bir (-ገፅ-)	ያሰበበረል yāssabáb- birāl (-ገፅ-)
አሳተ assáta	cause to err, t.	አሳቷል ássitōāl	ያሳት yásjit	ያሳታል yásjitāl
አስተግረ astamára	teach, t.	አስተግረል astám(ገ)- rōāl	ያስተግር yāstám(ገ)r	ያስተግራል yāstám(ገ)- rāl
አስተኘ astánnā (-ጥፋ-, -ጥፋ)	send to sleep, t.	አስተኘቷል astánnjitōāl (-ጥፋ-)	ያስተኘ yāstánnā (-ጥፋ-, -ጥፋ)	ያስተኘል yāstánnāl (-ጥፋ-)
አስተከለ astákkala	cause to plant, t.	አስተከለል astákkilōāl (-ጥፋ-)	ያስተከል yāstákkil (-ጥፋ-)	ያስተከላል yāstákkilāl (-ጥፋ-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
		አስተዝኖ asqázzijn ^{wo}	ግስተዝን mäsqaqqan	አስተዛኝ asqázzáñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ያስቀድፍ äsqaáddim	አስቀድፍ asqáddim	አስቀድፍ asqáddi- m ^{wo}	ግስቀደፍ mäsqaá- dam	አስቀዳጊ asqaáddámi
ያስብ yássib (-jv)	አስብ ássib (-jv)	አስቦ ássib ^{wo} (-jv-)	ግስብ mássaab (-av)	አሳቢ assábi (-áv-)
ያስበረ yásbárrä (-sv-)	አስበረ asbárrä (-sv-)	አስበርቶ asbárrjít ^{wo} (-sv-, -ár-)	ግስበረት mäsbaárrát (-sv-; § 8)	አስበሪ asbárrri (-sv-, -ár-)
ያስባብር yássaabá- b(ǝ)r (-váy-)	አስባብር assaabáb(ǝ)r (-váy-)	አስባብር assaabáb(ǝ)- r ^{wo} (-váy-)	ግስባብር mássaabá- bar (-váy-, -är)	አስባባሪ assaabábári (-váy-)
ያስት yássit	አስት ássit	አስቶ ássit ^{wo}	ግሳት mássaát (§ 8)	አሳች ássáč (§ 8)
ያስተፎር yástám(ǝ)r	አስተፎር astám(ǝ)r	አስተፎር astám(ǝ)r ^{wo}	ግስተፎር mástámár (§ 8)	አስተፎሪ astámári
ያስተኝ yástáññä (-tá-, -ñä)	አስተኝ astáññä (-tá-, -ñä)	አስተኝቶ astáññjít ^{wo} (-tá-)	ግስተኝት mástáññát (-tá-; § 8)	
ያስተክል yástákkil (-tá-)	አስተክል astákkil (-tá-)	አስተክሎ astákkil ^{wo} (-tá-)	ግስተክል mástákkal	አስተክይ astákkáj (-áyy § 6; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imp. (§ 32)
አስቀዝኑ asqázzana	cause diar- rhoea (to) i. & t.	አስቀዝኑል asqázzinjōāl	ያስቀዝን yāsqaqqinj	ያስቀዝላ yāsqaqqinj
አስቀደመ asqáddama	put in front, t.	አስቀደማል asqáddij- mōāl	ያስቀደም yāsqaqqidim	ያስቀደማ yāsqaqqidj
አሰበ ássaba (-və)	suppose, t.	አሰበል ássibōāl (-ijv-)	ያሰብ yässib (-ijv)	ያሰበላ yässibāl (-ijv-)
አስበረ asbárrā (-sv-)	cause to light, t.	አስበርቷል asbárritōāl (-sv-, -ár-)	ያስበረ yāsbárrā (-sv-)	ያስበረላ yāsbárrāl (-sv-)
አሰበበረ assabáb- bara (-vā-, -är-)	cause to shatter, t.	አሰበበረል assabáb(ī)- rōāl (-vāy-)	ያሰበበር yāssabáb- bir (-vā-)	ያሰበበረላ yāssabáb- birāl (-vā-)
አሳተ assáta	cause to err, t.	አሳቷል ássitōāl	ያሳት yässit	ያሳታላ yässitāl
አስተማረ astamára	teach, t.	አስተማረል astám(ī)- rōāl	ያስተማር yāstám(ī)r	ያስተማረላ yāstám(ī) rāl
አስተኘ astánnā (-tā-, -nā)	send to sleep, t.	አስተኘቷል astánnitōāl (-tā-)	ያስተኘ yāstánnā (-tā-, -nā)	ያስተኘላ yāstánnāl (-tā-)
አስተከለ astákkala	cause to plant, t.	አስተከለል astákkilōāl (-tā-)	ያስተከለ yāstákkil (-tā-)	ያስተከለላ yāstákkil (-tā-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
አስቀድፍ asqáddim ^w	አስቀድፍ asqáddim	አስቀድፍ asqáddim ^w	ማስቀድፍ māsqáddam	አስቀድፍኛ asqáddāmi (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ያሰብ yássiḅ (-jv)	አሰብ ásiḅ (-jv)	አሰብ ásiḅ ^w (-jv-)	ማሰብ māssiḅ (-ḡv)	አሳቢ assábi (-ávy-)
ያስበረ āsbarā (-sv-)	አስበረ asbarā (-sv-)	አስበረቶ asbarrit ^w (-sv-, -ār-)	ማስበረት māsbarrāt (-sv-; § 8)	አስበሪ asbarri (-sv-, -ār-)
ያሰባብር yāssabā- b(ī)r (-váy-)	አሰባብር assabāb(ī)r (-váy-)	አሰባብር assabāb(ī)- r ^w (-váy-)	ማሰባብር māssabā- bar (-váy-, -ār)	አሰባባሪ assabābāri (-váy-)
ያስት yāssit	አስት ásiṭ	አስቶ ásiṭ ^w	ማሳት māssāt (§ 8)	አሳች assāč (§ 8)
ያስተፎር āstám(ī)r	አስተፎር astám(ī)r	አስተፎር astám(ī)r ^w	ማስተፎር māstámār (§ 8)	አስተፎሪ astámāri
ያስተኛ yāstáññā (-tā-, -ñā)	አስተኛ astáññā (-tā-, -ñā)	አስተኛቶ astáññit ^w (-tā-)	ማስተኛት māstáññāt (-tā-; § 8)	
ያስተክል yāstákkil (-tā-)	አስተክል astákkil (-tā-)	አስተክሉ astákkil ^w (-tā-)	ማስተክል māstákkal	አስተክይ astákkāi (-áyy § 6; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አስተካከለ astakákka- la	equalize, t.	አስተካከሏል astakák(ä)- lōāl	ያስተካክል yāstakák- kil	ያስተካክላል yāstakák- kilāl
አስተዋለ astawāla (-tawā-)	notice, t.	አስተውሏል astāu(ü)lōāl	ያስተውል yāstāu(ü)l	ያስተውላል yāstāu(ü)lā
አስታወሰ astāuwasä (-w-)	remind, (of), t.	አስታውሷል astāu(ü)sōāl	ያስታውስ yāstāu(ü)s	ያስታውሳል yāstāu(ü)- sāl
አስታወቀ astāuwaqä (-w-)	inform, t.	አስታውቋል astāu(ü)qōāl	ያስታውቅ yāstāu(ü)q	ያስታውቃል yāstāu(ü)- qāl
አስታየ astäyyä 2nd አስታየህ astäyyäh, etc.	cause to be seen, t.	አስታይቷል astäjitōāl	ያስታይ yāstäj (-äyy § 6)	ያስታያል yāstäjäl (-äyyä-)
አስቸገረ asčāggara (-gä-)	trouble, t.	አስቸገሩል asčāggirōāl	ያስቸገር yāščāggir	ያስቸገራል yāščāggi- rāl
አስነሣ asnässä	rouse, t.	አስነሥቷል asnässjitōāl (-nä-)	ያስነሣ yāsnässä	ያስነሣል yāsnässäl
አሰናበተ assanābba- ta (-bä-)	dismiss, t.	አሰናበቷል assanābtōāl (-yt-)	ያሰናበት yāssanāb- bijt	ያሰናበታል yāssanāb- bijtal

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያስተክክል yāstakák(ǝ)	አስተክክል astakák(ǝ)	አስተክክሉ astakák(ǝ)- l ^{wo}	ግስተክክል māstakákəl	አስተክክይ astakákáǝ (-áyy § 6; § 8)
ያስተውል yāstáw(ǝ)	አስተውል astáw(ǝ)	አስተውሉ astáw(ǝ)l ^{wo}	ግስተዋል māstáwál (-táwá-; § 8)	አስተዋይ astáwáǝ (-táwáǝ; -áyy § 6; § 8)
ያስታውስ yāstáw(ǝ)s	አስታውስ astáw(ǝ)s	አስታውሱ astáw(ǝ)s ^{wo}	ግስታወስ māstáwəs (-ws)	አስታዋሽ astáwáš (§ 8)
ያስታውቅ yāstáw(ǝ)q	አስታውቅ astáw(ǝ)q	አስታውቁ astáw(ǝ)q ^{wo}	ግስታወቅ māstáwəq (-wq)	አስታዋቂ astawáqi
ያስታይ yāstáǝ (-áyy § 6)	አስታይ astáǝ (-áyy § 6)	አስታይቶ astáǝt ^{wo}	ግስታየት māstáǝt (-táǝt)	
ያስቸገር yāscǎggjir	አስቸገር ascǎggjir	አስቸገር ascǎggjir ^{wo}	ግስቸገር māscǎggjar (-är)	አስቸጋሪ ascǎggári
ያስነሣ yāsnássa	አስነሣ asnássa	አስነሥቶ asnássj ^{two} (-ná-)	ግስነሣት māsnássát (§ 8)	አስነሽ ásnáss (-ná-; § 8; -ሽ -šši)
ያስናብት yāssanábt (-yt)	አስናብት assanábt (-yt)	አስናብቶ assanábt ^{wo} (-yt-)	ግስናበት māssanábət (-áy-, -ät)	አስናባች assanábáč (-áy-; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አስናገ assanāddā	prepare, t.	አስናገቷል assanād(ī)- tōāl (-nārt- § 7d)	ያስናገ yāssanād- dā	ያስናገል yāssanād- dal
አስኘ assāññä 2nd አስኘህ assāññäh, etc.	cause to be, t.	አስኘቷል assāññjtōāl	ያስኘ yāssāññ	ያስኘል yāssāññāl
አሳከለ asākkaḷa	cause to increase, t.	አሳከለል asākkiḷōāl	ያሳከል yāsākkiḷ	ያሳከለል yāsākkiḷāl
አስከለከለ askalāḷk- kaḷa	cause to hinder, t.	አስከለከለል askalḷkiḷōāl	ያስከለከል yāskalāḷkkiḷ	ያስከለከለል yāskalāḷkki- lāl
አስከከ askákkä	neigh, i.	አስከከቷል askáktōāl	ያስከከ yāskákkä	ያስከከል yāskákkāl
አስኬደ ሸ. askāḍa (-kā-, -dä)	let pass, t.	አስኬደል askāḍōāl (-kā-)	ያስኬድ yāskāḍ (-kā-)	ያስኬደል yāskāḍāl (-kā-)
አስከፈለ askáfḷaḷa	cause to divide, t.	አስከፈለል askáfḷiḷōāl	ያስከፍል yāskáfḷiḷ	ያስከፈለል yāskáfḷiḷāl
አስኸደ G. asχ ^{vedä} (-sh- ¹ , -äd-)	let pass, t.	አስኸደል äsχ ^{idōāl} (-sh-)	ያስኸድ yäsχ ^{ved} (-sh-, -äd)	ያስኸደል yäsχ ^{vedäl} (-sh-, -äd)

¹ not -š-

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያሰናዳ yāssanādā	አሰናዳ assanādā	አሰናድቶ assanā- d(ŷ)t ^{wo} (-nārt- § 7d)	ግሰናዳት māssanā- dāt (§ 8)	አሰናጅ assanāj (§ 8; -ጁ -ji)
ያሰኝ yāssāññ	አሰኝ assāññ	አሰኝቶ assāññij ^{two}	ግሰኝት māssāññāt	
ያሳክል yāsākkijl	አሳክል asākkijl	አሳክሎ asākkijl ^{wo}	ግሳክል māsākkajl	አሳካይ asākkāj (-āyy § 6; § 8)
ያስከልክል yāskālkijl	አስከልክል askālkijl	አስከልክሎ askālkijl ^{wo}	ግስከልክል māskālkajl	አስከልካይ askālkāj (-āyy § 6; § 8)
		አስከክቶ askākt ^{wo}	ግስከክት māskākāt (§ 8)	
ያስከድ yāskjd	አስከድ āskjd	አስከዶ askājd ^{wo} (-kā-)	ግስከድ māskājd (-kā-; § 8)	አስካጅ āskāj (§ 8; -ጁ -ji)
ያስከፍል yāskāffijl	አስከፍል askāffijl	አስከፍሎ askāffijl ^{wo}	ግስከፍል māskāffajl (-äl)	አስከፋይ askāffāj (-āyy § 6; § 8)
ያስኸድ yāsχjd (-sh-)	አስኸድ āsχjd (-sh-)	አስኸዶ āsχjd ^{wo} (-sh-)	ግስኸድ māsχ ^{ed} (-sh-, -ād; § 8)	ያስኸደጅ āsχāj (-sh-; -ኸጅ -አጅ, -ከጅ; § 8; -ጁ -ji)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ከስወስደ aswássaḍa (-wá-)	cause to remove, t.	ከስወስደል aswássiḍóál (-wá-)	ያስወስድ yāswássiḍ (-wá-)	ያስወስዳል yāswássiḍál (-wá-)
አሳየ asáyyä 2nd አሳየህ asáyyäh, etc.	show, t.	አሳየቷል asáyyitóál	ያሳይ yāsáyy	ያሳያል yāsáyyál
አስያዘ asyáza	cause to catch, t.	አስያዘል ásyizóál	ያስያዝ yásyiz (§ 8)	ያስያዛል yásyizál
አስደረገ asdárraga	cause to do, t.	አስደረገል asdárrigóál (-dā-)	ያስደርግ yāsdárrig (-dā-)	ያስደርጋል yāsdárrigál (-dā-)
አሳደገ asáddaga	rear, t.	አሳደገል asáddigóál	ያሳድግ yāsáddig	ያሳድጋል yāsáddigál
አስገደለ asgáddala (-gā-)	cause to kill, t.	አስገደለል asgáddilóál (-gā-)	ያስገድል yāsgáddil (-gā-)	ያስገድልል yāsgáddilál (-gā-)
አስጊጠ asgʷétə	adorn, t.	አስጊጠል ásgjitóál	ያስጊጥ yāsgʷét	ያስጊጣል yāsgʷétál
አሰጣ asəttä	spread out, t.	አሰጥቷል ástijtóál	ያሰጣ yāsəttä	ያሰጣል yāsəttál
አስጠጋ astəggä	cause to lean, t.	አስጠገቷል astəggitóál	ያስጠጋ yāstəggä	ያስጠጋል yāstəggál

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያስወስድ yāsawāssid (-wā-)	አስወስድ asawāssid (-wā-)	አስወስዶ asawāssid ^{wo} (-wā-)	ግስወስድ māsawāssad (-wā-)	አስወሰድ asawāssāj (-wā-; § 8)
ያሳይ yāsāi (-āyy § 6; § 8)	አሳይ āsāi (-āyy § 6; § 8)	አሳይቶ asāyyit ^{wo}	ግሳየት māsāyyät	አሳዩ asāyyi
ያስይዝ yāsyz (-dā-)	አስይዝ āsyiz (-dā-)	አስይዞ āsyiz ^{wo}	ግስያዝ māsyz (§ 8)	አስያዝ āsyāz (§ 8; -ጌ -zi)
ያስደርግ yāsdārrig (-dā-)	አስደርግ asdārrig (-dā-)	አስደርጎ asdārrig ^{wo} (-dā-)	ግስደርግ māsdārrag	አስደረገ asdārrāgi
ያሳድግ yāsāddig (-gā-)	አሳድግ asāddig (-gā-)	አሳድጎ asāddig ^{wo} (-gā-)	ግሳደግ māsāddag	አሳዳገ asāddāgi
ያስገድል yāsgāddil (-gā-)	አስገድል asgāddil (-gā-)	አስገድሎ asgāddil ^{wo} (-gā-)	ግስገድል māsgāddal (-āddä-)	አስገዳዩ asgāddāj (-gā-; -āyy § 6; § 8)
ያስገጥ yāsgit (-gā-)	አስገጥ āsgit (-gā-)	አስገጦ āsgit ^{wo}	ግስገጥ māsgit ^{wo} (§ 8)	አስገጥ āsgit ^{wo}
ያስጣ yāstā (-gā-)	አስጣ āstā (-gā-)	አስጥቶ āstīt ^{wo}	ግስጣት māstāt (§ 8)	አስጥ āst (-ጌ -či)
ያስጠጋ yāstāggā (-gā-)	አስጠጋ astāggā (-gā-)	አስጠገቶ astāggīt ^{wo}	ግስጠጋት māstāggāt (§ 8)	አስጠገ astāggī

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ከሰፋ asfāffā	extend, t.	ከሰፋቷ āsiftōāl	ያሰፋ yāsāfā	ያሰፋል yāsāfāl
ከሰረገ asfāllagə	cause to seek, t.	ከሰረገላ asfālligōāl	ያሰረገ yāsāllig	ያሰረገል yāsālligāl
ከሰረረ asfārrā (-fā-)	frighten, t.	ከሰረረቷ asfārritōāl (-fā-)	ያሰረረ yāsārrā (-fā-)	ያሰረረል yāsārrāl (-fā-)
ከሰረረረ asfarārrā (-fä-)	threaten, t.	ከሰረረረቷ asfarārtōāl (-fä-)	ያሰረረረ yāsfarārrā (-fä-)	ያሰረረረል yāsfarārrāl (-fä-)
ከሰረታ asfāttā	cause to untie, t.	ከሰረታቷ asfātt(ī)tōāl	ያሰረታ yāsāttā	ያሰረታል yāsāttāl
ከሰ āsāā 2nd ከሰሀ āsāāh, etc.	seek, t.	uses parts of [አ] ሻ (j)āā		
ከሰ āsāā 2nd ከሰሀ āsāāh, etc.	rub, t.	ከሰታ āsītōāl	ያሰ yāsā (yās)	ያሰል yāsāl (yās-)
ከሰቀበ asāqqabə (-yə)	turn up- wards, i.	ከሰቀበላ asāqqibōāl (-jy-)	ያሰቀበ yāsāqqib (-jy)	ያሰቀበል yāsāqqibāl (-jy-)
ከሰተተ asāttatə (-sā-)	smell, t.	ከሰተታ āsītōāl	ያሰተ yāsātt (-sā-)	ያሰተል yāsāttāl (-sā-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያስፋ yāsḥā	አስፋ āsḥā	አስፋቶ āsḥtʷo	ማስፋት māsḥāt (§ 8)	አስፋ āsḥi
ያስፈላግ yāsḥāllig	አስፈላግ asḥāllig	አስፈላግ asḥālligʷo	ማስፈላግ māsḥāllag	አስፈላግ asḥāllagi
ያስፈራ yāsḥārrā (-ḥā-)	አስፈራ asḥārrā (-ḥā-)	አስፈራቶ asḥārrjtʷo (-ḥā-)	ማስፈራት māsḥārrāt (-ḥā-; § 8)	አስፈራ asḥārrī (-ḥā-)
ያስፈራራ yāsḥārárá (-ḥā-)	አስፈራራ asḥārárá (-ḥā-)	አስፈራራቶ asḥārártʷo (-ḥā-)	ማስፈራራት māsḥāráráāt (-ḥā-; § 8)	
ያስፈታ yāsḥāttā	አስፈታ asḥāttā	አስፈታቶ asḥāt(ʰ)tʷo	ማስፈታት māsḥāttāt (§ 8)	አስፈታ āsḥāčč (-ḥā-; § 8; -ጥ -čči)
ይሻ yīš (yīš)	አሻ īš (īš)	አሻቶ āsītʷo	ማሻት māsāt	
ያሻቅብ yāsāqqib (-jʷ-)	አሻቅብ asāqqib	አሻቅብ asāqqibʷo (-jʷ-)	ማሻቅብ māsāqqab (-əʷ-)	አሻቅብ asāqqābi (-yi)
ያሻት yāsīt	አሻት āsīt	አሻቶ āsītʷo	ማሻተት māsātāt (-āt)	አሻታች āsītāč (§ 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አሸከመ aššákkama (-šá-)	load, t.	አሸከማ aššákkj- mōāl (-šá-)	ያሸከም yāššákkjim (-šá-)	ያሸከማ yāššákkj- māl (-šá-)
አሾከሾከ ašš ^w okás- š ^w oka	talk scan- dal, i.	አሾከሾካ ašš ^w okásü- kōāl [-ሾካ] (-škōāl)	ያሾከሾክ yāšš ^w okás- šük	ያሾከሾካ yāšš ^w okás- šükāl
አሸከከ aškákā	cluck, i.	አሸከከቷ aškákātōāl	ያሸከከ yāškákā	ያሸከከአ yāškákāl
አሸገረ aššággara (-gä-)	take across, t.	አሸገረላ aššágrōāl	ያሸገር yāššággir	ያሸገራ yāššággirāl
አቂላመ aqqwólám- māṭa [አንቲ- G.] (aṇqwo-)	caress, t.	አቂላምላ aqqwólám- tōāl [አንቲ-] (aṇqwo-)	ያቂላም yāqqwo- lāmmijē [ያንቲ-] (yāṇqwo-)	ያቂላማላ yāqqwo- lāmmijēāl [ያንቲ-] (yāṇqwo-)
አቀለመ aqqállāṭa	melt, t.	አቀለሞላ áqjiltōāl (áqjilt-)	ያቀለም yāqqält	ያቀለማላ yāqqältāl
አቀመ aq ^w ómā	station, t.	አቀማ áqumōāl	ያቀም yāq ^w óm	ያቀማ yāq ^w ómāl
አቅራቢ aqrárrā	chant, i.	አቅራቢቷ aqrártōāl	ያቅራቢ yāqrárrā	ያቅራቢአ yāqrárrāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያሰኝኝ yāsākkijm (-sā-)	አሰኝኝ aāsākkijm (-sā-)	አሰኝኝ aāsākkijm ^o (-sā-)	ግሰኝኝ māsākkām (-sā-)	አሰኝኝ aāsākkāmi (-sā-)
ያሰኝኝኝ yāsā ^w okā- sūk [-ሰኝ] (-sāk)	አሰኝኝኝ aās ^w okāśūk [-ሰኝ] [-sāk]	አሰኝኝኝ aās ^w okāśū- k ^w [-ሰኝ] (-sāk ^w)	ግሰኝኝኝ māsā ^w okā- ś ^w ok	አሰኝኝኝ aās ^w okāśā- ki
		አሰኝኝኝኝ aāsākt ^w (-sāk ^w)	ግሰኝኝኝኝ māsākākat (§ 8)	
ያሰኝኝ yāsāgijr	አሰኝኝ aāsāgijr	አሰኝኝ aāsāgr ^w (-sā-)	ግሰኝኝ māsāgār (-ār)	አሰኝኝ aāsāgāri
ያሰኝኝኝ yāqqwā- lāmṭ (§ 8) [ያሰኝ-] (yāñqwā-)	አሰኝኝኝ aqqwā- lāmṭ (§ 8) [አሰኝ-] (añqwā-)	አሰኝኝኝ aqqwā- lāmṭ ^w [አሰኝ-] (añqwā-)	ግሰኝኝኝ māqqwā- lāmṭ [ግሰኝ-] (māñqwā-)	አሰኝኝኝ aqqwā- lāmṭ (§ 8) [አሰኝ-] (añqwā-)
ያሰኝኝ yāqijṭ (yāqijṭ)	አሰኝኝ āqijṭ (āqijṭ)	አሰኝኝ āqijṭ ^w (āqijṭ-)	ግሰኝኝ māqijṭ	አሰኝኝ āqilāṣ (§ 8)
ያሰኝኝ yāqum	አሰኝኝ āqum	አሰኝኝ āqum ^w	ግሰኝኝ māq ^w óm (§ 8)	አሰኝኝ āqwāmi
ያሰኝኝ yāqrārā	አሰኝኝ aqrārā	አሰኝኝ aqrārṭ ^w	ግሰኝኝ māqrārāt (§ 8)	አሰኝኝ āqrāri

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አቀራረበ aqqarārra- ba (-ገጻ)	put close together, t.	አቀራርቧል aqqarār(ገ)- bōāl (-ገሶ-)	ያቀራርብ yāqqarār- rijb (-ገገ)	ያቀራርባል yāqqarār- rijbāl (-ገገ-)
አቀረበ aqqarāba (-ገጻ)	bring near, t.	አቀርቧል āqjrbōāl (āqrij-, -ገሶ-)	ያቀርብ yāqārb (-ባፋ-, -ገገ)	ያቀርባል yāqārbāl (-ባፋ-, -ገገ-)
አቂሰለ aqqwōssala	wound, t.	አቀሰለ āqwuś(ገ)lōāl (āqsul-)	ያቂሰል yāqwuś(ገ)l	ያቂሰላል yāqwuś(ገ)- lāl
አቀና aqqānnā	straighten, t.	አቅገቷል āqjntōāl	ያቀና yāqānā	ያቀናል yāqānāl
አቂየ aqqwōyyä 2nd አቂየህ aqqwōyyäh, etc.	delay, t.	አቂይቷል āqwuśyyj- tōāl	ያቂይ yāqwuśyy	ያቂይል yāqwuśyyāl
አቃጠለ a(q)qāttala	burn, t.	አቃጥለ a(q)qāt(ገ)- lōāl	ያቃጥል yā(q)qāttāl	ያቃጥላል yā(q)qāttā- lāl
አቀፈ āqqāfä	embrace, t.	አቅፋል āqfōāl	ያቅፍ yāqf	ያቅፋል yāqfāl
አበለ ābbala	break one's word, i.	አበለ āblōāl (-ገገ-)	ያበል yāb(ገ)l (-ፈገ-)	ያበላል yāblāl (-ገገ-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያቀረርብ yǎqqarǎ- r(ǎ)b (-ǎ)y	አቀረርብ aqqarǎr(ǎ)b (-ǎ)y	አቀረርቦ aqqarǎr(ǎ)- b ^w o (-y ^w o)	ማቀረርብ mǎqqarǎ- rǎb (-ǎy)	አቀረረብ aqqarǎrǎbi (-yi)
ያቅርብ yǎqirb (yǎqirǎ-, -y)	አቅርብ ǎqirb (ǎqirǎ-, -y)	አቅርቦ ǎqirb ^w o (ǎqirǎ-, -y ^w o)	ማቅረብ mǎqirǎb (-ǎy)	አቅረብ ǎqirǎbi (-yi)
ያቀገስል yǎqwüs(ǎ)l (yǎqsül)	አቀገስል ǎqwüs(ǎ)l (ǎqsül)	አቀገስሎ ǎqwüs(ǎ)l ^w o (ǎqsül-)	ማቀገስል mǎqwüsǎl (-ǎl)	አቀገሰይ ǎqwüsǎj (-ǎyy § 6; § 8)
ያቅና yǎq(ǎ)nǎ	አቅና ǎq(ǎ)nǎ	አቅንቶ ǎqjnt ^w o	ማቅናት mǎqnat (§ 8)	አቅኝ ǎqjñ [አቅኝ] (ǎqñi)
ያቲይ yǎqwóyy (§ 8)	አቲይ ǎqwóyy	አቲይቶ ǎqwóyyjt ^w o	ማቲየት mǎqwóy- yät	
ያቃጥል yǎ(q)qǎt(ǎ)l	አቃጥል a(q)qǎt(ǎ)l	አቃጥሎ a(q)qǎt(ǎ)- l ^w o	ማቃጠል mǎ(q)qǎtǎl (-ǎl)	አቃጣይ a(q)qǎtǎj (-ǎyy § 6; § 8)
ይቀፍ yǎqaf	አቀፍ ǎqaf	አቅፍ ǎqf ^w o	ማቀፍ mǎqaf	አቃረ ǎqǎfi
neg. አይበል ǎjbal (-jy-, -ǎl)	neg. አትበል ǎttjbal (-jy-, -ǎl)	አብሎ ǎbl ^w o (-yl-)	ማበል mǎbal (-ǎy-, -ǎl)	አባይ ǎbǎj (ǎy-; -ǎyy § 6; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)			Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አበላ abállā (aŷ-)	feed,	t.	አበላቷ ábiltōāl (ábilt-, áŷ-)	ያበላ yābálā (-āŷ-)	ያበላለ yābálāl (-āŷ-)
አበላሸ abbalāššā 2nd አበላሸህ abbalāššāh, etc.	spoil,	t.	አበላሸቷ abbalāštōāl	ያበላሸ yābbalāšš	ያበላሸለ yābbalāššāl
አበለጠ abállatā (aŷ-)	increase,	t.	አበለጠላ áblijtōāl (áŷ-, -jlt-)	ያበለጥ yābált (-āŷ-, -āl-)	ያበለጥለ yābáltāl (-āŷ-, -āl-)
አበለጠለጠ ablāčállāčā (-yl-)	glitter,	i.		ያበለጠለጥ yāblāčállijč (-yl-)	ያበለጠለጥለ yāblāčáll- lijčāl (-yl-)
አበረ abárrā (aŷ-)	shine,	i.	አበርቷ ábirtōāl (áŷ-)	ያበረ yābárā (-āŷ-, -ár-)	ያበረለ yābáral (-āŷ-, -ár-)
አበሰ ábbasā	wipe,	t.	አበሰላ ábbjsōāl	ያበሰ yābbjs	ያበሰለ yābbjsāl
አበሰለ abásasā (aŷ-)	cook,	t.	አበሰላላ ábsjlōāl (áŷ-)	ያበሰለ yābás(ŷ)l (-āŷ-)	ያበሰላለ yābás(ŷ)lāl (-āŷ-)
አበሰበሰ abasábbasā (aŷ-)	wet,	t.	አበሰበሰላ abásbjsōāl (-ŷásŷ-)	ያበሰበሰ yābasábbjs (-āŷ-)	ያበሰበሰለ yābasábbj- sāl (-āŷ-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያብላ yāblā (-yl-)	አብላ āblā (-yl-)	አብላቶ āblit ^{wo} (āblit-, āy-)	ግብላት māblāt (-yl-; § 8)	አብይ ābyi (ābi, āy-)
ያበላሽ yābbāšāš (§ 8)	አበላሽ abbāšāš (§ 8)	አበላሽቶ abbāšāšt ^{wo}	ግበላሽት mābbāšā- šāt	አበላሽ abbāšāši
ያብላጥ yāblit (-āy-, -ilt)	አብላጥ āblit (āy-, -ilt)	አብላጦ āblit ^{wo} (āy-, -ilt-)	ግብላጥ māblat (-yl-)	አብላጭ āblāč (-yl-; § 8)
		አብላጭልጦ ablāčlič ^{wo} (-yl-)	ግብላጭልጭ māblāčlāč (-yl-)	
ያብራ yābrā (-yr-)	አብራ ābrā (-yr-)	አብርቶ ābirt ^{wo} (āy-)	ግብራት mābrāt (-yr-; § 8)	አብሪ ābri (-yr-)
ያበክ yābās (-yas)	አበክ ābās (-yas)	አብሶ ābbijs ^{wo}	ግበክ mābbās	አባሽ ābbāš (§ 8)
ያብክ yābbijs	አብክ ābbijs			
ያብክል yābsil (-ys-)	አብክል ābsil (-ys-)	አብክሎ ābsil ^{wo} (-ys-)	ግብክል mābsal (-ys-, -āl)	አብካይ ābsāji (-ys-; -āyy § 6; § 8)
ያበክብክ yābāsbijs (-yās-)	አበክብክ abāsbijs (-yās-)	አበክብሶ abāsbijs ^{wo} (-yās-)	ግበክበክ mābāsbās (-yās-)	አበክባሽ abāsbāš (-yās-; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አበቃ abəqqā (aṽ-, -āq-)	finish, i. & t.	አበቅቷል ábqjītōāl (-ṽq-)	ያበቃ yābəqqā (-āṽ-, -āq-)	ያበቃል yābəqqāl (-āṽ-, -āq-)
አበበ abbəbə (-ṽə)	bloom, i.	አበበል ábbijbōāl (-ṽō-)	ያበበ yābbijb (-jṽ-)	ያበበል yābbijbāl (-jṽ-)
አበደ abbəda	be mad, i.	አበደል ābdōāl (-ṽd-)	ያበደ yābd (-ṽd)	ያበደል yābdāl (-ṽd-)
አበደረ abəddara (aṽ-, -āddä-)	lend, t.	አበደረል abəddjirōāl (aṽ-, -ādd-)	ያበደር yābəddjir (-āṽ-, -ādd-)	ያበደረል yābəddjirāl (-āṽ-, -ādd-)
አበጀ abəjjä (aṽ-, -āj-) 2nd -ጀህ -jjäh, etc.	make, t.	አበጀቷል abəjjjītōāl (aṽ-, -āj-)	ያበጀ yābəjjj (-āṽ-, -āj-)	ያበጀል yābəjjjāl (-āṽ-, -āj-)
አበጠ abbəta	swell, i.	አበጠል ābtōāl (-ṽt-)	ያበጠ yābt (-ṽt)	ያበጠል yābtāl (-ṽt-)
አበጠረ abəttara (aṽ-, -āttä-)	winnow, t.	አበጠረል abəttjirōāl (aṽ-, -ātt-)	ያበጠር yābəttjir (-āṽ-, -ātt-)	ያበጠረል yābəttjirāl (-āṽ-, -ātt-)
አታለለ attällä	deceive, t.	አታለለል attällōāl	ያታለለ yättällil	ያታለለል yättällilāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያቅጃ yābqā (-yq-)	አቅጃ ābqā (-yq-)	አቅጥ ābqīt ^{wo} (-yq-)	ማቅጥ mābqāt (-yq-; § 8)	ተአቅጥ ābqi (-yq-)
ያቅቅ yābbq̄b (-jy)		አቅቅ ābbq̄b ^{wo} (-y ^{wo} -)	ማቅቅ mābbq̄b (-ay)	አቅቅ abbābi (-yi)
		አቅድ ābd ^{wo} (-yd-)	ማቅድ mābq̄d (-ya-)	አቅድ āb(b)āj (§ 8)
ያቅድር yābq̄ddir (-āy-, -ādd-)	አቅድር abq̄ddir (ay-, -ādd-)	አቅድር abq̄ddir ^{wo} (ay-, -ādd-)	ማቅድር mābq̄ddar (-āy-, -āddä-)	አቅድሪ abq̄ddāri (ay-, -ādd-)
ያቅገገ yābjj (-āy-)	አቅገገ ābjj (-āy-)	አቅገጥ abq̄jjit ^{wo} (ay-, -āj-)	ማቅገጥ mābq̄jjät (-āy-, -āj-)	
ያቅጥ yābq̄t (-ya-)	አቅጥ ābq̄t (-ya-)	አቅጦ ābq̄t ^{wo} (-yt-)	ማቅጥ mābq̄t (-ya-)	አቅጥ ābq̄t (-āy-; § 8)
ያቅጥር yābq̄ttir (-āy-, -āt-)	አቅጥር abq̄ttir (ay-, -āt-)	አቅጥር abq̄ttir ^{wo} (ay-, -āt-)	ማቅጥር mābq̄ttar (-āy-, -āttä-)	አቅጥሪ abq̄ttāri (ay-, -ātt-)
ያቅጥላል yāttālil	አቅጥላል attālil	አቅጥሎ attāl ^{wo}	ማቅጥላል māttālil (-äl)	አቅጥላይ attālāj (-āyy § 6; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አተመ áttamaḡ	seal, t. (= ገተመ)	አትጃላ áttimóāl	ያትጥ yáttim	ያትግላ yáttimāl
አተረፈ atárfaḡ (-tá-)	earn, t.	አትርፍላ átirfóāl	ያትርፍ yátarf (-tá-)	ያትርፋላ yátárfāl (-tá-)
አኖረ an'óraḡ	put, t.	አኑረላ ánuróāl	ያኖር yān'ór	ያኖረላ yān'óral
አነሰ ánnasaḡ	diminish, i.	አንሰላ ānsóāl	ያንስ yāns	ያንሰላ yānsāl
አነሣ anásṣā	raise, t.	አንሥቷላ ānsjtóāl	ያነሣ yānásā	ያነሣላ yānásāl
አንሾካሾክ ሸ. anš'okás- š'okaḡ	whisper, t.	አንሾካሾኩላ anš'okásü- kóāl [-ሽኩላ] (-škóāl)	ያንሾካሾክ yānš'okás- šük	ያንሾካሾኩላ yānš'okás- šükāl
አነቃ anásqqa	wake, t.	አንቅቷላ ānqjtóāl	ያነቃ yānásqā	ያነቃላ yānásqāl
አንቀላፋፋ anqaláffā	doze, i.	አንቀላፍቷላ anqaláftóāl	ያንቀላፋ yānqaláffā	ያንቀላፋላ yānqaláffāl
አንቀሳቀሰ anqasáq- qasaḡ	move, t.	አንቀሳቅሷላ anqasáq(ŷ)- sóāl	ያንቀሳቅስ yānqasáq- qjs	ያንቀሳቅሳላ yānqasáq- qjsāl
አንበበ anšbbabaḡ (-ገላ)	read, t.	አንበቧላ ānbjbóāl (āmb-, -jy-)	ያንበ yānšbb	ያንበላ yānšbbāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያትም yǎttjm	አትም ǎttjm	አትም ǎttjm ^{wo}	ማትም mǎttjam	አታግጊ attámi
ያትርፍ yǎtjrf	አትርፍ ǎtjrf	አትርፍ ǎtjrf ^{wo}	ማትረፍ mǎtraf	አትራፈ ǎtráfi
ያኑር yǎnur	አኑር ǎnur	አኑር ǎnur ^{wo}	ማኖር mǎn ^{wo} ór (§ 8)	አኒሪ anwári
ያጎጃ yǎጃs		አንሶ ǎns ^{wo}	ማጎጎ mǎጃs	አናሽ ǎnáš (§ 8)
ያንሳ yǎnsǎ	አንሳ ǎnsǎ	አንሥቶ ǎnsjt ^{wo}	ማንሳት mǎnsát (§ 8)	አንሽ ǎnš (-፲ - šī)
ያንሾክሹክ yǎnš ^{wo} oká- šük	አንሾክሹክ anš ^{wo} oká- šük	አንሾክሹክ anš ^{wo} oká- šük ^{wo} [-ሽከ] (-ǎk ^{wo})	ማንሾክሹክ mǎnš ^{wo} - kǎš ^{wo} ok	አንሾክሹክ anš ^{wo} oká- šwáki
ያንባጃ yǎnqǎ	አንባጃ ǎnqǎ	አንቅቶ ǎnqjt ^{wo}	ማንታት mǎnqát (§ 8)	አንቂ ǎnqi
ያንቀለፋፋ yǎnqalǎfǎ	አንቀለፋፋ anqalǎfǎ	አንቀለፍቶ anqalǎft ^{wo}	ማንቀለፋፋት mǎnqalǎfǎt (§ 8)	አንቀለፈ anqalǎfi
ያንቀጃሳቅስ yǎnqasǎ- q(ǎ)s	አንቀጃሳቅስ anqasǎq(ǎ)s	አንቀጃሳቅሶ anqasǎ- q(ǎ)s ^{wo}	ማንቀጃሳቅስ mǎnqasǎ- qǎs	
ያንብብ yǎnbjb (-ǎmb-, -ǎy)	አንብብ ǎnbjb (ǎmb-, -ǎy)	አንበቦ ǎnbjb ^{wo} (ǎmb-, -ǎy)	ማንበብ mǎnbab (-ǎmb-, -ǎy)	አንባቢ anbábi (amb-, -yi)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አንካረረ anḵwārrafa	snore, purr, i.	አንካርኛላ anḵwār(I)- fōāl	ያንካርኛ yānḵwārrif	ያንካርኛላ yānḵwārrif- fāl
አነከሰ anākkasa	be lame, i.	አንከሷላ ānḵjsōāl	ያነከሰ yānākkjs	ያነከሳላ yānākkjsāl
አንከ-ሻከ-ሽ anḵwōśāk- kwōśa	cause to rustle, t.	አንከ-ሻከ-ሽላ anḵwōśā- kwōśōāl	ያንከ-ሻከ-ሽ yānḵwōśāk- kwōś	ያንከ-ሻከ-ሻላ yānḵwōśāk- kwōśāl
አንከባለለ anḵaḵāllala (-ፃላ-)	roll, t.	አንከባላላ anḵaḵāllōāl (-ፃላ-)	ያንከባላላ yānḵaḵāllil (-ፃላ-)	ያንከባላላላ yānḵaḵāllil- lāl (-ፃላ-)
አንካካ anḵwākkwā	clatter, i.	አንካከቷላ anḵwākwū- tōāl (-ākt-)	ያንካካ yānḵwāk- kwā	ያንካካላ yānḵwāk- kwāl
አናፀጠ annāuwaṭa (-wω-)	disturb, t.	አናፀጠላ annāuūtōāl	ያናፀጥ yānnāuwūt	ያናፀጠላ yānnāuwū- tāl
አነደደ anāddada	kindle, t.	አንድደላ āndjdōāl	ያነድድ yānāddjd ያነድ yānādd	ያነድሳላ yānāddjdāl ያነድላ yānāddāl
አንጉራጉረ anḡwōrag- gwōra	hum, i.		ያንጉራጉር yānḡwōrag- gwūr	ያንጉራጉራላ yānḡwōrag- gwūrāl
አንገተ anāggata	sling over the shoulder, t.	አንገቷላ ānḡjtōāl	ያንገት yānāggjt	ያንገታላ yānāggjtāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያሕኑርፍ yāñkwārǝf (yāñkwārǝf § 8)	አሕኑርፍ añkwārǝf (añkwārǝf § 8)	አሕኑርፎ añkwār(ǝ)- f ^w o	ማሕኑርፍ māñkwārǝf	አሕኑረ-ፈ añkwārǝfi
ያሕኑረኩሽ yāñkwāśā- kwūś	አሕኑረኩሽ añkwāśā- kwūś	አሕኑረኩሽ añkwāśā- kwūś ^w o	ማሕኑረኩሽ māñkwāśā- kwūś	አሕኑረኩሽ añkwāśā- kwūś (§ 8)
ያሕከባላላ yāñkəbālǝl (-yā-)	አሕከባላላ añkəbālǝl (-yā-)	አሕከባላላ añkəbālǝl ^w o (-yā-)	ማሕከባላላ māñkəbālǝl (-yā-, -āl)	አሕከባላላ añkəbālǝl (-yā-, -āyy § 6; § 8)
ያሕኑክኑ yāñkwākṵā	አሕኑክኑ añkwākṵā	አሕኑክኑ añkwākṵā- t ^w o (-ākt-)	ማሕኑክኑ māñkwāk- kwāt (§ 8)	አሕኑክኑ añkwākṵā (§ 8)
ያሕኑሰሰ yāñnāuṣṣ	አሕኑሰሰ añnāuṣṣ	አሕኑሰሰ añnāuṣṣ ^w o	ማሕኑሰሰ māñnāuṣṣ (-ωṣ)	አሕኑሰሰ añnāuṣṣ (§ 8)
ያሕኑድድ yāñdjǝd	አሕኑድድ añdjǝd	አሕኑድድ añdjǝd ^w o	ማሕኑድድ māñdjǝd	አሕኑድድ añdjǝ (§ 8)
ያሕኑረገር yāñgṵwǝrǝ- gṵwǝr	አሕኑረገር añgṵwǝrǝ- gṵwǝr	አሕኑረገር añgṵwǝrǝ- gṵwǝr ^w o	ማሕኑረገር māñgṵwǝrǝ- gṵwǝr	አሕኑረገር añgṵwǝrǝ- gṵwǝri
ያሕኑገገ yāñgǝt	አሕኑገገ añgǝt	አሕኑገገ añgǝt ^w o	ማሕኑገገ māñgǝt	አሕኑገገ añgǝc (§ 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
እነጠ ánnaṭa	fashion, t.	እንጠላ ánniṭōāl	ያንጥ yánniṭ	ያንጣላ yánniṭāl
እንጠለጠለ antəḷáṭṭala	hang, t.	እንጠለጥለ antəḷiṭṭōāl (-ṭā-)	ያንጠለጥላ yāntəḷáṭṭil	ያንጠለጥላ yāntəḷáṭṭi- lāl
እነጠሰ anəṭṭasa	sneeze, i.	እንጥሰላ āntiṣōāl	ያንጥሰ yānəṭṭis	ያንጥሰላ yānəṭṭisāl
እነጠረ anəṭṭafa	spread, t.	እንጥፋላ āntiṭfōāl	ያንጥፋ yānəṭṭif	ያንጥፋላ yānəṭṭifāl
እክለ ákkala	amount to, i.	እክላላ ákkilōāl	ያክላ yákkil ያኸላ [ፆላ] yák(i)l (yāχ-, yāh-)	ያክላላ [ፆላ] yákkilāl (yāχ-, yāh-)
እክረዩ akkarāyyä (-kā-) 2nd -ረዩህ -ráyyäh, etc.	let on hire, t.	እክረዩቷላ akkarāyi- tōāl (-kā-, -áṭt-)	ያክረዩ yákkarāyy (-kā-)	ያክረዩላ yákkarāy- yāl (-kā-)
እክበረ akəbbara (-bä-)	honour, t.	እክበረላ əkbiṛōāl (-ky-, -kibr-, -yr-)	ያክበር yákkəb(i)r (-əy-)	ያክበረላ yákkəb(i)rāl (-əy-)
እክክ ákkəka	scratch, t.	እክካላ ákkōāl	ያክ yákk	ያክላ yákkāl
እክረለ akkáffala	distribute, t.	እክፍላላ akkáfiōāl	ያክፍላ yákkáfiṭ	ያክፍላላ yákkáfiṭāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያንጥ yānnit	አንጥ ānnit	አንጦ ānnit ^{wo}	ግንጥ mānnat	አናጢ an(n)āti (§ 7b)
ያንጠላጥላ yāntāltūl (-tā-)	አንጠላጥላ antāltūl (-tā-)	አንጠላጥሎ antāltūl ^{wo} (-tā-)	ግንጠላጥላ māntāltal (-āltā-)	አንጠላጥሎ antāltāḷ (-tā-; -āyy § 6; § 8)
ያንጥስ yāntis	አንጥስ āntis	አንጥሶ āntis ^{wo}	ግንጥስ māntas	አንጥሽ āntās (§ 8)
ያንጥፍ yāntif	አንጥፍ āntif	አንጥፎ āntif ^{wo}	ግንጥፍ māntaf	አንጥፈ antāfi
ያክላ yākkil	አክላ ākkil	አክሎ ākkil ^{wo}	ግክላ mākkal ግህላ māhal	አክይ ākkāḷ (-āyy § 6; § 8)
ያክረይ yākkarāḷ (-kā-)	አክረይ akkarāḷ (-kā-)	አክረይቶ akkarā- yit ^{wo} (-kā-, -āḷt-)	ግክረይት mākkarāyāt (-kā-, -āḷāt)	
ያክብር yākbir (-ky-, -kibr, -yr)	አክብር ākbir (-ky-, -kibr, -yr)	አክብሮ ākbir ^{wo} (-ky-, -kibr, -yr-)	ግክብር mākbir (-ky-, -ār)	አክባሪ ākbāri (-ky-)
ያክሐ yākah	አክሐ ākah	አክ āk ^{wo}	ግክሐ mākah	አክከ ākāki
ያክፋላ yākkāḷ	አክፋላ akkāḷ	አክፋሎ akkāḷ ^{wo}	መክፋላ mākkāḷ (-āl)	አክፋይ akkāḷ (-āyy § 6; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አወለተ awálläqä (auä-, -öl-)	take off, t.	አውለታል äuläqöäl	ያወለት yāwälläq (yauä-, -öllq)	ያውለታል yāwälläqäl (yauä-, -öllq-)
አወረደ awórrädä (auó-)	unload, t.	አውርደል äwürdüäl (äuü-)	ያወርድ yāwórd (yauó-)	ያውርዳል yāwórdäl (yauó-)
አዋሰ awásä (auä-)	bring as guarantor, t.	አውሰል äwjsöäl (äuüs-)	ያውስ yāwis (yäuüs)	ያውሰል yāwjsäl (yäuüs-)
አወታ äuwäqä (-wö-)	know, t.	አውታል äu(ü)qöäl	ያውት yäu(ü)q	ያውታል yäu(ü)qäl
አወዛወዘ äuwazäw- wazä (-öwäuwö-)	shake, t.	አወዛወዛል äuwazäwü- zöäl (äuwöw-)	ያወዛወዝ yäuwarzäw- wüz (yäuwwöw-)	ያወዛወዛል yäuwarzäw- wüzäl (yäuwwöw-)
አውደለደለ äudälädd- dälä (-äläddä-)	be idle, i.	አውደለደለል äudäläddilöäl (-dä-)	ያውደለድል yäuädlädd- dil (-älä-)	ያውደለድልል yäuädlädd- diläl (-älä-)
አወጣ awóttä (auó-)	expel, t.	አውጥቷል äuttöäl	ያወጣ yāwóttä (yauó-)	ያውጣል yāwóttäl (yauó-)
አዘመተ azzämmaṭä	send on a campaign, t.	አዘጋጥቷል azzämmi- töäl	ያዘጋጥት yāzzämmiṭ	ያዘጋጥታል yāzzämmi- täl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያው-ለት yáulijq	አው-ለት áulijq	አው-ለቶ áulijq ^{wo}	ግው-ለት máulajq	
ያው-ርድ yáwürd (yáuü-)	አው-ርድ áwürd (áuü-)	አው-ርዶ áwürd ^{wo} (áuü-)	ግው-ረድ máurajd	አው-ራጅ áuráj (§ 8)
ያው-ስ yáwjs (yáuüs)	አው-ስ áwjs (áuüs)	አው-ሶ áwjs ^{wo} (áuüs ^{wo})	ግዋስ máwás (máuás; § 8)	አዋሽ áwás (áuás; § 8; -ሺ -ሸi)
ያውት yíwajq (yúaጁ, -ωq)	አውት jwajq (-ωq)	አው-ቶ áü(ü)q ^{wo}	ግውት máwajq (máüጁ, -ωq)	አዋቂ áwáqi (áuá-)
ያውዛው-ዝ yáuwwazáuüz (yáuwwz-)	አውዛው-ዝ áuwwazáuüz (áuwwz-)	አውዛው-ዝ áuwwazáu- üz ^{wo} (áuwwz-)	ግውዛውዝ maüwwazáuaz (maüww-, -záüwz)	አውዛዋዝ áuwwazáuás (áuww-; § 8)
ያው-ደለድል yáudáldil (-dä-)	አው-ደለድል áudáldil (-dä-)	አው-ደለድሉ áudáldil ^{wo} (-dä-)	ግው-ደለደል maudáldal (-áldä-)	አው-ደለዳይ áudáldáj (-dä-; áyy § 6; § 8)
ያው-ጣ yáutä	አው-ጣ áutä	አው-ጥቶ áutä ^{wo}	ግው-ጣት máutát (§ 8)	አው-ጭ áuḥ (-ጢ -ḥi)
ያዘጥት yázzámmjt	አዘጥት azzámmjt	አዘጥቶ azzámm- mjä ^{wo}	ግዘመት mázzámm- mjät (-ät)	አዝግች ázmásč (§ 8)

[illegible]

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያዙር yázur	አዙር ázur	አዙር ázur ^{wo}	ግዙር máz ^{wo} ór (§ 8)	አዞሪ azwári
ያዝን yízan	አዝን ízan	አዝኖ áz ^{no}	ግዝን mázan	አዛኝ ázāñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ያዝዝ yízaž	አዝዝ ízaž	አዞ áz ^{wo}	ግዝዝ mázaž	አዞገ ázžáz (§ 8)
ያዝጋ yāzzágā	አዝጋ azzágā	አዛገቶ azzág ^t wo	ግዝጋት māzzágāt (§ 8)	አዛጊ azzági
ይይ yiy (yī, yi)	አይ iy (ī, i)	አይቶ ā ⁱ it ^{wo}	ግየት mā ⁱ jät (mā ^o ät)	† አዩ āyyi
ያድላ yád(ī)lā	አድላ ád(ī)lā	አድላቶ ádilt ^{wo}	ግድላት mád(ī)lāt (§ 8)	አድሊ ád(ī)li [አድይ] (ádi)
ያድጋጥ yádjmt	አድጋጥ ádjmt	አድጋጦ ádjmt ^{wo}	ግድጦጥ mád(ī)majät	አድግጥ ád(ī)máč (§ 8)
ያደር yídar (-är)	አደር ídar (-är)	አድር äd ^{ro}	ግደር mádar (-är)	አዳሪ ädári
ያደርግ yádrig (yārg)	አደርግ ádrig (ärg)	አደርጎ ádrig ^{wo} (ärg ^{wo})	ግደርጎ mádrag (mār-)	አደራጊ adrági

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አዞረ az ^w órā	turn round, t.	አዞረላ ázurōāl	ያዞር yāz ^w ór	ያዞረላ yāz ^w óral
አዞነ ázzaṇā	grieve, i.	አዞነላ āznōāl	ያዞን yāz(ī)n	ያዞናላ yāznāl
አዞዘ ázzaṇā	order, t.	አዞላ āzzōāl	ያዞ yāzz	ያዞላ yāzzāl
አዞጋ azzāggā	yawn, i.	አዞጋላ azzāgtōāl	ያዞጋ yāzwāggā	ያዞጋላ yāzzāggāl
አየ āyyā (§ 44b) 2nd አየሀ āyyāh, etc.	see, t.	አየላ ājtōāl	ያየ yāṣi	ያየላ yājāl (yā ^w āl)
አደላ adāllā (-dā-)	show favour, i.	አደላላ ádiltōāl (§ 8)	ያደላ yādāllā (-dā-)	ያደላላ yādāllāl (-dā-)
አደመ adāmmaṭa	listen to, t.	አደግጧላ ādijmtōāl	ያደግጥ yādāmt (-dā-)	ያደግጧላ yādāmtāl (-dā-)
አደረ áddara (-dā-)	pass the night, i.	አደረላ ādrōāl	ያደር yād(ī)r	ያደረላ yādrāl
አደረገ adārraga	do, t.	አደርገላ ādrigōāl (ārg- § 7d)	ያደርገ yādārg (-dā-)	ያደርገላ yādārgāl (-dā-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያዘር yázur	አዘር ázur	አዘር ázur ^{wo}	ማዘር máz ^{wo} ór (§ 8)	አዘሪ azwári
ያዘን yǝzan	አዘን ǝzan	አዝኖ áz ^{no}	ማዘን mázan	አዝኝ ázāñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ያዘዝ yǝzaz	አዘዝ ǝzaz	አዝ áz ^{wo}	ማዘዝ mázaz	አዝዝ ázzáz (§ 8)
ያዘጋ yāzzágā	አዝጋ azzágā	አዝገቶ azzágt ^{wo}	ማዝጋት māzzágát (§ 8)	አዝጊ azzági
ይይ yǝy (yǝ, yǝ)	አይ ǝy (ǝ, ǝ)	አይቶ āǝt ^{wo}	ማይት māǝt (mā ^{wo} āt)	† አይ āyyi
ያድላ yád(ǝ)lā	አድላ ád(ǝ)lā	አድላቶ ádǝlt ^{wo}	ማድላት mád(ǝ)lāt (§ 8)	አድሊ ád(ǝ)li [አድይ] (ádi)
ያድጋጥ yádjmt	አድጋጥ ádjmt	አድጋጦ ádjmt ^{wo}	ማድጋጥ mád(ǝ)māt	አድጋጥ ád(ǝ)máč (§ 8)
ያድር yǝdar (-är)	አድር ǝdar (-är)	አድር ádro	ማድር mádar (-är)	አድሪ ádári
ያድርገ yádrig (yārg)	አድርገ ádrig (ärg)	አድርገ ádrig ^{wo} (ärg ^{wo})	ማድርገ mádrag (mār-)	አድሪገ adrági

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አደሰ áddasə	renew, t.	አድሷል áddjsǒál	ያድስ yáddjs	ያድሳል yáddjsál
አደባ adəbbā	ambush, t.	አደብቷል ádjbtǒál (-yt-, -dbjt-, -dy-)	ያደባ yädəbbā (-dā-, -yā)	ያደባል yädəbbál (-dā-, -yāl)
አደነ áddana	hunt, t.	አድነል áddjnǒál	ያድን yáddjn	ያድናል yáddjnal
አዳኑ adána	save, t.	አድነል áddjnǒál	ያድን yáddjn	ያድናል yáddjnal
አደከመ adákkaṃa	tire, t.	አደከማል ádkjmǒál	ያደከጥ yädák(ŷ)m	ያደከግል yädák(ŷ)mál
አደገ áddaga	grow, i.	አድገል ádgōál	ያድገ yádŷg	ያድገል yád(ŷ)gál
አደፈ áddafa	be dirty, i.	አድፋል ád(ŷ)fōál	ያድፍ yád(ŷ)f	ያድፋል yád(ŷ)fál
አገለበጠ aggalabáb- bata (-yā-)	completely disarrange, t.	አገለበጠል aggalabáb- tǒál (-yāy-)	ያገለበጥ yāggala- bābbjt (-yā-)	ያገለበግል yāggala- bābbjtál (-yā-)
አገለገለ aggaləggala	serve, t.	አገለገለል aggəlǵilōál	ያገለገል yāggəlǵgil	ያገለገል yāggəlǵgi- lál

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያድስ yáddjs	አድስ áddjs	አድሶ áddjs ^{wo}	ግድስ máddas	አዳሽ áddás (§ 8)
ያድብ yád(ŷ)bā (-yā)	አድብ ád(ŷ)bā (-yā)	አድብቶ ádjibt ^{wo} (-yt-, -dbjt-, -dy-)	ግድባት mád(ŷ)bát (-yát; § 8)	አድቢ ád(ŷ)bi (-yi)
ያድጋ yáddjn	አድጋ áddjn	አድኖ áddjn ^{wo}	ግድጋ máddan	አዳኝ áddāñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ያድጋ yádjn	አድጋ ádjn	አድኖ ádjn ^{wo}	ግዳጎ mádān (§ 8)	ተአዳኝ áddāñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ያድከም yádkjm	አድከም ádkjm	አድከሞ ádkjm ^{wo}	ግድከም mádkam	አድከግ ádkámi
ይደገ yǐdag	አደገ ǐdag	አድጎ ádg ^{wo}	ግደገ mádag	ተአደገ ádagǐ
ይደፍ yǐdaf		አድፎ ád(ŷ)f ^{wo}	ግደፍ mádaf	አዳፊ ádfi
ያገለባብጥ yāggala- báb(ŷ)t (-yáy-)	አገለባብጥ aggalaḅá- b(ŷ)t (-yáy-)	አገለባብጦ aggalaḅáb- t ^{wo} (-yáy-)	ግገለባብጥ māggala- bábat (-yáy-)	አገለባባጭ aggalaḅá- báç (-yáy-)
ያገልገል yāgǎlgil	አገልገል agǎlgil	አገልገሎ agǎlgil ^{wo}	ግገልገል māgǎlgal	አገልጋይ agǎlgáǐ (-áy § 6; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አጉረበ agwórrabā (-vā)	be blistered, i.	አጉርቧል ágwürbôäl (-rṽ-)	ያጉርብ yāgwórb (-rṽ)	ያጉርባል yāgwórbäl (-rṽ-)
አገረገረ agáraggārā (-ärāggä-)	shy, i.	አገርገረል agárgirôäl (agä-)	ያገረገር yāgarággir (-ärä-)	ያገረገራል yāgarággiräl (-ärä-)
አገሣ agássā	roar, i.	አገሥቷል ágistôäl	ያገሣ yāgásā	ያገሣል yāgásäl
አገበ agábbā	cause to enter, marry, t.	አገበቷል ágibtôäl (-yt-)	ያገበ yāgábā (-yā)	ያገበል yāgábäl (-yäl)
አጋበ aggábbā	give in marriage, t.	አጋበቷል aggábtôäl (-yt-)	ያጋበ yāggábbā	ያጋበል yāggábbäl
አገነበሰ agwóná-b- bāsa	be bent, i.	አገነበሷል agwónb- sôäl	ያገነበስ yāgwóná-b- bīs	ያገነበሳል yāgwóná-b- bīsäl
አገናኘ agganāññä 2nd -ኘህ -ññäh, etc.	cause to meet, t.	አገናኝቷል agganāñ- tôäl	ያገናኝ yāgganāñ (-ññ § 6)	ያገናኝል yāgganāñ- ñäl
አገኘ agáññä (-gä-) 2nd -ኘህ -ññäh, etc.	find, t.	አገኝቷል ágjñtôäl 1st አገኝቻለሁ agjñ(jč)čäl- läu ^h	ያገኝ yāgáñ (-gä-; -ññ § 6)	ያገኝል yāgáññäl (-gä-)
አገደደ agáddada	cause a lack of, t.	አገደል ágjddôäl	ያገደ yāgádd	ያገደል yāgáddäl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያገርብ yāgwürb (-ry)		አገርብ āgwürb ^{wo} (-ry-)	ማገርብ māgwürab (-əy)	አገርብ. āgwürábi (-yi)
ያገርገር yāgárgjir (-gā-)		አገርገር agárgjir ^{wo} (-gā-)	ማገርገር māgárgar (-ārgā-)	አገርገሪ agárgári (agā-)
ያገሣ yāgsā	አገሣ āgsā	አገሥቶ āgjst ^{wo}	ማገሣት māgsāt (§ 8)	
ያገባ yāgbā (-yā)	አገባ āgbā (-yā)	አገብቶ āgjbt ^{wo} (-yt-)	ማገባት māgbāt (-gy-; § 8)	አገቢ. āgbi (-gy-)
ያገጋብ yāggábā (-yā)	አገጋብ aggábā (-yā)	አገጋብቶ aggábt ^{wo} (-yt-)	ማገጋባት māggábāt (-yāt; § 8)	
ያገገገብ yāgwámbyis	አገገገብ agwámbyis	አገገገብ agwám- bjs ^{wo}	ማገገገብ māgwám- bas	† አገገገብ agwámbyis (§ 8)
ያገገገኝ yāggánāñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)	አገገገኝ aggánāñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)	አገገገኝቶ aggánāñ- t ^{wo}	ማገገገኝ māggánāñ- (ñ)āt	
ያገገኝ yāgjñ (-ññ § 6)	አገገኝ āgjñ (-ññ § 6)	አገገኝቶ āgjñt ^{wo} 1st አገገኝቶ āgjñ(jč)č'e	ማገገኝ māg(j)ñāt	† አገገኝ āgjñ (-ññ § 6)
ያገድ yāgjdd	አገድ āgjdd	አገዶ āgjdd ^{wo}	ማገድ māgdəd	አገዳጅ āgdáj (§ 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አጌጠ ag ^y étə	be orna- mental, i.	አጌጠላ ágítóal	ያጌጥ yāg ^y ét	ያጌጠላ yāg ^y étal
አጣ átṭā	lack, t.	አጥቷላ áttóal (áttit-)	ያጣ yátā	ያጠላ yátal
አጠለቀ atálləqə	deepen, t.	አጥለቀላ átillqóal (áttillq-)	ያጠለቅ yátəllq (-tā-)	ያጠለቀላ yátəllqal (-tā-)
አጠመመ atəmməmə	bend, t.	አጠጃላ atəmmóal	ያጠጥጥ yátəmmim	ያጠጥጠላ yátəmmim- māl
አጠመደ atəmmədə	set (a trap), t.	አጥመደላ átimdoal (áttimid-)	ያጠመድ yátəmd	ያጠመደላ yátəmdal
አጠረ átṭarə (-är-)	be short, i.	አጥረላ átróal	ያጥር yát(ṭ)r	ያጥረላ yátrəl
አጠራ atərrā	purify, t.	አጥርቷላ áttirtóal	ያጠራ yátərrā (-är-)	ያጠራላ yátərrāl (-är-)
አጠበ átṭabə (-və)	wash, t.	አጥበላ áttbóal (-tv-)	ያጥብ yát(ṭ)b (-t(ṭ)v)	ያጥበላ yáttbəl (-tv-)
አጣበቀ atṭabbəqə	squeeze, t.	አጣበቀላ atṭabbqóal (-vq-)	ያጣበቅ yátṭabbij	ያጣበቃላ yátṭabbijal

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያጊጥ yáǵjǵt	አጊጥ áǵjǵt	አጊጦ áǵjǵt ^w o	ግጊጥ mǎǵ ^y ǵt (§ 8)	
ያጣ yǵtǎ	አጣ ǵtǎ	አጥቶ áǵt ^t w ^o (áǵtǵt ^w o)	ግጣት mǎtǎt (§ 8)	አጥ ǎč (-ጢ. -čǵi)
ያጥላት yǎtǵlq (yǎtǵlǵq)	አጥላት áǵlǵq (ǎtǵlǵq)	አጥላቶ áǵlǵq ^w o (ǎtǵlǵq-)	ግጥለት mǎtǵlǵq	አጥላቂ ǎtǵlǵqi
ያጠጥ yǎtǎmm (§ 8)	አጠጥ áǵtǎmm (§ 8)	አጠጥ atǎmm ^w o	ግጠጥ mǎtǎmmam	አጠግጊ atǎmmámi
ያጥጥድ yǎtǵmd (yǎtǵmjǵd)	አጥጥድ áǵtǵmd (ǎtǵmjǵd)	አጥጥዶ áǵtǵmd ^w o (ǎtǵmjǵd ^w o)	ግጥጥድ mǎtǵmǵd	አጥጥጅ ǎtǵmǎǵj (§ 8)
ያጠር yǵtǎr (-ǎr)		አጥር áǵt ^r w ^o	ግጠር mǎtǎr (-ǎr)	አጣሪ ǎtǎri
ያጥራ yǎtǵrǎ	አጥራ áǵtǵrǎ	አጥርቶ áǵtǵrt ^w o	ግጥራት mǎtǵrǎt (§ 8)	አጥሪ ǎtǵri
ያጠብ yǵtǎb (-ǵy)	አጠብ ǵtǎb (-ǵy)	አጥቦ ǎtǵb ^w o (-tǵy-)	ግጠብ mǎtǵtǎb (-ǵy)	አጣቢ ǎtǵábi (-yǵi)
ያጣብት yǎtǵtǎb(ǵ)q (-yǵ(ǵ)q)	አጣብት atǵtǎb(ǵ)q (-yǵ(ǵ)q)	አጣብቶ atǵtǎbq ^w o (-yǵq-)	ግጣብት mǎtǵtǎbǵq (-yǵǵq)	አጣብቂ atǵtǎbǵqi (-ǎyǵǎ-)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አጌጠ ag ^ʾ étə	be orna- mental, i.	አጌጠል ágj ^ʾ tōāl	ያጌጥ yāg ^ʾ ét	ያጌጥል yāg ^ʾ étāl
አጣ átṭā	lack, t.	አጥቷል átṭōāl (átṭit-)	ያጣ yátā	ያጣል yátāl
አጠለቀ atálləqə	deepen, t.	አጥለቀል átṭilqōāl (átṭilq-)	ያጠለቅ yátəlq (-tā-)	ያጠለቅል yátəlqāl (-tā-)
አጠመመ atəmməmə	bend, t.	አጠማል atəmmōāl	ያጠፍፍ yātəmmim	ያጠፍፍል yātəmmij- māl
አጠመደ atəmmədə	set (a trap), t.	አጥመደል átṭimdōāl (átṭimid-)	ያጠፍድ yātəmd	ያጠፍድል yātəmdāl
አጠረ átṭarə (-ār-)	be short, i.	አጥረል átṭrōāl	ያጥር yát(ṭ)r	ያጥራል yátṭrāl
አጠራ atərrā	purify, t.	አጥርቷል átṭirtōāl	ያጠራ yátərə (-ār-)	ያጠራል yátərəāl (-ār-)
አጠበ átṭabə (-ṭə-)	wash, t.	አጥበል átṭbōāl (-ṭṽ-)	ያጥበ yát(ṭ)b (-ṭ(ṭ)ṽ)	ያጥበል yátṭbāl (-ṭṽ-)
አጣበቀ atṭabbəqə	squeeze, t.	አጣበቀል atṭábqōāl (-ṽq-)	ያጣበቅ yātṭábbiq	ያጣበቅል yātṭábbiqāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያጊጥ yáǵit	አጊጥ áǵit	አጊጦ áǵit ^w o	ግጊጥ māǵ ^y ét (§ 8)	
ያገጃ yǵā	አገጃ ǵā	አጥቶ át ^t o (átǵit ^w o)	ግግት mátát (§ 8)	አጥ äč (-ጪ -čī)
ያጥልቅ yátǵilq (yátǵilq)	አጥልቅ átǵilq (átǵilq)	አጥልቶ átǵilq ^w o (átǵilq-)	ግጥለቅ mátǵlaq	አጥላቂ átǵlaqi
ያጠፎ yátǵamm (§ 8)	አጠፎ átǵamm (§ 8)	አጠፎ atǵamm ^w o	ግጠፎ mátǵamam	አጠግግ atǵamámi
ያጥጠድ yátǵimd (yátǵimid)	አጥጠድ átǵimd (átǵimid)	አጥጠድ átǵimd ^w o (átǵimid ^w o)	ግጥጠድ mátǵmaḍ	አጥግጅ átǵmáj (§ 8)
ያጠር yǵtar (-är)		አጥር át ^r o	ግጠር mátar (-är)	አጣሪ átári
ያጥራ yátǵrā	አጥራ átǵrā	አጥርቶ átǵirt ^w o	ግጥራት mátǵrát (§ 8)	አጥሪ átǵri
ያጠብ yǵtab (-äy)	አጠብ ǵtab (-äy)	አጥቦ át ^b o (-tǵ-)	ግጠብ mátǵab (-äy)	አጣቢ átǵabi (-yi)
ያጣብቅ yátǵáb(ǵ)q (-yǵ(ǵ)q)	አጣብቅ atǵáb(ǵ)q (-yǵ(ǵ)q)	አጣብቶ atǵábq ^w o (-yǵ-)	ግጣብቅ mátǵábǵq (-yǵǵq)	አጣባቂ atǵábǵqi (-äyǵ-)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አጠበበ atəbbəbə (-yā)	make narrow, t.	አጥበበል ätəbbəbəl (-yijy-)	ያጠብ yätəbb	ያጠባል yätəbbəl
አጠነ ättəna	perfume, t.	አጥነል ätənəl	ያጥን yät(ɨ)n	ያጥናል yätənal
አጠጣ atəttä	water, give drink to, t.	አጠጥቷል atəttitəbəl	ያጠጣ yätəttä	ያጠጣል yätəttäl
አጠፈ ättəfa	fold, t.	አጥፋል ät(ɨ)fəbəl	ያጥፍ yät(ɨ)f	ያጥፋል yät(ɨ)fəl
አጠፋ atəffä	extinguish, lose, t.	አጥፍቷል ätiftəbəl	ያጠፋ yätəffä	ያጠፋል yätəffäl
አጠገተ aččəuwaṭə (-wəṭ-)	converse with, t.	አጠገቷል aččəu(ü)- təbəl	ያጠገተ yāččəuwiṭ	ያጠገታል yāččəuwiṭ- täl
አጠፈ äččəda (-ädä)	reap, t.	አጥፈል äččədəbəl	ያጥፍ yäččid	ያጥፋል yäččidäl
አፈለ afällä	boil, t.	አፍለቷል äfiltəbəl	ያፈለ yäfälä	ያፈለል yäfäläl
አፈረ äffarə (-fä-)	be ashamed, i.	አፍረል äfroäl	ያፍር yäf(ɨ)r	ያፍረል yäfäral

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያጥብብ yátbīb (-vīb)	አጥብብ átbīb (-vīb)	አጥብቦ átbīb ^w o (-vīb-)	ግጥብብ mátbāb (-vāy)	አጥብቢ átbābi (-vāy-)
ይጠን yīṭan	አጠን īṭan	አጥኖ át ⁿ o	ግጠን mátan	አጣኝ átāñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ያጥጥራ yātátā	አጠጥራ atátā	አጠጥቶ atátít ^w o	ግጠጥት mátátāt (§ 8)	አጠጥሮ átāčč (-tā-; § 8; -ጢ -čči)
ይጠፍ yīṭaf	አጠፍ īṭaf	አጥፎ át(ī)f ^w o	ግጠፍ mátāf	አጣፊ átāfi
ያጥፋ yátāfā	አጥፋ átāfā	አጥፍቶ átīft ^w o	ግጥፋት mátāfāt (§ 8)	አጥፊ átfi
ያጭስ yāččāuūt (yāččaut)	አጭስ aččāuūt (áččaut)	አጭሱ aččāu(ū)- t ^w o	ግጭስ māččāuāt (-āuwt)	አጭሱ aččāuāč (§ 8)
ይጫድ yīčad (-ād)	አጫድ īčad (-ād)	አጭዶ áčjīd ^w o	ግጫድ māčad (-ād)	አጭድ áčāj (§ 8)
ያፍላ yāflā	አፍላ āflā	አፍልቶ āflīt ^w o	ግፍላት māflāt (§ 8)	አፍሊ āfli [አፍይ] (āfi)
ይፈር yīfar (-fā-)	አፈር īfar (-fā-)	አፍሮ āfr ^w o	ግፈር māfar (-fā-)	አፋሪ āfāri

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
አፈረሰ afárrasa	destroy, t.	አፍርሷል áfirsōāl	ያፈርስ yāfars (-fā-)	ያፈርሳል yāfarsāl (-fā-)
አፈሰ áfasa	gather up, t.	አፍሷል āfsōāl	ያፍስ yāfs	ያፍሳል yāfsāl
አፈሰሰ afássaṣa	pour, t.	አፍስሷል āfsijsōāl አፍፀሷል āfissōāl	ያፈስ yāfass	ያፈሳል yāfassāl
አፈነዳ afanāddā	burst, t.	አፈነድቷል afāndijtoāl	ያፈነዳ yāfanāddā	ያፈነዳል yāfanāddāl
አፎኘ ሸ afʷónnā 2nd -ኘህ -ññäh, etc.	hiss, i.	አፎኘቷል afʷónnijtoāl	ያፎኘ yāfʷónñ	ያፎኘል yāfʷónñāl
አፈጠነ afättana (-ättä-)	hasten, t.	አፍጥነውል āftinjōāl	ያፈጥን yāfät(ŷ)n (-fā-)	ያፈጥናል yāfät(ŷ)nāl (-fā-)
አፋፊ afwāčča 2nd -ፊህ -ččäh, etc.	whistle, i.	አፋፋቷል afwāčtoāl (-fwáyyt- § 7d)	ያፋፋ yāfwāčč	ያፋፋል yāfwāččāl
አለከለ kalákkala	hinder, t.	አለከላል kálkilōāl	ይለከል yikalákkil	ይለከላል yikalákkil- lāl
አመረ kámmara (-mär-)	pile, t.	አምረውል kámmirōāl	ይአምር yikámmir	ይአምራል yikámmi- rāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ያፍርስ yáfirs	አፍርስ áfirs	አፍርሶ áfirs ^{wo}	ግፍረስ máfras	አፍረሽ áfiráš (§ 8)
ይፈስ yífas	አፈስ ífas	አፍሶ áfis ^{wo}	ግፈስ máfās	አፋሽ áfáš (§ 8)
ያፍስስ yáfsijs	አፍስስ áfijs	አፍስሶ áfijs ^{wo}	ግፍስስ máfśās	አፍሳሽ áfśáš (§ 8)
ያፍስ yáfjss	አፍስ áfjss	አፍሶ áfjss ^{wo}		
ያፈንዳ yáfándā	አፈንዳ afándā	አፈንድቶ afándjít ^{wo}	ግፈንዳት máfándát (§ 8)	† አፈንድ áfánj (§ 8; -፳ -ji)
ያፎኝ yáf ^{wo} ónñ (§ 8)	አፎኝ áf ^{wo} ónñ (§ 8)	አፎኝቶ af ^{wo} ónñjít ^{wo}	ግፎኝት máf ^{wo} ónñát	
ያፍጥን yáftjn	አፍጥን áfjtjn	አፍጥኖ áfjtjn ^{wo}	ግፍጠን máfṭan	አፍጣኝ áfṭán ^{wo} (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ያፋዊ yáfwač (-čč Š.; § 8)	አፋዊ áfwač (-čč Š.; § 8)	አፋዊቶ afwačt ^{wo} (-fwáyyt- § 7d)	ግፋዊት máfwačät (-čč Š.)	
ይአከአ yikálkijl	አከአ kálkijl	አከአኦ kálkijl ^{wo}	መከአከአ makálkal	አከአይ kálkáj (-áyy § 6; § 8)
ይከምር yikámmijr	ከምር kámmijr	ከምር kámmijr ^{wo}	መከመር makámmar (-mär)	ከግሪ kámmári

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ከ-ረከ-ረ kworak- kworä (-rā-)	spur, t.	ከ-ርከ-ረ kwörkwü- rōāl	ይከ-ረከ-ር yikwörak- kwür (-rā-)	ይከ-ረከ-ረ-ላ yikwörak- kwüräl (-rā-)
ከሳ kāssä	become thin, i.	ከሰቷ kāstōāl	ይከሳ yikāsä	ይከሳላ yikāsäl
ከሰሰ kāssasa	accuse, t.	ከሰሰ kāssōāl	ይከሰ yikāss	ይከሰላ yikāssäl
ከበረ kābbara (-bä-)	be honoured, i.	ከበረ kābrōāl (-yr-)	ይከበር yikāb(ī)r (-äy-)	ይከበረ-ላ yikāb(ī)räl (-äy-)
ከበደ kābbada	be heavy, i.	ከበደ kābdōāl (-yd-)	ይከበድ yikābd (-yd)	ይከበደላ yikābdäl (-yd-)
ከተተ kāttata	pack, t.	ከተተ kāttōāl	ይከተ yikātt	ይከተላ yikāttäl
ከገ kāddä	run away, i.	ከገተተ kād(ī)tōāl (-ärt-, -ärt- § 7d)	ይከገ yikādä	ይከገላ yikādäl
ከገ kāda	renounce, t.	ከገ kjdōāl	ይከገ yikjd	ይከገላ yikjdäl
ከገነ kāddana	cover, t.	ከገነ kādnōāl	ይከገን yikād(ī)n	ይከገና yikād(ī)näl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይከርከር yikwórk- kwür	ከርከር kwórkwür	ከርከር kwórkwür ^o	መከርከር makwórk- kwör	ከርከሪ kwörkwári
ይከሳ yiksä		ከሰቶ kást ^o	መከሳት máksát (§ 8)	ከሽ káš (kāš, -ሽ. -ሽi)
ይከሰስ yiksəs	ከሰስ kəsəs	ከሶ káss ^o	መከሰስ máksəs	ከሳሽ kášš (§ 8)
ይከበር yikbar (-ky-, -är)	ከበር kɨbar (-ɨy-, -är)	ከበር kábr ^o (-yr-)	መከበር mákbär (-ky-, -är)	ከባሪ kabári (-yá-)
ይከበድ yikbað (-ky-)		ከበድ kábd ^o (-yd-)	መከበድ mákbəð (-ky-)	ከባጅ kábj (-yá-; § 8)
ይከተት yiktət (-ät)	ከተት kɨtət (-ät)	ከቶ kátt ^o	መከተት máktət (-ät)	ከታች káttáč (§ 8)
ይከፋ yikdä	ከፋ kɨdä	ከድቶ káð(ɨ)t ^o (-árt-, -árt- § 7d)	መከፋት mákdát (§ 8)	ከጅ kaj (kāj, -ጁ -ji)
ይከድ yikád (§ 8)	ከድ käd	ከዶ kɨd ^o	መከድ mákad (§ 8)	ከጅ kaj (-ጁ -ji)
ይከደን yikdan	ከደን kɨdan	ከድኖ kádn ^o	መከደን mákdan	ከፋሽ káðāñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ከፋ káffa	be bad, i.	ከፍቷል káftōāl	ይከፋ yikáfa	ይከፋል yikáfal
ከረለ káffala	divide, t.	ከፍቷል káflōāl (ká-)	ይከፍል yikáf(ī)l (-ká-)	ይከፍላል yikáflāl (-ká-)
ከፈተ káffata	open, t.	ከፍቷል káftōāl	ይከፍት yikáft	ይከፍታል yikáftal
ከፈከፈ káffakkafa	sprinkle, t.	ከፍከፍቷል káfkifōāl	ይከፈከፍ yikáfákkif	ይከፈከፍል yikáfákkifal
ዋለ wála	spend noon, i.	ወገላል wǝlōāl (wǝl-)	ይወል yiwǝl (yǝwǝl, yul)	ይወገላል yiwǝlāl (yǝwǝl-, yúl-)
ወለቀ wállaqqa (wá-)	get dislo- cated, i.	ወለቀላል wálqōāl (wá-)	ይወለቅ yiwáql (yuá-, -wá-)	ይወለቃል yiwáqlāl (yuá-, -wá-)
ወለወለ wálluwalá	wipe, t.	ወለወገላል wálwilōāl (-lwǝl-)	ይወለወል yiwálluwil (yuá-, -wǝl)	ይወለወገላል yiwálluwilāl (yuá-, -wǝlāl)
ወለደች wálladäč (wä-, wá-; -čč § 6)	bear, t.	ወለደችላል wáldálläč (wä-, wá-; -čč § 6)	ትወለድ tiwáld (-wä-, -wá-)	ትወለድላል tiwáldálläč (-wä-, -wá-; -čč § 6)
ወረሰ wórrasa	inherit, t.	ወርሷል wórsōāl	ይወርስ yiwórs (yuó-)	ይወርሳል yiwórsāl (yuó-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይከፋ yḵfā	ከፋ ḵfā	ከፍቶ ḵəftʷo	መከፋት məḵfāt (§ 8)	ከፈ ḵāfi (kā-)
ይከፈል yḵfāl (-äl)	ከፈል ḵfāl (-äl)	ከፍሎ ḵāfiʷo (kā-)	መከፈል məḵfāl (-äl)	ከፋይ ḵāfāḵ (-äyy § 6; § 8)
ይከፈት yḵfät (-ät)	ከፈት ḵfät (-ät)	ከፍቶ ḵəftʷo	መከፈት məḵfät (-ät)	ከፋች ḵāfäč (§ 8)
ይከፍከፍ yḵəḵḵif	ከፍከፍ ḵəḵḵif	ከፍከፎ ḵəḵḵifʷo	መከፍከፍ məḵəḵḵaf	ከፍከፈ ḵəḵḵāfi
ይዋል yḵwāl (yūāl; § 8)	ዋል wāl	ውሎ wəliʷo (wūlʷo)	መዋል məḵwāl (məuāl; § 8)	ዋይ wāḵ (wäyy § 6)
ይውለት yḵwūləq (yūl-)		ውለቶ wəliqʷo (wó-)	መውለት məḵwūləq (məul-)	
ይወልወል yḵwālwiḵ (yūā-, -wūl)	ወልወል wālwiḵ (-wūl)	ወልወሎ wālwiḵʷo (-lwūl-)	መወልወል məḵwālwiḵ (məuā-)	ወልዋይ wālwāḵ (-äyy § 6; § 8)
ትውለድ tḵwūləd	ውለድ wūləj (-lä-, -ጵ -ji)	ወልዳ wāldā (wā-, wó-)	መውለድ məḵwūləd (məul-)	ወለድ wāḵāj (wā-, wó-; § 8)
ይውረስ yḵwūras (yūr-)	ውረስ wūras	ወርሶ wórsʷo	መውረስ məḵwūras (məur-)	ወረሽ wóráš (§ 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf (§ 32)
ወረወረ warəwara	throw, t.	ወርወረል wərwürääl	ይወረወር yiwäräw- wür (yuä-)	ይወረወረል yiwäräw- räl (yuä-)
ወረደ wərrada	descend, i.	ወርደል wərdääl	ይወርድ yiwərd (yuw-)	ይወርድል yiwərdäl (yuw-)
ወሰነ wəssana	define, t.	ወሰነል wəssinääl	ይወሰን yiwəssin (yuw-)	ይወሰናል yiwəssinääl (yuw-)
ወሰደ wəssada (wə-)	remove, t.	ወሰደል wəs(ä)dääl (wə-)	ይወሰድ yiwəs(ä)d (yuä-, -wə-)	ይወሰናል yiwəs(ä)däl (yuä-, -wə-)
ዋሸ wäšša 2nd ዋሸህ wäššäh, etc.	tell a lie, i.	ዋሸቷል wäštääl	ይዋሸ yiwäšš (yuä-)	ይዋሸል yiwäššäl (yuä-)
ወሸመ wäššama (wə-)	commit adultery, i.	ወሸመል wäššimääl (wə-)	ይወሸም yiwäššim (yuä-, -wə-)	ይወሸማል yiwäššimäl (yuw-, -wə-)
ወቀጠ wəqqatä	crush, t.	ወቀጠል wəqätääl	ይወቀጥ yiwəqät (yuw-)	ይወቀጥል yiwəqätäl (yuw-)
ዋኘ wäññä 2nd ዋኘህ wäññäh, etc.	swim, i.	ዋኘቷል wäñtääl	ይዋኝ yiwäññ (yuä-)	ይዋኝል yiwäññäl (yuä-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይወርወር yǝwǎrwür (yuǎ-)	ወርወር wǎrwür	ወርወር wǎrwür ^{wo}	መወርወር məwǎrwär (məuǎ-)	ወርዋሪ wǎrwäri
ይወረድ yǝwüṛäd (yür-)	ወረድ wüṛäd	ወርድ wǎrd ^{wo}	መወረድ məwüṛäd (məur-)	ወራጅ wǎräj (§ 8)
ይወስን yǝwössin (yuó-)	ወስን wössin	ወስኖ wössin ^{wo}	መወስን məwössan (məuó-)	ወሳኝ wössäñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)
ይወሰድ yǝwüsäd (yús-)	ወሰድ wüsäd (wüs-, üs-)	ወስዶ wüs(ǝ)d ^{wo} (wó-)	መወሰድ məwüsäd (məus-)	ወሳጅ wüsäj (wó-; § 8)
ይዋሽ yǝwǎš (yuǎš; § 8)	ዋሽ wǎš	ዋሽቶ wǎšt ^{wo}	መዋሽት məwǎšät (məuǎ-)	ዋሽ wǎš (-ñ. -ši)
ይወሸጥ yǝwǎššim (yuǎ-, -ǎš-)	ወሸጥ wǎššim (wó-)	ወሸጥ wǎššim ^{wo} (wó-)	መወሸጥ məwǎššäm (məuǎ-, -ǎš-, -äm)	ወሸጺ wǎššämi (wó-)
ይወቅጥ yǝwüqät (yüq-)	ወቅጥ wüqät	ወቅጦ wóqt ^{wo}	መወቅጥ məwüqät (məuq-)	ወቅጭ wóqäč (§ 8)
ይዋኝ yǝwǎñ (yuǎ-; § 8; -ññ Š.)	ዋኝ wǎñ (-ññ Š.)	ዋኝቶ wǎñt ^{wo}	መዋኝት məwǎñät (məuǎ-; -ññ- Š.)	ዋኝ wǎñ (-ññ § 6; -ኝ -ññi)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ወዝ wázzā (wá-)	sweat, i.	ወዝተላ wáztōāl (wá-)	ይወዝ yiwázzā (yuá-, -wz-)	ይወዝላ yiwázzāl (yuá-, -wz-)
ወዘወዘ wázzāuwázzā (-wázzāuw-)	shake, t.	ወዘወዘላ wázzāuwázzā (wá-)	ይወዘወዘ yiwázzāuwázzā (yuá-, -wázzāu-)	ይወዘወዘላ yiwázzāuwázzāl (yuá-, -wázzāu-)
ወደቀ wóddāqā	fall, i.	ወደቀላ wódd(ŋ)qāāl (wá-)	ይወደቀ yiwódd(ŋ)q (yuw-)	ይወደቀላ yiwódd(ŋ)qāl (yuw-)
ወደደ wóddāda	love, t.	ወደደላ wóddōāl (wá-)	ይወደደ yiwódd (yuw-)	ይወደደላ yiwóddāl (yuw-)
ወጋ wóggā (wóg-)	prick, t.	ወጋተላ wógtōāl (wóg-)	ይወጋ yiwóggā (yuw-)	ይወጋላ yiwóggāl (yuw-)
ወጣ wótṭā	come out, i.	ወጥተላ wót(ŋ)tōāl (wá-)	ይወጣ yiwótṭā (yuw-)	ይወጣላ yiwótṭāl (yuw-)
ዋጠ wáṭa	swallow, t.	ዋጠላ wúṭōāl (wá-)	ይዋጥ yiwúṭ (yuṭṭ)	ይዋጥላ yiwúṭāl (yuṭṭ)
ወጠረ wóṭṭāra (-är-)	stretch, t.	ወጥረላ wóṭṭirōāl (wá-)	ይወጥር yiwóṭṭir (yuw-)	ይወጥረላ yiwóṭṭirāl (yuw-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይውዝ yǝwüzǎ (yǝüz-)	ውዝ wǝüzǎ	ውዝቶ wǝzɨtʷo (wǝ-)	መውዝት mǝwüzǎt (mǝüz-; § 8)	ውዝ wǝzǎ (wǝ-, -ዚ -ጅi)
ይውዝውዝ yǝwǝzɨwüz (yuǝ-, -ǝzw-)	ውዝውዝ wǝzɨwüz (wǝ-)	ውዝውዝ wǝzɨwüzʷo (wǝ-)	መውዝውዝ mǝwǝzɨwǝz (mǝuǝ-, -ǝzwǝ-)	ውዝዋዝ wǝzɨwǝzǎ (wǝ-; § 8)
ይውደቅ yǝwüdaq (yǝüd-)	ውደቅ wüdaq	ውደቅ wǝd(ǝ)qʷo	መውደቅ mǝwüdaq (mǝüd-)	ውደቂ wǝdǎqi
ይውደድ yǝwüdaḍ (yǝüd-)	ውደድ wüdaḍ	ውደድ wǝddʷo	መውደድ mǝwüdaḍ (mǝüd-)	ውደጅ wǝdǎj (§ 8)
ይውገ yǝwüḡǎ (yǝüḡ-)	ውገ wüḡǎ (ʷüḡ-)	ውገቶ wǝḡtʷo (ʷǝḡ-)	መውገት mǝwüḡǎt (mǝüḡ-; § 8)	ውገ wǝḡgi (wǝ-, ʷǝ-)
ይውጣ yǝwütǎ (yǝütǎ)	ውጣ wütǎ (wütǎ)	ውጥቶ wǝt(ǝ)tʷo	መውጣት mǝwütǎt (mǝüt-; § 8)	ውጥ wǝḍ (wǝ-, -ጢ -čǝi)
ይዋጥ yǝwǎḥ (yuǎḥ; § 8)	ዋጥ wǎḥ	ውጠ wütʷo	መዋጥ mǝwǎḥ (mǝuǎḥ; § 8)	ዋጥ wǎḥ (-ጢ -čǝi)
ይውጥር yǝwǎḥṭṭir (yuǎ-)	ውጥር wǎḥṭṭir	ውጥር wǎḥṭṭirʷo	መውጥር mǝwǎḥṭṭar (mǝuǎ-, -är)	ውጣሪ wǎḥṭṭari

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ወፊሩ wóffirə (-är-)	be thick, i.	ወፊሩል wóffirōāl	ይወፊር yiwófir (yuó-)	ይወፊሩል yiwófirāl (yuó-)
ሄለለ zállələ	jump, t.	ሄለለ zállōāl	ይሄለ yizáll	ይሄለለ yizállāl
ሄማሩ zámmarə (-är-)	chant, t.	ሄማሩል zámimirōāl	ይሄማር yizámmir	ይሄማሩል yizámmirāl
ሄማተ zámmaṭə	go on a campaign, i.	ሄማተል zámmtōāl	ይሄማት yizámt	ይሄማተል yizámtāl
ሄሩ zárrä (zá-)	sow, t.	ሄሩል zártōāl (zá-)	ይሄሩ yizárá (-zá-)	ይሄሩል yizárál (-zá-)
ሄረ zʷórə	revolve, i.	ሄረል zúrōāl H- zʷó- Ṣ.	ይሄር yizʷór	ይሄረል yizʷórál
ሄረጋ zərggä (zä-)	stretch, t.	ሄረጋል zərgitōāl (zä-)	ይሄረጋ yizərggä (-zä-)	ይሄረጋል yizərggāl (-zä-)
ሄረፈ zərrəfə (zä-)	loot, t.	ሄረፈል zərfōāl (zä-)	ይሄርፍ yizərf (-zä-)	ይሄርፈል yizərfāl (-zä-)
ሄተሀተ zəqqəzzəqqə	incline, t.	ሄተሀተል zəqqizqōāl	ይሄተሀት yizəqqəzziq	ይሄተሀተል yizəqqəzziqāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይወፍር yiwóffir (yuó-)		ወፍር wóffir ^{wo}	መወፍር məwóffar (məuó-, -är)	ወፍሪ wóffári
ይገለል yǰläl (-äl)	ገለል ǰläl (-äl)	ዘለ zǰll ^{wo}	መገለል məǰläl (-äl)	ዘለይ zǰláj (-äyy § 6; § 8)
ይገጸጸ yǰǰammir	ገጸጸ zǰammir	ዘጸጸ zǰammir ^{wo}	መገጸጸ məzǰammar (-är)	ዘጸጸ zǰammári
ይገጸጸ yǰzmat (-ät)	ገጸጸ zǰmat (-ät)	ዘጸጸ zǰamt ^{wo}	መገጸጸ məzmat (-ät)	ዘጸጸ zǰmáč (§ 8)
ይገጸጸ yǰzrä	ገጸጸ zǰrä	ዘጸጸ zǰrt ^{wo} (zǰä-)	መገጸጸ məzrát (§ 8)	ዘጸጸ zǰri (zǰä-)
ይዘር yǰzur	ዘር zur	ዘር zúr ^{wo} ዘ- z ^{wo} ሹ.	መዘር məz ^{wo} ör (§ 8)	ዘር zwári
ይዘርጋ yǰzärgä (-zǰä-)	ዘርጋ zǰärgä (zǰä-)	ዘርጋ zǰärgit ^{wo} (zǰä-)	መዘርጋ məzǰärgät (-zǰä-; § 8)	ዘርጋ zǰärgi (zǰä-)
ይዘርፍ yǰzraf	ዘርፍ zǰraf	ዘርፍ zǰrf ^{wo} (zǰä-)	መዘርፍ məzraf	ዘርፍ zǰráf (zǰä-)
ይዘገዝገዝ yǰǰqzǰq	ዘገዝገዝ zǰqzǰq	ዘገዝገዝ zǰqzǰq ^{wo}	መዘገዝገዝ məzǰqzǰq	ዘገዝገዝ zǰqzǰqi

Simp. perf. (§ 25)			Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ዘባ zābbā	warp,	i.	ዘባቲል zābtōāl (-yt-)	ይዘባ yizābā (-āy-)	ይዘባል yizābāl (-āy-)
ዘነበ zānnabā (zā-, -yā)	rain,	i.	ዘነበል zān(ī)bōāl (zā-, -yō-)	ይዘነበ yizān(ī)b (-zā-, -y)	ይዘነበል yizān(ī)bāl (-zā-, -yāl)
ዘወረ zāuwara	turn round, t.		ዘወረል zāuwūrōāl	ይዘወር yizāuwūr	ይዘወረል yizāuwūrāl
ዘጋ zāggā	shut,	t.	ዘጋቲል zāgtōāl	ይዘጋ yizāgā	ይዘጋል yizāgāl
ዘገየ zāgāyyā 2nd ዘገየሀ zāgāyyāh , etc.	be late,	i.	ዘገየቲል zāgyitōāl (zā-)	ይዘገየ yizāgāyy	ይዘገየል yizāgāyyāl
ዘፈነ zāffana (zā-)	dance,	i.	ዘፈነል zāf(ī)nōāl (zā-)	ይዘፈን yizāf(ī)n (-zā-)	ይዘፈናል yizāf(ī)nāl (-zā-)
ያዘ yāzā (§ 44c)	hold,	t.	ያዘል yizōāl	ይያዝ yī(y)iz [ያዝ] (yīz)	ይያዛል yī(y)izāl [ያዛ] (yīzāl)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይገባ yǝzbā (-zy-)		ዘብቶ zābt ^{wo} (-yt-)	መዘባት māzbāt (-zy-; § 8)	ዘቢ zābi (zā-, -yi)
ይገነብ yǝznab (-əy)		ዘንቦ zān(ǝ)b ^{wo} (zā-, -y ^{wo})	መዘነብ māznab (-əy)	
ይዘውር yǝzūwūr	ዘውር zāuwūr	ዘውር zāuwūr ^{wo}	መዘውር mazāuwār	ዘዋሪ zāuwāri
ይገጋ yǝzgā	ገጋ zǝgā	ዘገቶ zāgt ^{wo}	መዘገት māzgāt (§ 8)	ዘገ zāgi (zā-)
ይዘገይ ሸ. yǝzāgāi (-āyy § 6; § 8; pl. -ገዩ -gāyyu)	ዘገይ ሸ. zāgāi (-āyy § 6; § 8; pl. -ገዩ -gāyyu)	ዘገይቶ zāgyit ^{wo} (zā-)	መዘገየት ሸ. mazāgāyyāt መዘገየት G. mazāgyāt (-zā-)	
ይዘገይ G. yǝzāgyi(-zā-; pl. -ገዩ-gyu)	ዘገይ G. zāgyi(zā-; pl. -ገዩ-gyu)			
ይገፈን yǝzfān	ገፈን zǝfān	ዘፍኖ zāf(ǝ)n ^{wo} (zā-)	መዘፈን māzfān	ዘፋኝ zāfāñ (zā-; -ññ § 6; § 8)
ይያዝ yǝ(y)āz (§ 8)	ያዝ yāz	ይዘ yǝz ^{wo}	መያዝ māyāz (mājāz, māyāz; § 8)	ያዛ yāz (-ጢ -zi)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)			Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 33)
ደለደለ dalāddala (-ālāddā-)	level,	t.	ደለደለ dalāddilāl (dā-)	ደለደለ yidalāddil (-ālā-)	ደለደለ yidalāddilāl (-ālā-)
ደግ dāmma (dā-)	bleed,	i.	ደግ dāmtōāl (dā-)	ደግ yidāma (-dā-)	ደግ yidāmāl (-dā-)
ደግግ dāmmaṭa	gin,	t.	ደግግ dāmtōāl	ደግግ yidāmmiṭ	ደግግ yidāmmiṭāl
ደርሰ dārrasa	arrive,	i.	ደርሰ dārsōāl (dā-)	ደርሰ yidārs (-dā-)	ደርሰ yidārsāl (-dā-)
ደርቀ dārraqa	dry,	i.	ደርቀ dārqōāl (dā-)	ደርቀ yidārq (-dā-)	ደርቀ yidārqāl (-dā-)
ደሰሰ dāssasa	handle,	t.	ደሰሰ dāssōāl	ደሰሰ yidāssis	ደሰሰ yidāssisāl
ደበለቀ dabāllāqa (-āyā-)	mix,	t.	ደበለቀ dābliqōāl (dā-, -yl-)	ደበለቀ yidabālliṣ (-dā-, -āyā-, -āll-)	ደበለቀ yidabālliṣāl (-dā-, -āyā-, -āll-)
ደነ dāna	recover,	i.	ደነ dānōāl	ደነ yidān	ደነ yidānāl
ደነቀው dānnaqāu (§ 43a)	wonder,	i.	ደነቀው dānq ^w otāl (dā-)	ደነቀው yidānqāu (-dā-)	ደነቀው yidānqāuāl (-dā-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይደልደል yǐdǎldǐl (-dǎ-)	ደልደል dǎldǐl (dǎ-)	ደልደሉ dǎldǐl ^{wo} (dǎ-)	መደልደል mədǎldǎl (-ǎldä-)	ደልዳይ dǎldǎj (dǎ-; -ǎyy § 6; § 8)
ይደግ yǐdmǎ		ደግቶ dǎmt ^{wo} (dǎ-)	መደግት məḡdmǎt (mǎ-; § 8)	
ይደግጥ yǐdǎmt (§ 8)	ደግጥ dǎmt	ደግጦ dǎmt ^{wo}	መደግጥ məḡdǎməṭ	ደግጦ dǎmǎč (§ 8)
ይደረስ yǐdrās	ደረስ dǐrās	ደርሶ dǎrs ^{wo} (dǎ-)	መደረስ məḡdrās	ደረሽ dǎrás (dǎ-; § 8)
ይደረቅ yǐdraq	ደረቅ dǐraq	ደርቆ dǎrq ^{wo} (dǎ-)	መደረቅ məḡdraq	ደረቂ darǎqi (dä-)
ይደስ yǐdǎss (§ 8)	ደስ dǎss	ደሶ dǎss ^{wo}	መደሰስ məḡdǎssas	ደሰሽ dǎssǎš (§ 8)
ይደብልቅ yǐdǎbliq (-dǎ-, -yl-)	ደብልቅ dǎbliq (dǎ-, -yl-)	ደብልቆ dǎbliq ^{wo} (dǎ-, -yl-)	መደብልቅ məḡdǎbliq (-dǎ-, -yl-)	ደብላቂ dǎbliǎqi (dä-, -yl-)
ይደን yǐdǎn (§ 8)		ደኅ dǐn ^{wo}	መደን məḡdǎn (§ 8)	
		ደንቆት dǎnq ^{wo} t (dǎ-; § 8)		

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ደነበረ danəbbərə (-är-)	bolt, i.	ደንብረል dāmbirōāl	ይደነበር yīdanəbbir	ይደነበራል yīdanəbbirāl
ደነገጠ danəggatə	be horri- fied, i.	ደንገጠል dāngitōāl (dā-)	ይደነገጥ yīdanəggit	ይደነገጣል yīdanəggitāl
ዳኘ dāññä 2nd ዳኘህ dāññäh, etc.	arbitrate, i.	ዳኘተል dāntōāl	ይዳኘ yīdāññ	ይዳኘል yīdāññāl
ደከመ dākkamə	be tired, i.	ደከኝል dāk(ī)mōāl	ይደከም yīdāk(ī)m	ይደከማል yīdāk(ī)māl
ደወለ dāuwalə (-wə-)	ring, t.	ደወለል dāuwulōāl	ይደወል yīdāuwül	ይደወለል yīdāuwulāl
ደገመ dāggamə (dā-)	repeat, t.	ደገመል dāgmōāl (dā-)	ይደገም yīdāg(ī)m (-dā-)	ይደገማል yīdāg(ī)māl (-dā-)
ደገፈ dāggafə	support, t.	ደገፈል dāggifōāl (dā-)	ይደገፍ yīdāggif (-dā-)	ይደገፋል yīdāggifāl (-dā-)
ዳጠ dātə	slip, i.	ደጠል dītōāl	ይደጥ yīdīt	ይደጣል yīdītāl
ጆለ jāla	be ugly, i.	ጆለል jālōāl [ጆላል] (jīlōāl)		

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይደጎበር yjdámbrj	ደጎበር dámbrj	ደጎበር dámbrj ^{wo}	መደጎበር mədámbrj (-är)	ደጎበሩ dámbari
ይደጎጎጥ yjdáṅgjt (-dä-)		ደጎጎጦ dáṅgjt ^{wo} (dä-)	መደጎጎጥ mədáṅgät (-äṅgä-)	ደጎጎጥ dáṅgäč (dä-; § 8)
ይዳኝ yjdāñ (-ññ § 6; § 8)	ዳኝ dāñ (-ññ § 6)	ዳኝቶ dāñt ^{wo}	መዳኝት mədāñ(ñ)ät	ዳኝ dāñ (-ññ § 6; -ኙ -ññi)
ይደከጥ yjdkam		ደከጥ däk(ɿ)m ^{wo}	መደከጥ mədkam	ደከግ däkämi
ይደውል yjdäuwül	ደውል däuwül	ደውሉ däuwül ^{wo}	መደውል mədäuwäl (-öl)	ደዋይ däuwäi (-äyy § 6; § 8)
ይደጎጥ yjdgam	ደጎጥ dīgam	ደጎጥ dāgm ^{wo} (dāmm ^{wo} , dä-)	መደጎጥ mədgam	ደጎግ dagämi (dä-)
ይደጎጎፍ yjdäggif (-dä-)	ደጎጎፍ däggif (dä-)	ደጎጎፍ däggif ^{wo} (dä-)	መደጎጎፍ mədäggaf	
ይዳት yjdät (§ 8)	ዳት dät	ደጦ dīt ^{wo}	መዳት mədät (§ 8)	
		ጆሉ jäl ^{wo} [ጆሉ] (jīl ^{wo})		

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ገመለ jammala	add, t.	ገምላል jammilōāl	ይገምል yijammil	ይገምላል yijammilāl
ገመረ jammara (-är-)	begin, t.	ገምረል jammirōāl	ይገምር yijammir	ይገምረል yijammirāl
ገለበ gallaba (-ya)	gallop, i. & t.	ገልበል gál(ŷ)bōāl (-yʷō-)	ይገልበ yigállib (-jŷ)	ይገልበል yigállibal (-jŷ-)
ገለበበ galabáb- bata (-yā-)	invert com- pletely, t.	ገለበበል galabábtōāl (-yāy-)	ይገለበበ yigalabáb- bit (-gä-, -yā-)	ይገለበበል yigalabáb- bitāl (-gä-, -yā-)
ገለበ galabbata	invert, t.	ገለበበል gálbitōāl (-yŷ-)	ይገለበ yigalabbit (-gä-)	ይገለበል yigalabbit- tāl (-gä-)
ገመሰ gammasa	plough, t.	ገምሰል gāmsōāl	ይገምስ yigāms	ይገምሰል yigāmsāl
ገራ garrä	tame, t.	ገርተል gértōāl (gä-)	ይገራ yigärä (-gä-)	ይገራል yigäräl (-gä-)
ገረመ garrama	astonish, t.	ገርማል gārmōāl (gä-)	ይገርም yigārm (-gä-)	ይገርማል yigārmāl (-gä-)
ገረመ garrama	be tame, i.	ገርማል gārrimōāl (gä-)	ይገርም yigārrim (-gä-)	ይገርማል yigārrimāl (-gä-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይገጽጽ yijámmil	ገጽጽ jámmil	ገጽሎ jámmil ^w o	መገጽጽ majámmal (-äl)	ገጽጽ jámmäi (-äyy §6; §8)
ይገጽጽር yijámmir	ገጽጽር jámmir	ገጽጽር jámmir ^w o	መገጽጽር majámmar (-är)	ገጽጽር jámmäri
ይገልብ yigálb (-ly; §8)	ገልብ gálb (-ly)	ገልብ gál(ḷ)b ^w o (-y ^w o)	መገልብ magálab (-äy)	ገልብ gálábi (-yi)
ይገልጽጽ yigálabábt (-gá-, -yáy-; §8)	ገልጽጽ gálabábt (gá-, -yáy-; §8)	ገልጽጽ gálabábt ^w o (-yáy-)	መገልጽጽ magálabá- bat (-yáy-)	ገልጽጽ gálabábt (-yáy-; §8)
ይገልብጽ yigálbjē (-yī-)	ገልብጽ gálbjē (-yī-)	ገልብጽ gálbjē ^w o (-yī-)	መገልብጽ magálbjē (-ly-, -ät)	ገልብጽ gálbjē (-ly-; §8)
ይገጽጽ yigmas	ገጽጽ gīmas	ገጽሎ gāms ^w o	መገጽጽ māgmas	ገጽጽ gāmāš (§8)
ይገጽጽ yigrā	ገጽጽ gīgrā	ገጽጽ gārt ^w o (gá-)	መገጽጽ māgrāt (§8)	ገጽጽ gāri (gá-)
ይገጽጽ yigram		ገጽጽ gārm ^w o (gá-)	መገጽጽ māgram	
ይገጽጽ yigārrim (-gá-)		ገጽጽ gārrim ^w o (gá-)	መገጽጽ māgārram	

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ገረገረ garággara (-ärággä-)	stop short, i.	ገርገሩል gárgiróal (gä-)	ይገረገር yigarággir (-ärä-)	ይገረገራል yigarággi- räl (-ärä-)
ገረገረ gwórág- gwora (-rógg-)	inspect, t.	ገርገሩል gwórgwi- róal (-würö-)	ይገረገር yigwórág- gwir (-róggwür)	ይገረገራል yigwórág- gwiräl (-róggwür)
ገረረ gárrafa (gä-)	beat, t.	ገርገሩል gárfóal (gä-)	ይገርገር yigárf (-gä-)	ይገርገራል yigárfäl (-gä-)
ገሰገሰ gasággasa	travel fast, i.	ገሰገሰል gásgisóal (gä-)	ይገሰገስ yigasággis (-säg-)	ይገሰገሳል yigasággi- säl (-säg-)
ገባ gábbä	enter, i.	ገባቷል gábtóal (-yt-)	ይገባ yigábä (-yā)	ይገባል yigábal (-yäl)
ገበረ gábbara (-bä-)	pay tribute, i.	ገበረል gábbiróal	ይገበር yigábbir	ይገበራል yigábbiräl
ገታ gáta	give to drink, t.	ገታል gítóal	ይገት yigít	ይገታል yigítäl
ገነነ gánnana	increase, i.	ገነነል gánnóal	ይገነን yigánn	ይገነናል yigánnäl
ገዛ gázza	buy, t.	ገዛቷል gáztóal	ይገዛ yigáza	ይገዛል yigázäl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይገርገር yigárgir (-igä-)		ገርገር gárgir ^{wo} (gä-)	መገርገር magárgar (-árgä-)	ገርጋሪ gárgári (gä-)
ይገርገር yigwárgwír (-gwür)	ገርገር gwárgwír (-gwür)	ገርገር gwárgwír ^{wo} (-gwür ^{wo})	መገርገር magwár- gwör	ገርገሪ gwörgwári
ይገረፍ yigraf	ገረፍ gíraf	ገርፎ gárf ^{wo} (gä-)	መገረፍ mágraf	ገረፊ garáfi (gä-)
ይገስገስ yigásgis (-gä-)	ገስገስ gásgis (gä-)	ገስገስ gásgis ^{wo} (gä-)	መገስገስ magásgras	ገስጋሽ gásgáš (§ 8)
ይገባ yigbä (-yä)	ገባ gíbbä (-yä)	ገብቶ gábt ^{wo} (-yt-)	መገባት mágbát (-gy-; § 8)	ገቢ gábi (gä-, -yi)
ይገብር yigábbir	ገብር gábbir	ገብሮ gábbir ^{wo}	መገብር magábbar (-är)	ገባሪ gábbári
ይገት yigát (§ 8)	ገት f. ገች gát, f. gáč	ገቶ gít ^{wo}	መገት mágát (§ 8)	ገች gáč
ይገነን yignän	ገነን gínän	ገኖ gánn ^{wo}	መገነን mágnän	ገኖሻ gánáš (-än § 6; § 8)
ይገዛ yigzä	ገዛ gízä	ገዛቶ gázt ^{wo}	መገዛት mágzát (§ 8)	ገዛ gä (gä-, -ü -ši)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ገዳ gwóddā	injure, t.	ገድቷል gwódd(ī)tōāl (-órt- § 7d)	ይገዳ yigwóddā	ይገድላል yigwóddāl
ገደለ gáddalā (gá-)	kill, t.	ገድሏል gáddlōāl (gállō-, gá-)	ይገድል yigádl (-gáll-, -gá-)	ይገድላል yigádlāl (-gáll-, -gá-)
ገደለ gwóddalā	bè lacking, i.	ገድሏል gwóddlōāl	ይገድል yigwódl	ይገድላል yigwódlāl
ገደበ gáddabā (-yā)	dam, t.	ገድቧል gáddijbōāl (gá-, -ijy-)	ይገድብ yigáddijb (-gá-, -ijy)	ይገድባል yigáddijbāl (-gá-, -ijy-)
ገደደ gáddadā	be wanting, i.	ገድደል gáddōāl	ይገድድ yigádd	ይገድዳል yigáddāl
ገደፈ gáddafā	break (a fast), t.	ገድፋል gáddfōāl (gá-)	ይገድፍ yigádf (-gá-)	ይገድፋል yigádfāl (-gá-)
ገደፈ gáddafā	support, t.	ገድፋል gáddifōāl (gá-)	ይገድፍ yigáddif (-gá-)	ይገድፋል yigáddifāl (-gá-)
ገጠ gátā	gnaw, t.	ገጠል gátōāl	ይገጥ yigát	ይገጠል yigátāl
ገጠመ gátamā	meet, i.	ገጥሟል gátmōāl	ይገጥም yigát(ī)m	ይገጥማል yigát(ī)māl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይገዳ yigwüdä	ገዳ gwüdü	ገድቶ gwódl(ü)t ^{wo} (-órt- § 7d)	መገዳት mágwüdat (§ 8)	ገድ gwöj (-ጌ -ji)
ይገደል yigdal (-äl)	ገደል gidäl (-äl)	ገድሎ gádl ^{wo} (gáll ^{wo} , gá-)	መገደል mágdal (-äl)	ገዳይ gáddáj (gá-; áyy § 6; § 8)
ይገደል yigwüdal (-äl)	ገደል gwüdal (-äl)	ገድሎ gwódl ^{wo}	መገደል mágwüdal (-äl)	ገዳይ gwóddáj (-áyy § 6; § 8)
ይገድብ yigáddib (-gá-, -iy)	ገድብ gáddib (gá-, -iy)	ገድብ gáddib ^{wo} (gá-, -iy ^{wo})	መገድብ magáddab (-gá-, -áyy)	ገዳቢ gáddábi (gá-, -yi)
ይገድድ yigdad		ገድ gádd ^{wo}	መገድድ mágdad	ገዳድ gáddáj (§ 8)
ይገድፍ yigdaf	ገድፍ gidaf	ገድፍ gádf ^{wo} (gá-)	መገድፍ mágdaf	ገዳፊ gáddafi
ይገድፍ yigáddif (-gá-)	ገድፍ gáddif (gá-)	ገድፍ gáddif ^{wo} (gá-)	መገድፍ magáddaf	
ይገጥ yigát (§ 8)	ገጥ gát f. ገጥጥ gāč	ገጥ gít ^{wo}	መገጥ mágát (§ 8)	ገጥ gāč
ይገጠጥ yigtam	ገጠጥ gigtam	ገጠጥ gátm ^{wo}	መገጠጥ mágtam	ገጠጥ gátami

Simp. perf. (§ 25)			Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ገጠ gəṭṭā 2nd ገጠህ gəṭṭāh, etc.	knock, t.		ገጥቷል gəṭṭōāl (gā-)	ይገጥ yigṭō (-gā-)	ይገጥል yigṭōāl (-gā-)
ጋጠ ሸ. gāṭā	abuse, t.		ጋጠል gijōāl	ይጋጥ yigjō	ይጋጥል yigjōāl
ጋጠ G. gāṭṭā 2nd ጋጠህ gāṭṭāh, etc.	sling, t.		ጋጥቷል gāṭṭ(ī)ōāl	ይጋጥ yigāṭṭō	ይጋጥል yigāṭṭōāl
ገፋ gāffā	push, t.		ገፋቷል gāffōāl	ይገፋ yigāffā	ይገፋል yigāffāl
ጠፋ tāllā	hate, t.		ጠልቷል tāllōāl	ይጠፋ yitālā	ይጠፋል yitālāl
ጣል tāla	throw, t.		ጥል tjōāl	ይጥል yitjāl	ይጥል yitjāl
ጠለቀ tāllaqā	dive, i.		ጠለቀል tālqōāl (tā-)	ይጠለቀ yitālq (-tā-)	ይጠለቀል yitālqāl (-tā-)
ጠለየ tāllayā (-lajā) 2nd ጠለየህ tāllayih (-lajih), etc.	pray, i.		ጠለየል tāllaywāl (-lyuā-)	ይጠለየ yitāllay (-li)	ይጠለየል yitāll(ī)yāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይገኝ yigč	ገኝ gič	ገኘቶ gəčt ^{wo} (gä-)	መገጨት məgčät	ገኝ gəč (gäč) [ገጨ] (gəčci, gä-)
ይገጸጽ yigäč (§ 8)	ገጸ gäč	ገጸ gič ^{wo}	መገጸ məgäč (§ 8)	ገጸ gäčci
ይገጸጽ yigäč (§ 8)	ገጸ gäč	ገጸቶ gäč(i)t ^{wo}	መገጨት məgäčät	
ይገፋፈ yigfä	ገፋ gifä	ገፋቶ gəft ^{wo}	መገፋት məgfat (§ 8)	ገፋ gəfi (gä-)
ይገፋፋ yigfä	ገፋ gifä	ገፋቶ təft ^{wo}	መገፋት mətlat (§ 8)	ገፋ təfi (təyy § 6)
ይገፋፋ yigfä (§ 8)	ገፋ təfä	ገፋ təf ^{wo}	መገፋ mətäl (§ 8)	ገፋ təfi [ገፋ] (təyi)
ይገፋፋ yigfäq	ገፋ təfäq	ገፋቶ təfq ^{wo} (tə-)	መገፋት mətəfq	ገፋ təfäqi
ይገፋፋ yigfäy (-li)	ገፋ təfäy (-li)	ገፋቶ təfäy ^{wo} (-yo)	መገፋ mətəfäy	ገፋ təfäy (-lāy; -lāyy § 6; § 8)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ጣጤ tāma	taste pleasant, i.	ጥጥላ tīmōāl	ይጥጥ yitīm	ይጥጥላ yitīmāl
ጣጥ t'wōma	fast, i.	ጡጥላ tūmōāl	ይጡጥ yit'wōm	ይጡጥላ yit'wōmāl
ጣጣጣጣ tāmmama	be bent, i.	ጡጥላ tāmmōāl	ይጡጥ yitāmm	ይጡጥላ yitāmmāl
ጣጥጥ tāmmaqa	wring, t.	ጡጥቋላ tāmqōāl	ይጡጥቅ yitāmq	ይጡጥቋላ yitāmqāl
ጣጣጣ tāmmau (§ 43a)	be thirsty, i.	ጡጥቶላ tāmt'otāl	ይጣጣጣ yitāmau	ይጣጣጥላ yitāmauāl
ጣጣጣጣጣ tāmazzaza	twist, t.	ጡጥገዚላ tānzizōāl	ይጣጣገዝ yitāmazziz	ይጣጣገዝላ yitāmazzizāl
ጣጣጣ tāmmaḍa	yoke, t.	ጡጥጢላ tāmdōāl	ይጣጥፎ yitāmd	ይጣጥፍላ yitāmdāl
ጣጣጣጣጣ tāmattama	wind, t.	ጡጥጥጥላ tāmtimōāl	ይጣጣጥጥ yitāmattim	ይጣጣጥጥላ yitāmattimāl
ጣጣጣ tārrā	(a) call, t. (b) be pure, i.	ጣጣጣላ tārtōāl (tā-)	ይጣጣጣ yitārā	ይጣጣጣላ yitārāl
ጣጣጣ tārraba (-ጥጥ)	hew, t.	ጣጣጣላ tārbōāl (tā-, -ጥጥ)	ይጣጣጣ yitārb (-tā-, -ጥጥ)	ይጣጣጣላ yitārbāl (-tā-, -ጥጥ)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይገታም yǝtām (§ 8)		ጥጥ tǝm ^w o	መገታም mǝtām (§ 8)	
ይጠጥ yǝtum	ጠጥ tum	ጠጥ tǝm ^w o	መጠጥ mǝtǝm ^w om (§ 8)	ጠጥ tǝmami
ይገጠጠ yǝtṁam	ገጠጥ tǝṁam	ጠጥ tǝmm ^w o	መገጠጥ mǝtǝṁam	ጠጥ tǝmāmi
ይገጠጥ yǝtṁaq	ገጠጥ tǝṁaq	ጠጥ tǝmq ^w o	መገጠጥ mǝtǝṁaq	ጠጥ tǝmāqi
ይገጠጥ yǝtṁau		ጠጥ tǝmt ^w ot	መገጠጥ mǝtǝmāt (§ 8)	
ይገጠጠ yǝtǝmziz	ገጠጠ tǝmziz	ጠጠ tǝmziz ^w o	መገጠጠ mǝtǝmzaz	ጠጠ tǝmzāz (§ 8)
ይገጠጠ yǝtṁad	ገጠጠ tǝṁad	ጠጠ tǝmd ^w o	መገጠጠ mǝtǝṁad	ጠጠ tǝmāj (§ 8)
ይገጠጠ yǝtǝmtǝm	ገጠጠ tǝmtǝm	ጠጠ tǝmtǝm ^w o	መገጠጠ mǝtǝmtǝm	ጠጠ tǝmtǝmi
ይገጠጠ yǝtrā	ገጠጠ tǝrā	ጠጠ tǝrt ^w o (tǝ-)	መገጠጠ mǝtǝrāt (§ 8)	(a) ጠጠ tǝri (tǝ-)
ይገጠጠ yǝtrāb (-ጸገ)	ገጠጠ tǝrāb (-ጸገ)	ጠጠ tǝrb ^w o (tǝ-, -ry-)	መገጠጠ mǝtǝrāb (-ጸገ)	ጠጠ tǝrābi (tǝ-, -yi)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ጠረገ tárraga	clean, t.	ጠርገል tárgóal (tá-)	ይጠርገ yítárg (-tá-)	ይጠርገል yítárgal (-tá-)
ጠረጠረ taráttara (-áráttä-)	doubt, t.	ጠርጥረል tártiróal (tá-)	ይጠረጥር yítaráttir (-jta-)	ይጠረጥረል yítaráttiral (-jta-)
ጢስ tʼésə	smoke, i. be enraged, i.	ጢሶል tísóal (tj-) ጢሶል ሸ. tʼésóal	ይጢስ yitʼés	ይጢሳል yitʼésal
ጠቀለለ taqqállala	roll up, t.	ጠቀለለል taqqillóal (tá-) ጠቀለለ taqqillóal (tá-)	ይጠቀለለ yítaqqállil	ይጠቀለለል yítaqqállilal
ጠቀመ taqqama (tá-)	be useful, i. sew, t.	ጠቀሻል taqqmóal (tá-)	ይጠቀሻ yítaqq(ŷ)m (-tá-)	ይጠቀሻል yítaqq(ŷ)mál (-tá-)
ጠቂመ taqqwama (tá-)	betray, t.	ጠቀሻል taqqwú- móal	ይጠቀሻ yítaqqwum	ይጠቀሻል yítaqqwú- mál
ጠቀሰ taqqasa	beckon, i.	ጠቀሰል taqsóal	ይጠቀስ yítaqq(ŷ)s	ይጠቀሰል yítaqq(ŷ)sál
ጠባ tabbä	suck, t. dawn, i.	ጠባቷል tabtóal (-yt-)	ይጠባ yitábä (-yā)	ይጠባል yitábal (-yā)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይጥረግ y[ṭrag	ጥረግ ṭrag	ጠርጎ ṭarg ^{wo} (ṭä-)	መጥረግ məṭrag	ጠረጌ ṭarāgi (ṭä-)
ይጠርጥር y[ṭərtir (-ṭä-)	ጠርጥር ṭərtir (ṭä-)	ጠርጥር ṭərtir ^{wo} (ṭä-)	መጠርጠር məṭərtar (-äṭä-)	ጠርጣሪ ṭərtāri (ṭä-)
ይጠህ y[ṭis (-is)	ጠህ ṭis (ṭis)	ጠህ ṭis ^{wo} (ṭi-) ጠህ ስ. ṭēs ^{wo}	መጠህ məṭēs (§ 8)	ጠያሽ tyāš (ṭāš)
ይጠቅልል y[ṭəqlil (-ṭä-)	ጠቅልል ṭəqlil (ṭä-)	ጠቅልሉ ṭəqlil ^{wo} (ṭä-) ጠቅሉ ṭəqill ^{wo} (ṭä-)	መጠቅለል məṭəqlal (-äqlä-)	ጠቅላይ ṭəqlāi (ṭä-; -äyy § 6; § 8)
ይጥቅም y[ṭqam	ጥቅም ṭqam	ጠቅሞ ṭəqm ^{wo} (ṭä-)	መጥቅም məṭqam	ጠቅሚ ṭəqāmi (ṭä-)
ይጠቅሞ y[ṭəqqwüm	ጠቅሞ ṭəqqwüm	ጠቅሞ ṭəqqwü- m ^{wo}	መጠቅም məṭəq- qwom (-ṭä-)	ጠቅሚ ṭəqqwāmi (ṭä-)
ይጥቅስ y[ṭqas	ጥቅስ ṭqas	ጠቅሶ ṭəqs ^{wo}	መጥቅስ məṭqas	ጠቅሽ ṭəqāš (§ 8)
ይጥብ y[ṭbā (-ṭy-)	ጥብ ṭbā (-yā)	ጠብቶ ṭəbt ^{wo} (-yṭ-)	መጥብት məṭbāt (-ṭy-; § 8)	ጠቢ ṭəbi (ṭä-, -yi)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ጠበሰ təbbasə	grill, t.	ጠበሰል təbsōāl (-ys-)	ይጠበስ yitəbs (-ys)	ይጠበሳል yitəbsāl (-ys-)
ጠበቀ təbbəqə	be tied tight, i.	ጠበቀል təbqōāl (-yq-)	ይጠበቅ yitəbq (-yq)	ይጠበቃል yitəbqāl (-yq-)
ጠበቀ təbbəqə	guard, t.	ጠበቀል təbbiqōāl	ይጠበቅ yitəbbiq	ይጠበቃል yitəbbiqāl
ጠበበ təbbəbə (-yṣ)	be narrow, i.	ጠበበል təbbōāl	ይጠበ yitəbb	ይጠበል yitəbbāl
ጠነቷለ tanəqqw- lə	prick, t.	ጠነቷለ tanəqwūlōāl	ይጠነቷል yitanəq- qwūl	ይጠነቷል yitanəq- qwūlāl
ጠየቀ təyyəqə (-yā-)	ask, t.	ጠየቀል təyyiqōāl	ይጠየቅ yitəyyiq	ይጠየቃል yitəyyiqāl
ጣደ tədə	bake, t.	ጣደል tjdōāl	ይጥድ yitjd	ይጥዳል yitjdāl
ጠገበ təggabə (-yṣ)	have enough (food, etc.), i.	ጠገበል təg(ɨ)bōāl (tā-, -yō-)	ይጠገበ yitəg(ɨ)b (-tā-, -y)	ይጠገበል yitəg(ɨ)bāl (-tā-, -yā-)
ጠጣ təttā	drink, t.	ጠጥቷል təttitōāl	ይጠጣ yitəttā	ይጠጣል yitəttāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይጥበስ yítbas (-tɣ-)	ጥበስ tɣbas (-ɣə-)	ጠብስ tɣbs ^w o (-ɣs-)	መጥበስ mətɣbas (-tɣ-)	ጠባሽ tɣbáṣ (-ṣɣ-; § 8)
ይጥበት yítbaq (-tɣ-)		ጠብቅ tɣbq ^w o (-ɣq-)	መጥበት mətɣbaq (-tɣ-)	ጠባቂ tɣbáqi (-ṣɣ-)
ይጠብት yitəbbiq yitəbbiq	ጠብት təbbiq	ጠብቅ təbbiq ^w o	መጠበት mətəbbaq	ጠባቂ təbbáqi
ይጥበብ yítbab (-tɣəɣ-)		ጠብ təbb ^w o	መጥበብ mətɣbab (-tɣəɣ-)	ጠባቢ təbábi (-ɣáɣ-)
ይጠንቅላ yitəñqwül	ጠንቅላ təñqwül	ጠንቅሎ təñqwül ^w o	መጠንቅላ mətəñqwal (-wal)	ጠንቅቂ təñqwáṣ (-ṣɣɣ § 6; § 8)
ይጠይቅ yitəyyiq	ጠይቅ təyyiq	ጠይቅ təyyiq ^w o	መጠየቅ mətəyyəq (-äq)	ጠያቂ təyyáqi
ይጣድ yítád (§ 8)	ጣድ tád	ጥድ tɣd ^w o	መጣድ mətád (§ 8)	ጣጅ táj (-ጁ -ji)
ይጥገብ yítgab (-ɣ)	ጥገብ tɣgab (-ɣ)	ጠገብ tɣg(ɣ)b ^w o (tá-, -ɣ ^w o)	መጥገብ mətɣgab (-ɣ)	ጠጋቢ təgábi (-ɣi)
ይጠጣ yitəttä	ጠጣ təttä	ጠጥቶ təttit ^w o	መጠጣት mətəttát (§ 8)	ጠጭ təçç (tä-, -ጢ -ççi)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ጠፋ təffā	be extin- guished, p.	ጠፋተል təftōāl	ይጠፋ yitəffā	ይጠፋል yitəffāl
ጣረ tāfā	write, t.	ጥሩል təfōāl	ይጥፍ yitəff	ይጥፋል yitəffāl
ጣረጠ təffatə	be sweet, i.	ጣፍጠል təftōāl	ይጣፍጥ yitəffit	ይጣፍጣል yitəffital
ጨለማ čálläma	be dark, i.	ጨለማል čállimōāl	ይጨለማ yičállim	ይጨለማል yičállimal
ጨመረ čämmara (-är-)	increase, t.	ጨመረል čämmirōāl	ይጨመር yičämmir	ይጨመራል yičämmirāl
ጠረሰ čärrasa (-ärrä-)	finish, t.	ጠርሷል čärrisōāl (čä-)	ይጠርስ yičärris (-čä-)	ይጠርሳል yičärrisāl (-čä-)
ጠቂነ čäqqwona (čəwqona)	press, t.	ጠቀኗል čäqqwünōāl (čəw-)	ይጠቀን yičäqqwün (-čəw-)	ይጠቀናል yičäqqwünāl (-čəw-)
ጫነ čāna	saddle, t.	ጥነል čünōāl	ይጥን yičün	ይጥናል yičünāl
ጮኸ č'wōha (§ 7d)	shout, i.	ጮኸል č'uhōāl ጮ- č'wō- Š.	ይጮኽ yič'wōh	ይጮኽል yič'wōhāl

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይጥፋ yǝṭፋ		ጠፍቶ ṭፋṭʷo	ጠፍቶት mǎṭፋṭ (§ 8)	ጠፈ ṭፋፋ (ṭፋ-)
ይጣፍ yǝṭፋፍ (§ 8)	ጣፍ ṭፋፍ	ጥፎ ṭፋፍʷo	ጠጣፍ mǎṭፋፍ (§ 8)	ጣፈ ṭፋፋፋ
ይጣፍቶ yǝṭፋṭ (§ 8)	ጣፍቶ ṭፋṭ	ጣፍጠ ṭፋṭʷo	ጠጣፈቶ mǎṭፋṭፋṭ	ጣፋቶ ṭፋፋፋፍ (§ 8)
ይጨለም yǝṭፋḷḷim		ጨለሞ ṭፋḷḷimʷo	ጠጨለም mǎṭፋḷḷām	
ይጭምር yǝṭፋḿṃir	ጭምር ṭፋḿṃir	ጭምር ṭፋḿṃirʷo	ጠጭምር mǎṭፋḿṃar (-är)	ጭምሪ ṭፋḿṃári
ይጠርስ yǝṭፋṛṛis (-ፋፋ-)	ጠርስ ṭፋṛṛis (ፋፋ-)	ጠርሶ ṭፋṛṛisʷo (ፋፋ-)	ጠጠርስ mǎṭፋṛṛas (-ärrä-)	ጠራሽ ṭፋṛṛäs (ፋፋ-; § 8)
ይጠቅግ yǝṭፋṣṣwün (-ፋፋ-)	ጠቅግ ṭፋṣṣwün (ፋፋ-)	ጠቅግ ṭፋṣṣwünʷo (ፋፋ-)	ጠጠቅግ mǎṭፋṣṣwön (-ፋፋፋፋ-)	ጠቅግሽ ṭፋṣṣwäñ (ፋፋ-; -ññ § 6; § 8)
ይጠን yǝṭፋṇ (§ 8)	ጠን ṭፋṇ	ጠን ṭፋṇʷo	ጠጠን mǎṭፋṇ (§ 8)	ጠን ṭፋṇ (-ññ § 6; -ፋፋ -ññi)
ይጠክ yǝṭፋḥ	ጠክ ṭፋḥ	ጠክ ṭፋḥʷo ጠ- ፋፋፋ- ፋፋ.	ጠጠክ mǎṭፋḥ (§ 8)	ጠክ ṭፋḥhi

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ጻፈ ṣāfə	write, t.	ጻፏል ṣifōāl	ጻፏፍ yisif	ጻፏላል yisifāl
ፈለፈ fállā	boil, i.	ፈለፏል fáltōāl (fā-)	ፈለፍ yifālā	ፈለላል yifālāl
ፈለለገ falállaga	make a slightsearch for, t.	ፈለለገል falál(ǵ)gōāl	ፈለለገ yifállig	ፈለለገል yifálligāl
ፈለገ fállaga	seek, t.	ፈለገል fálligōāl	ፈለገ yifállig	ፈለገል yifálligāl
ፈረፈ fərrā (fā-)	fear, t.	ፈረፏል fərtōāl (fā-)	ፈረፍ yifərə (-fā-)	ፈረላል yifəral (-fā-)
ፈረሰ fərrasa	be ruined, i.	ፈረሰል fərsōāl (fā-)	ፈረሰ yifərs (-fā-)	ፈረሰል yifərsal (-fā-)
ፈረደ fərrada	judge, i.	ፈረደል fərdōāl (fā-)	ፈረደ yifərd (-fā-)	ፈረደል yifərdal (-fā-)
ፈሰሰ fəssasa	leak, i.	ፈሰሰል fəssōāl	ፈሰሰ yifəss	ፈሰሰል yifəssāl
ፈቀፈ fāqa	scrape, t.	ፈቀፏል fīqōāl	ፈቀፍ yifīq	ፈቀፍል yifīqāl
ፈቀደ fāqqada	allow, t.	ፈቀደል fāq(ǵ)dōāl (fā-)	ፈቀደ yifāq(ǵ)d (-fā-)	ፈቀደል yifāq(ǵ)dāl (-fā-)

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Simp. perf. (§ 25)			Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ፈተኛ fättä	untie, t.		ፈተተኛ fät(1)töäl	ይፈተ yifätä	ይፈተኛ yifätäl
ፈተነኛ fättana (-ättä-)	test, t.		ፈተነኛ fättinöäl (fä-)	ይፈተነ yifättin (-fä-)	ይፈተነኛ yifättinäl (-fä-)
ፈተነኛ fanäqqälä	move, t.		ፈተነኛ fanäqqälöäl	ይፈተነ yifanäqqil	ይፈተነኛ yifanäqqiläl
ፈተነኛ fanäddä	burst, i.		ፈተነኛ fändjitoäl	ይፈተነ yifanäddä	ይፈተነኛ yifanäddäl
ፈተነኛ fäkkara (-är-)	boast, i.		ፈተነኛ fäkkiröäl	ይፈተነ yifäkkir	ይፈተነኛ yifäkkiräl
ፈተነኛ fäwäsa	cure, t.		ፈተነኛ fäwüsöäl	ይፈተነ yifäwüs	ይፈተነኛ yifäwüsäl
ፈተነኛ fäjjä (fä-) 2nd -ፈህ -ijäh, etc.	destroy, t.		ፈተነኛ fäj(1)töäl (fä-)	ይፈተነ yifäj (-fä-)	ይፈተነኛ yifäjäl (-fä-)
ፈተነኛ fajäjjä (fä-) 2nd -ፈህ -ijäh, etc.	destroy utterly, t.		ፈተነኛ fajäj(1)töäl (fä-)	ይፈተነ yifajäj (-fä-)	ይፈተነኛ yifajäjäl (-fä-)

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ይፍታ yiftä	ፍታ fiftä	ፈትቶ fät(ɪ)tʷo	መፍታት məftät (§ 8)	ፈች fäč (fä-, -ፑ -či)
ይፈትገ yifättin (-fä-)	ፈትገ fättin (fä-)	ፈትገ fättinʷo (fä-)	መፈትገ məftätan (-ättä-)	ፈትገ fättän (fä-; -ññ § 6; § 8)
ይፈንቅል yifänqil	ፈንቅል fänqil	ፈንቅለ fänqilʷo	መፈንቅል məfänqal	ፈንቅል fänqäl (-äyy § 6; § 8)
ይፈንድ yifändä		ፈንድቶ fänditʷo	መፈንድት məfändät (§ 8)	ተፈንድ fänj (fä-, -ጂ -ji)
ይፈክር yifäkkir	ፈክር fäkkir	ፈክር fäkkirʷo	መፈክር məfäkkar (-är)	ፈክሪ fäkkäri
ይፈውስ yifäuwäs	ፈውስ fäuwäs	ፈውሶ fäuwäsʷo	መፈውስ məfäuwäs	ፈዋሽ fäuwäs (§ 8)
ይፍገ yifij (§ 8)	ፍገ fij	ፈገቶ fäj(ɪ)tʷo (fä-)	መፍገት məfjät	ተፈገ fäj (fä-, -ጂ -ji)
ይፈገገ yifäjäj (-fä-; § 8)	ፈገገ fäjäj (fä-; § 8)	ፈገገቶ fäjäj(ɪ)tʷo (fä-)	መፈገገት məfäjäjät (-fä-)	ፈገገ fäjäj (fä-; § 8; -ጂ -ji)

Simp. perf. (§ 25)		Comp. perf. (§ 32)	Contingent (§ 26)	Comp. imperf. (§ 32)
ፈገፈገ fagǝffaga	rub, t.	ፈገፍገል fagǝffigǝal	ፈፈገፍገ yifagǝffig	ፈፈገፍገል yifagǝffigal
ፈጠገ fättana (-ättä-)	hasten, i.	ፈጥገል fät(ǝ)nǝal (fä-)	ፈፈጥገ yifät(ǝ)n (-fä-)	ፈፈጥገል yifät(ǝ)näl (-fä-)
ፈፈ fäččä (fä-)	grind, t.	ፈፈፈገል fäččtǝal (fä-)	ፈፈፈ yifäčč (-fä-)	ፈፈፈል yifäččäl (-fä-)
2nd -ፈህ -ččäh, etc.				

Jussive (§ 27)	Imperative (§ 28)	Gerund (§ 29)	Infinitive (§ 30)	Participle (§ 31)
ḡḡḡḡḡ yifḡḡḡḡ	ḡḡḡḡ fḡḡḡḡ	ḡḡḡḡ fḡḡḡḡ ^{wo}	ḡḡḡḡḡḡ maḡḡḡḡḡḡ	ḡḡḡḡḡ fḡḡḡḡḡḡ
ḡḡḡḡ yifḡḡḡḡ	ḡḡḡḡ fḡḡḡḡḡḡ	ḡḡḡḡ fḡḡḡḡḡḡ ^{wo} (fḡḡ-)	ḡḡḡḡḡḡ maḡḡḡḡḡḡ	ḡḡḡḡḡ fḡḡḡḡḡḡ (fḡḡ-; -ḡḡḡ § 6; § 8)
ḡḡḡḡ yifḡḡḡḡ	ḡḡḡḡ fḡḡḡḡḡḡ	ḡḡḡḡḡḡ fḡḡḡḡḡḡ ^{wo} (fḡḡ-)	ḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ maḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ	ḡḡḡḡḡḡ fḡḡḡḡḡḡḡ (fḡḡ-, -ḡḡḡ -ḡḡḡ)

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